"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers Saturday; Sunday probably fair, cooler; southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,817. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

COLONEL SAYS TAFT IS THE DISLOYAL ONE

Retorts That "It Is a Bad Trait to Bite the Hand That Feeds You."

CHARGES A CROOKED DEAL

In President's Use of Letters—Tells Worcester Crowd That Taft "Means Well Feebly."

WORCESTER, Mass., April 26.—Merciless denunciation of President Taft was Col. Roosevelt's reply to-night to the President's attack upon him yesterday. Some of Col. Roosevelt's assertions were:

That while President Taft has given the people of the country a "square deal," he had, owing to a "quality of feebleness, yielded to the bosses and the great privileged interests."

That one part of the President's attack upon him, referring to popular representation, was "the crookedest kind of a deal" and "deliberate misrepresentation."

That the President in the Harvester Trust case "has not merely in thought, word, and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but has been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents."

That the President's statement regarding the influence of Federal office holders in the campaign was "not only an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth."

That Mr. Taft convicted himself of insincerity when he signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill.

That in speaking of Col. Roosevelt's position in regard to the trust problem President Taft is himself guilty of a "crooked deal."

Col. Roosevelt took up President Taft's attack upon him point by point, flaying the President in one scathing sentence after another.

The Colonel quoted from a letter by Mr. Taft thanking him for his help in the Presidential contest of 1908. Then he said: "It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you."

When Col. Roosevelt reached Worcester at the beginning of his trip through Massachusetts he found the streets near the station thronged. With a band and a torchlight procession as escort, he was taken to Mechanics' Hall, where he delivered his main speech. Several thousand persons were unable to gain admission. Later Col. Roosevelt addressed an overflow meeting in Salem Square. Both audiences received him enthusiastically.

The Issues at Stake.

Col. Roosevelt's speech in part follows:

"In this campaign I regard the issue at stake as altogether too important to permit it to be twisted into one of personalities between President Taft and myself. But Mr. Taft's speeches yesterday contained statements that I must answer. Most of what he said needs no comment from me. When, for instance, he said that I have endeavored to minimize the importance of my Columbus speech he says what he must know to be untrue; he cannot have read my Carnegie Hall speech, my speech before the Massachusetts Lower House; my noonday speech at St. Louis, my Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Louisville speeches, without knowing that I have elaborated and emphasized what I said at Columbus.

"Again, when Mr. Taft in any speech speaks of me directly or obliquely as a neurotic or an demagogue, or in similar terms, I shall say nothing, except to point out that if he is obliged to use such language he had better preserve his own self-respect by not protesting that it gives him pain to do so. No man resorts to epithets like these if it really gives him pain to use them. I have never alluded to him in terms even remotely resembling these.

"I have not quoted his private letters or private communications. I have discussed exclusively his public actions. Even where I was obliged to be severe, I was always parliamentary and never hypocritical. Nor do I intend to-day to deviate from this standard, although the President's speech makes it necessary for me to speak more plainly on certain subjects than I have yet spoken."

Col. Roosevelt referred to President Taft's explanation of his statement that "ours is a Government of all the people by a representative part of the people."

"For him to try," said Col. Roosevelt, "to escape the consequences of his statements by saying that he alluded only to women and children is trifling with the intelligence of the people. To speak of such action on his part as a 'square deal' is itself the crookedest kind of deal. He is trying to dodge the consequences of his statement by deliberate misrepresentation of that statement."

Tells What a Boss Is.

Col. Roosevelt defined the political boss as "the man responsible for the alliance between crooked politics and crooked business which has been responsible for nine-tenths of the corruption in American political life."

"If there is any such man among my supporters," he continued, "I do not know him. Mr. Taft says that Mr. Flinn of Pittsburgh is a very bad boss. There is an element of grim comedy in Mr. Taft weeping over the thought of Pennsylvania being put under the rule of a boss through Mr. Penrose being ousted from control of the party organization."

Col. Roosevelt said Mr. Flinn had told him he was supporting him because he believed the former President was the only leader in public life who was earnestly and in practical fashion working for greater justice in matters industrial.

The bosses, Col. Roosevelt declared, were on the President's side.

"Mr. Taft says," Col. Roosevelt continued, "that in my various campaigns I accepted the assistance of these bosses. So I did when they chose to go my way and to support the cause of the people. The trouble with Mr. Taft is that he gets their assistance at the price of going their way, and opposing the cause of the people.

"Mr. Taft said yesterday that never in thought, word, or deed had he been disloyal in his friendship for me. It is hard for me to answer such a statement, save by calling it the grossest and most astounding hypocrisy.

"When Mr. Taft made that statement he had just sent in to the United States Senate, on half an hour's notice, obviously in collusion with the Lorimer Democratic Senator who made the request, papers which were intended to convey the impression that I had improperly favored the Harvester Trust by declining to prosecute it in 1907."

Col. Roosevelt repeated the assertion that Mr. Taft, as a member of his Cabinet, had approved the decision to delay the Harvester Company suit.

Taft Disloyal, He Says.

"When Mr. Taft," he went on, "obviously to influence the Massachusetts primary, and obviously in collusion with one of Mr. Lorimer's Senatorial supporters of the opposite political party, takes the action he did, he has not merely in thought, word, and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but has been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing, such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents. Such conduct represents the very crookedest kind of a crooked deal, and when Mr. Taft, within twenty-four hours of taking it, complains that he has not

Continued on Page 7.

$20,000,000 FOR THE INSURED

Policy Holders to Get the Surplus of the Prudential Life Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—The Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton decided to-day that the Prudential Insurance Company may distribute $20,000,000 surplus among its deferred dividend policy holders, as proposed two years ago, and that it need not distribute its "contingency surplus," amounting to $2,500,000, to its stockholders.

The litigation was started by Leon F. Blanchard and other minority stockholders, who contended that the $20,000,000 surplus should go to the stockholders. In Chancery Court it was decreed that the distribution of this sum to the policyholders out of the profits was valid as against the stockholders, but that the contingency surplus should be divided among the stockholders. Mr. Blanchard appealed in regard to the $20,000,000, but the lower court was upheld to-day by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The company appealed from the decision that it should distribute the $2,500,000 and on this point the lower court was reversed. In the decision, Justice Kalisch said:

"It seems to us that it would have been unconscionable on the part of the Directors when, from statistics and from actual experience, they had ascertained that the premiums which had been fixed and paid by policyholders of straight out policies were unreasonably excessive, for the insurance which they carried for them to have converted such excess of premiums into profits and continued to exact the same instead of returning such excess of premiums in some shape or other to the policyholders who had paid them."

In commenting upon the application to compel the dividend of $2,500,000, the Court said:

"The complainants are practically seeking to have the business management of a life insurance company put into the hands of the court. Upon what basic legal principle the court is asked to substitute its judicial sense for the business sense and discretion which must rest with the Directors of the company has not been made clear."

BIG STEEL SHIP RUNS WILD.

Sinks Smaller Boat, Rams a Pier, and Injures Several Persons.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 26.—Several persons were injured, the Puget Sound steamer Telegraph was sunk and the Coleman Dock, one of the finest passenger piers on the Pacific Coast, was wrecked late last night when the Alaska Steamship Company's Alameda got beyond control as she was being taken into her berth at Pier No. 2 and plowed through the dock.

The Alameda, a huge steel steamship, in command of Capt. John A. O'Brien, was returning to her berth on the south side of Pier No. 2 from the Standard Oil wharf, where she had gone to take on fuel oil. As she approached the pier Capt. O'Brien signaled the engineer for slow speed to enable the vessel to make the sharp turn into the slip. Either through a misunderstanding of signals or because of the failure of the engine room telegraph, the Alameda started full speed ahead toward the dock.

Capt. O'Brien saw that the crash could not be averted and tied down the whistle to warn the people in the waiting room on the end of the pier of their danger. Three women who were among the injured were crushed in the panic-stricken crowd that surged through the doors leading from the waiting room.

Capt. O'Brien dropped both port and starboard anchors in an effort to stop his vessel, but she poked her nose into the structure and plowed through, slicing off 100 feet of the end of the pier and emerging on the other side with her deck covered with wreckage.

The Telegraph, which had just discharged her passengers, was in the path of the Alaska liner and was cut in two. The little vessel sank slowly and the crew jumped into the water. All were picked up.

HARVARD AWARDS HONORS.

Henry Wolfson of New York Wins One of the Sheldon Fellowships.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—The Frederick Sheldon Traveling Fellowships for 1912 and 1913 were awarded to-day at Harvard. They were eighteen in number and provided for instruction in different subjects in various countries in both the New and Old Worlds.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, son of Richard H. Dana, and grandson of Longfellow, the poet, was one of the recipients, and he will travel through Europe for research in comparative literature. Harry Wolfson of New York, another winner, will pursue the study of Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy in Europe.

The Sheldon Traveling Fellowships were founded in 1909 from the residuary bequest of Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon in memory of her husband, Frederick Sheldon, class of 1842.

The Bayard Cutting Fellowship was awarded to Howard H. Trueblood of Richmond, Ind., for research work in physics. The Cutting Fellowship was founded in 1910 in memory of William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of New York. William S. Learned of Providence, R. I., was awarded the Joseph Lee Fellowship for research in education.

FINAL PLEA FOR RICHESON.

Lawyers Urge Gov. Foss to Appeal to Executive Council.

BOSTON, April 26.—The final step by counsel for Clarence V. T. Richeson, the confessed murderer of his former sweetheart, Miss Avis Linnell, to obtain commutation of the death sentence, was taken this afternoon when the attorneys appeared before Gov. Foss. The lawyers urged the Governor to lay their petition asking that the sentence of death be changed to one of life imprisonment before the Executive Council at once.

Although the lawyers would not divulge all the grounds upon which they seek to have the sentence commuted, it is known that they lay great stress upon the mental condition of their client. Another point emphasized was that Richeson's voluntary confession saved Suffolk County thousands of dollars which would have been spent in prosecuting the case. The death of Richeson in the electric chair is set for the week beginning May 19.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which lasted several hours, Gov. Foss announced that he had taken the question of recommending clemency under advisement. It is generally expected the Governor will allow the Executive Council to decide Richeson's fate.

Appendicitis Among Cornell Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—Seven operations for appendicitis on Cornell students in three days is the record established in the Cornell Infirmary. All the students are recovering.

DUKE OFFERED HELP TO SAIL THE OLYMPIC

Other Passengers Agreed to Stoke, but Services Were Refused and Trip Abandoned.

DUE TO SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Fifty-three Are Arrested and Face Mutiny Charge — Passengers Scurry for Other Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—The Olympic to-day abandoned her scheduled trip to New York owing to the desertion of her seamen when the officials of the line attempted to put non-union men in the places of the striking firemen. The steamship, which has been delayed in the Solent since Wednesday, returned this evening to Southampton, where the passengers were disembarked about 8 o'clock.

The trouble on the Olympic began Wednesday, when some firemen alleged that the collapsible boats obtained to supplement the former lifesaving apparatus were unseaworthy and refused to sail, leaving the ship. The company hastily recruited 100 men in Portsmouth and brought about 150 more by a special train from Liverpool and Sheffield.

These men reached the Olympic by tug late last night, but the seamen aboard made objection to the newcomers on the ground that they were non-unionists and not fit for the work.

The seamen then began to climb from the Olympic into the tug which had brought the strikebreakers. Capt. Haddock of the Olympic ordered them to return, but without effect. He then signaled by lamp to the cruiser Cochrane, whose Captain came aboard and warned the men that they were guilty of mutinous behavior and liable to heavy punishment. The men refused to return.

This morning the tug returned to Southampton with the deserters, and fifty-three seamen were arrested as they stepped ashore. They were brought before a magistrate on the charge of mutiny and were remanded till Tuesday.

Seventy-two of the passengers volunteered to work in the stokehold, but their offer was refused. The Duke of Sutherland tried to raise a crew of volunteer yachtsmen, but it was impossible to fill the places of all the deserters.

H. Rawitson of New York presided at a meeting of the first-class passengers held in the Olympic's smoking room.

"We were all on the side of the company," he said, "but we thought we were not getting sufficient information about what was happening. The feeling among the passengers was that we ought to know right there whether the ship was going to sail or not. We called in the chief purser and put the question to him. He told us that they were still waiting for instructions and would let us know as soon as possible."

Ralph A. Sweet was one of the seventeen first-class passengers who volunteered to act as stokers.

"Our idea," he said, "was that we should stoke the boat to Queenstown, where the Captain would have been able to get fresh men. About a hundred passengers volunteered altogether, and we would have been able to work in short watches. Capt. Haddock thanked us very nicely, and I thought he was going to put us to work right away, but he told us afterward that he would not call on our services."

The Duke of Sutherland expressed his complete satisfaction with everything that Capt. Haddock had done.

"I think all the passengers," he said, "will be sorry that they are not sailing under Capt. Haddock's care. As for the complaint that he did not give the passengers sufficient information, I do not know what more he could have given them. Certainly he told them everything he knew. He got the firemen, and I have no doubt that if he had had more time he would have got the rest of the crew together.

"As for the boat which the firemen said was leaky, I should say there was about a teacupful of water in it after a long trial.

"I intend to sail Sunday from Southampton in the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm."

The Olympic will be laid up until May 15, the passage money being refunded.

Some of the passengers are making efforts to catch the Lusitania at Liverpool to-morrow. Others are taking German liners at Havre or Southampton.

Passengers awaiting the Olympic at Queenstown have been given the opportunity of sailing on the Baltic, and over 100 will leave aboard of her.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 26.—The strike of the Olympic's seamen has a serious aspect beyond inconvenience to transatlantic travel, as the seamen, having signed for the voyage, laid themselves open to selves open to the charge of mutiny. Immediately following the walkout the White Star officials appealed to the authorities with the result that all the Olympic seamen, numbering fifty-four, were arrested when they came ashore.

The White Star officials have asked the Government to support them in their efforts to obtain adequate punishment for the mutinous crew, adding that unless firmness is shown now the company would

Continued on Page 4.

THE VIVID, TRAGIC STORY OF THE TITANIC

A continuous narrative, giving the known facts about the wreck, will be told in a special 8-page section in **To-morrow's Sunday Times.**

It will be fully illustrated and well worth preserving as a record of the most appalling marine disaster of history.

TRANSPORT TO AID AMERICANS IN MEXICO

The Buford Is Ordered to the West Coast to Bring Home Those Wishing to Leave.

BRITAIN SENDING WARSHIPS

Other Powers with Mexican Interests Expected to Follow Suit—Fierce Battle at Tepic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has approved the suggestion that an army transport be sent to the West Coast of Mexico to bring away all Americans who may desire to leave on account of unsettled conditions there. This step is taken more for the moral effect than for any actual necessity now existing. The transport selected for the voyage is the Buford, now at San Francisco.

The Buford has long been used in the trans-Pacific service between San Francisco and Manila, and is fitted to carry a regiment of troops. She is being stocked for 500 passengers and will start next Sunday with Capt. Frank D. Ely of the Quartermaster's Department in command, and Charles J. Healey civilian, as master. There will be two army surgeons on board and a force of army stewards. The movements of the transport will be under the direction of Claude E. Guyant, Vice Consul and Deputy Consul General at the City of Mexico, who has been ordered to meet the Buford at San Diego. Mr. Guyant will arrange the itinerary of the transport and have charge of the arrangements for caring for all Americans boarding her and for taking them to such points in the United States they may wish to reach.

The plan is now to go up the Gulf of California as far as Guayamas, where it is said there are a number of people who for weeks have been anxious to leave. Many who are at Hermosillo, it is believed, will make their way down to the coast at Guayamas and take the Buford. Stops will be made at Topolabampo, Bazatlan, Mansanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz and such other ports as may be reported to have American passengers for the transport. United States Consuls at all the coast towns and inland within reach of ports on the West coast have been notified to advise Americans that they will have an opportunity to come home if they wish to avail themselves of it. The State Department has no definite information of the number of persons who desire to be taken out of Mexico, but it is believed that the number will not exceed the capacity of the ship.

Though the Buford is a government vessel, stress is laid upon the fact that there will be no United States soldiers aboard.

It is reported from Mexico City on good authority that a British warship is en route to the west coast to look after the interests of British subjects. It is believed there that another vessel will be sent by Great Britain to the Gulf.

This action, it is understood, is the result of an understanding of the European powers, and it is believed that other nations with interests in Mexico will follow England's lead.

To-day's reports to the State Department declare that the situation throughout Mexico is generally becoming worse.

The latest report concerning the west coast of Mexico and Lower California as a field of Japanese activity has no confirmation from the State Department. The latter's reply to the Lodge resolution asking for information in regard to the proposed sale of an American concession at Magdalena Bay to a Japanese steamship company is still in the hands of President Taft. It is said that the delay in forwarding this report to the Senate is due to the desire of the President to examine the great mass of correspondence and make sure that it is pertinent to the inquiry. The report, as first made to the President, was very brief, and did not embrace all the numerous letters and documents that have accumulated in the State Department files in regard to the American syndicate's investment.

The President requested that the report be made more inclusive in order to satisfy public curiosity as to the alleged efforts of Japan to get a foothold on the west coast of Mexico, and the result was a mass of correspondence which he has not yet been able to look over. It is now expected that the report will be sent to the Senate a very short time after the President's return.

FIERCE BATTLE WAGING.

Rebels Besiege Tepic Occupied by Federals.

From a Special Correspondent of The Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, April 26.—Official dispatches received at the Department of the Interior state that Tepic, capital of the territory of that name, is in a desperate state. The rebels, under Lieut. Guerrero, began an attack on the city early yesterday morning, and fierce fighting continued throughout the day. The attack was made on the east, west, and north sides simultaneously. A report reached here late to-night that the rebels have been defeated, but a new attack is expected.

The defenders, who were reinforced last week by Lieut. Col. Juan Casillo with the Seventh, Eighth, and Fourteenth Cavalry, included the police rurales and volunteers composed of citizens and Government employes. They resisted the attack vigorously. The rebels made a desperate charge at the east end of the city, but the machine gun and rifle fire of the defenders drove them off. The attacking force then combined with the enemy on the north and west sides of the city.

BODIES OF ASTOR AND STRAUS FOUND

Funeral Ship Now Nearing Halifax with Them and Those of Other Titanic Victims.

91 IN THE IDENTIFIED LIST

But Some Errors in Transmission Apparently Hide Real Names—Many Mourners in Halifax to Claim Dead.

The bodies of Col. John Jacob Astor, Isidor Straus, and Charles M. Hays, the late President of the Grand Trunk Railway have been recovered from the sea where the Titanic went down and are now on the cable ship Mackay-Bennett, which is due at Halifax on Monday with them, and bodies of other Titanic victims on board. The body of George D. Widener of Philadelphia, the recovery of which was reported earlier in the week, is also on board the Mackay-Bennett.

The total number of identified bodies on the Mackay-Bennett, mentioned in the wireless messages from the funeral ship, is ninety-one. The names of Major Archibald Butt, who was President Taft's military aid; Benjamin Guggenheim, William T. Stead, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Harry Widener, Jacques Futrelle, and Henry B. Harris have not been mentioned so far in any of the messages from the Mackay-Bennett, and little hope is entertained that these bodies are among those on the Mackay-Bennett. It is considered certain that if any of them are on board that none had been identified up to the time that messages containing the names of Mr. Straus, Col. Astor, and Mr. Hays were wirelessed.

Among the bodies are those of two men whose names were Butt, but there is very little reason to doubt but that both bodies are those of men who were members of the crew. Two brothers named Butt, whose home was in Hornell, N. Y., are said to have been in the Titanic's crew, one of them being a fireman and the other a steward.

The message telling of the bodies of Col. Astor and Mr. Straus was received at the White Star Line office early yesterday morning. Later in the afternoon came another message stating that the name of Charles M. Hays should have been included. The Captain of the cable ship said that the bodies of Col. Astor and Mr. Straus had been embalmed.

William Dobbyn, Col. Astor's secretary, received the news for the Astor family. Mr. Dobbyn said that Capt. Richard Roberts of Col. Astor's steam yacht Noma is now in Halifax and would claim the body on the arrival of the Mackay-Bennett. Vincent Astor, the only son of Col. Astor, accompanied by Nicholas Biddle, one of the trustees of the Astor estate, left for Halifax last night.

Representatives of the Straus, Widener, and Guggenheim families are in Halifax waiting the arrival of the Mackay-Bennett. George D. Widener, Jr., has been there several days. A friend of Mrs. Henry B. Harris is also there waiting to see the bodies in the hope that among the unidentified will be found that of Mr. Harris.

Major Blanton Winship, U. S. A., is now on the way to Halifax, where he will represent President Taft in the hope that among the bodies will be that of Major Butt. Major Winship was a roommate of Major Butt, and was probably his most intimate friend, both being natives of Georgia.

Many of the names sent to New York yesterday from the funeral ship are not on the passenger lists of the Titanic. Some surnames occur that are on the passenger lists, but the initials are not those of the victims. For instance, a dispatch from Boston states that "Milton Clong" undoubtedly refers to the body of Milton C. Long, who was a son of Judge John Long of Springfield, Mass., while "F. F. White" is believed to refer to the body of Richard P. White, a grandnephew of ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

The list of the identified so far received from the Mackay-Bennett is as follows:

A.

ASTOR, Col. JOHN JACOB.
ANDERSON, THOMAS. (May be Thomas Andrews, saloon passenger, or Thor Anderson, steerage passenger.)
ARTAGAVEYTIA, RAMON.
ALE, WILLIAM. (Probably William Ali, a steerage passenger.)
ADAMS, J.
ASPLAND, CARL. (Probably Charles Aplund, lost with all of his family.)
ANDERSON, W. Y. (May be Walker Anderson, a saloon passenger.)
ALLISON, H. J.
ALLEN, H. (May be William Allen, a steerage passenger.)
ASHE, H. W.
ADAHL, MAURITZ. (Probably Mauritz Dahl, a steerage passenger.)

B.

BAILEY, G. F. (May be Percy Bailey, a second-cabin passenger, or Brailey of the Titanic Band.)
BARKER, E. T. (No passenger of this name on the Titanic's lists.)
BIRNBAUM, JACOB.
BUTLER, REGINALD.
BUTT, W.
BUTT, L.
BUTTERWORTH, ABEL J. (Not on the Titanic's list of passengers.)

C.

CAVENDISH, TYRRELL W.
CLONG, MILTON. (Probably Milton Long, a saloon passenger.)
CHAPMAN, JOHN H.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES.
CARBINES, W.
CONNORS, P.

D.

DOUGLAS, W. D.
DULLES, W. C. (Undoubtedly William G. Dulles, a saloon passenger.)
DUTTON, F. (No passenger of this name listed. Most resembles name of W. J. Dounton, a second-cabin passenger.)
DRAZENOUI, YOSIP. (Undoubtedly Josef Draznovic, a steerage passenger.)
DASHWOOD, WILLIAM. (Not on passenger list.)

F.

FARRELL, JAMES.

G.

GRAHAM, GEORGE. (Not on passenger list. May be George Green, a steerage passenger.)
GILL, J. W.
GILL, J. H. (This and the preceding name believed to refer to John Gill, a second-cabin passenger.)
GILINSKI, LELIS.

H.

HAYS, CHARLES M.
HEWITT, T. (Not on passenger list.)
HANSEN, HENRY D.
HALE, REGINALD.
HARBECK, W. H.
HOLVERDON, A. O. (A. M. Halverson of Troy, N. Y.)
HOFFMAN, LOUIS M.
HAYTOR, A. (A steward.)
HINCKLEY, G.
HOSPITAL ATTENDANT. (No name given.)
HELL, J. C. (Not on passenger list.)
HODGES, H. P.
HANTON, W. (Not on passenger list.)
HARRISON, H. H. (Not on passenger list.)

J.

JOHANSEN, ERIC.
JONES, C. C.
JOHANSON, MALCOLM.

Continued on Page 2.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
for every occasion—sociability, sickness, or emergency. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

ANOTHER LINER HITS BERG.

The Empress Strikes Glancing Blow and Escapes Serious Damage.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 26.—A giant iceberg, similar to that which sank the Titanic, threatened disaster to the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain with 1,460 passengers aboard, which arrived her to-day from Liverpol.

Passengers say that on Wednesday last at 10 o'clock in the morning the vessel, while in latitude 46 north, longitude 47 west, was swerved just in time to avoid a serious collision. Fortunately the ship was steaming slowly at the time because of a dense fog. Suddenly the look-out sighted a great iceberg ahead. He rang for full speed astern and the propellers were reversed. Despite this, the vessel struck the berg a glancing blow, but was not badly damaged.

There were many passengers on deck and, all being familiar with the Titanic's fate, many were panicky until assured that there was no danger. The scene was only 250 miles from where the Titanic struck and sank.

NO BERGS ON NEW COURSE.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Has Lifeboat Drill at Pier.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria arrived yesterday from Hamburg via Southampton and Cherbourg with well-filled cabins. She passed over the newly arranged 3,200-mile course without seeing any ice. After the passengers had disembarked Capt. Ruser had a lifeboat drill, which was attended by every member of the crew, including the stewardesses, and the boats were lowered to the water without nay hitch.

The Captain said that the liner had encountered stormy weather, which made her a day late reaching port.

Among her passengers was Dr. M. Silbermark, one of the leading surgeons of Vienna, who is the official delegate of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the International Red Cross Congress at Washington on May 7. He was met at the pier by a reception committee consisting of Consul Kirchknopf, Dr. Otto Glogau, representing the Austrian Society of New York; Dr. Walter J. Briggs, editor of Austria, the New York newspaper devoted to the interests of the Austrian colony here, and Dr. Oscar Kohler of the Austro-Hungarian Society of Troy, N. Y.

SUCCEEDS MAJOR BUTT.

Major Rhoads, Army Surgeon, Appointed as Aid to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—For the first time in the history of the Government, the President has selected an army surgeon for his Military Aid at the White House. The officer is Major Thomas L. Rhoads, No. 56 on the list of Majors in the Medical Corps, who succeeds Major Butt. Major Rhoads is now in command of the Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington.

He is a native of Philadelphia, and is 42 years old. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was for several years a special student under Dr. W. W. Keen, Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, and one of the most noted surgeons in the country.

Major Rhoads entered the army as a contract surgeon in 1898, going first to the Philippines, and in 1900 he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain. He has served twice in the Philippines. The first time he was stationed there Mr. Taft was Governor of the islands. He won the lasting friendship of the President by performing on him at the first reserve hospital in Manilla a difficult operation.

14 HURT IN WABASH WRECK.

Train Ditched in Ohio and Four Passengers May Die.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 26.—Four men were so seriously hurt that they will probably die, and eight or ten others were badly injured this evening when the westbound Wabash train, known as the "Fast Mail," went into the ditch near Antwerp, Ohio.

The accident was due to the spreading of rails. Chester Law of Napoleon, Ohio; Dr. W. O. Wells of Fort Wayne; Charles M. Sarber, Argos, Ind., and J. B. Yates, mail clerk, of Toledo were critically injured. The victims were brought to Fort Wayne hospitals.

LIFE PRISONER FINDS GEMS.

Michigan Convict Upsets Theory by Returning Diamonds to Owner.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 26.—There is one honest man among the "lifers" in Marquette prison. Neil Sinclair of Chippewa County is the prisoner.

Recently Mrs. A. Straus of Cincinnati visited the prison. Later she missed two diamond rings which she valued at $1,000. Believing she lost them in the hotel where she was stopping, she reported the loss. It developed that Sinclair found the jewels in the prison yard. They were in a chamois bag and probably had been kicked about unconsciously for some time by other convicts. The jewels were promptly returned to the owner.

GOETHALS MAY RESIGN.

So Threatens Unless He Has a Full Canal Operating Force.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Col. Goethals, in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, may resign rather than remain to undertake the opening of the canal without a properly trained administrative force, according to John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who returned to Washington to-day after a visit to the canal zone.

Mr. Barrett said that Col. Goethals had made it plain to him that he and the men who are with him would not be willing to bear the brunt of the responsibility of operating the canal without a trained force behind them. The work of preparing these men should begin at once, it was added.

"If Congress should fail to provide at this session for the practical organization of a permanent trained administrative and operative force for the finished canal," said Mr. Barrett, "it may in the eventual results of such policy find itself guilty of serious negligence. If Congress wants to avoid all probability of a 'Titanic' physical and commercial disaster to the canal and hence to the prestige of the United States it should immediately authorize Col. Goethals to get ready for the completed canal."

VENICE THANKS MORGAN.

Officials Express Their Gratitude for His Attendance at Campanile Fete.

VENICE, April 26.—J. Pierpont Morgan left here to-day for Aix, France.

Prior to his departure the city authorities waited on him and thanked him for coming to Venice on the occasion of the dedication of the new Campanile of St. Mark's.

SAW ROCKETS AS TITANIC SANK, CAPTAIN ADMITS

Californian's Skipper Insists That They Came from Another Ship.

ONE OF CREW DISPUTES HIM

Gill Saw Titanic Pass and Later He Caught Her Signals of Distress.

WIRELESS MAN WAS ASLEEP

Captain Didn't Wake Him Up, but Used Morse Flashlight to Learn Trouble.

NEAR ENOUGH TO SAVE ALL

By His Own Account He Could Have Reached Sinking Ship in an Hour and a Half.

TITANIC SAILORS POSITIVE

Saw Ship a Few Miles Off—That Passed from View Without an Effort at Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—While the wounded Titanic wallowed lower and lower to her final plunge on the night of Sunday, April 14, rockets signaled her distress in an unceasing fountain of sparks to an unknown ship lying four miles away. During that time, and in the same part of the sea, the Leyland liner Californian for hours vainly tried by flashing Morse lights to get an answer from a ship lying four miles from her, that was sending up rockets. The Californian's one wireless operator was off duty and asleep. He was not awakened until 8:30 A. M., and by that time the Titanic had gone down.

Whether the Titanic was signaling to the Californian will perhaps never be known. No one from the Titanic ever reached the ship that hung on the quiet water so tantalizingly near. Whether the Californian was signaling to the Titanic also may never be known. No response ever came to her call for information.

The Captain of the Californian is positive that the ship he signaled was not the Titanic, and that she sailed away to the south before morning. He so swore to the Senate Committee this afternoon.

But a subordinate on his ship swore to the belief that it was the Titanic and that her 2,340 passengers and crew could have been saved by the Californian.

It was as if each of the ships spoke in a language not understood by the other. The stricken Titanic called by rocket code for aid till she sank and got no answer from the steady lights that streamed quietly from the ship near by. The Californian, in its willingness to aid, anxiously queried in Morse. But the needed word of intelligence never came until it arrived to record another terrible disaster of the sea. When the Californian learned of the Titanic's distress the Titanic had been down three hours.

Rebuffed While Warning the Titanic.

Early in the afternoon the Californian's wireless picked up the Titanic and warned her of three icebergs. That message, the Titanic acknowleged as the courtesy of the sea required. Both ships were then running through smooth water under a sky washed clean by a morning shower. Later the Californian became entangled in a sea of ice skirting an endless field and that information was flashed to the Titanic just before midnight. The Titanic's operator replied that he was busy sending commercial messages to Cape Race and did not want to be disturbed. Half an hour later a projecting spur of ice slit open the Titanic's hull.

The operator on the Californian, Cyril Evans, was a schoolmate of Harold Bride of the Titanic, at the Marconi School of Wireless Telegraphy. It was from this unrecognized friend that young Evans finally got the rebuff that ended his warning. His afternoon notice he sent first to the Antillean. Then he repeated it to the Titanic and was told it had already been picked up. It was near midnight he sent the second one.

"Say, old man," was Evans's warning, "we are stuck here surrounded by ice."

"That message," the young man explained to the committee, "was sent, as the Captain had already said, just from courtesy. We always pass along news like that."

But the answer he got from the Titanic, as nearly as he could remember, was:

"Keep out; I am talking to Cape Race. You are jamming my messages."

That ended the matter for Evans. For some minutes he sat with the receiver still on his head, and he heard the long distance commercial work of his friend passing for the shore station at Cape Race. Those messages were still going when he slipped his headgear, undressed, and went to bed.

The rockets that went up near the Californian were not seen by him, and the first he heard of them was when the chief officer called him at about 5 o'clock, telling him there had been rockets during the night from a ship that had gone away.

"At that," said young Evans, "I jumped up, slipped on my trousers, and put on the receiver to find out what was the matter. In five minutes I knew what was the matter. The Titanic was at the bottom of the sea."

Capt. Lord Tells of a Ship Nearby.

From Capt. Lord, who came on from Boston to testify, the Committee heard the story of the mysterious ship that was near the Californian, and the Captain's assertion of his conviction that it was not the Titanic. According to Capt. Lord's account, the position of the Californian as she lay that night surrounded by ice was 19½ miles from the given position of the sinking Titanic. At that distance he was positive he could not have seen her, and that her rockets at best would have seemed like shooting stars low on the horizon. He swore that the night was so clear and the sea so smooth that he could not tell where sea ended and sky began. Several times stars were taken for signals, and when he first spied the ship that finally lay up alongside a few miles away he took her lights for stars on the horizon.

In spite of the clear weather, the warnings he had received from various ships about ice and the few glimpses he had

had in the day of stray bergs led him to double his watch as darkness fell.

The regular lookout was in the crow's nest and another way out on the forecastle head. The Captain himself stood on the bridge with another officer. The ship that neared them and finally stopped seemed to be like his own ship, entangled in the ice that crunched against the Californian's side all night.

Still the fact that the other ship stopped her engines and failed to respond to the flashlight signals excited the Captain's suspicions. He had the signals repeated to her, and when he went below for the night he especially warned the officer on deck to see that she did not drift closer. From below he called up through the speaking tube several times to find out if there were any change, and there was none. Once he thought the apprentice stuck his head in the door, but did not call. He was positive that he had not been called to answer distress signals.

The ice that had stopped the passage of the Californian floated in large chunks that stood out two feet above the surface. But when the news came from the Virginian in the morning that the Titanic had foundered, Capt. Lord at once started for the scene. The Californian's nose plowed through the ice till finally full speed was reached, and the ship quivered beneath the blows her prow encountered.

"When we pushed against the ice," said the Captain, "we sometimes turned up ten feet of surface. But I can't say how deep the ice was. I never saw the bottom."

What was the danger in his dash to the aid of the Titanic's lifeboats the Captain did not say. He reached the scene of the disaster in time merely to see the last of the boats going up the side of the Carpathia. The sea was covered around with small bits of wreckage, "as if some fishing boat had foundered. A few boats floated bottom up, a few chairs, a cushion, and some lifebelts. Around them in a great circle stood the sentinel bergs.

The Signals That Were Seen.

Senator Smith then asked the Captain if he saw any distress signals.

"The officer on watch saw some signals," said Capt. Lord, "but he said they were not distress signals. I think you had better let me tell you that story.

"When I came off the bridge at half past 10 I pointed out to the officer that I thought I saw a light coming along. It was a most peculiar light, and we had been making mistakes all along with the stars, thinking they were signals. We could not distinguish where the sky ended and where the water commenced. You understand, it was a flat calm. He said he thought it was a star, and I did not say anything more. I went down below. I was talking with the engineer about keeping the steam ready, and we saw these signals coming along. 'There is a steamer coming,' I said. 'Let us go to the wireless and see what the news is,' but on our way down I met the operator coming up, and I said, 'Do you know anything?' He said, 'The Titanic is in range.' So then I gave him instructions to let the Titanic know about the ice, but I said, 'This is not the Titanic, there is no doubt about it,' (referring to the ship that was near.)

"She came and lay at 11:30 within four miles of us, I suppose, until 1:15. We could see everything on her quite distinctly; see her lights. We signaled her at 11:30 with the Morse lamp. She did not take the slightest notice of it. That was between 11:30 and 11:40. We signaled her again at 12:10, 12:30, 12:45, and 1 o'clock. We have a very powerful Morse lamp. I suppose you can see that about ten miles, and she was about four miles off. But she did not take the slightest notice of it.

"When the second officer came on the bridge at 12 o'clock or 12:10 I told him to watch that steamer which was stopped, and I pointed out the ice to him, told him we were surrounded by ice, to watch the steamer that she did not get any closer to us. At 12:40 I whistled up the speaking tube and asked him if she was getting any nearer. 'No,' he said, 'she is not taking any notice of us.' 'I will go and lie down a bit,' said I. At 1:15 he said, 'I think she has fired a rocket. She did not answer the Morse lamp, and she has commenced to go away from us.' 'Call her up and let me know at once what her name is,' I said. Apparently he was calling; I could hear him ticking over my head. Then I went to sleep."

"You heard nothing more about it?" asked Senator Smith.

"Nothing more, until between 4 and half past 4, I have a faint recollection of the apprentice opening my room door, opening it and shutting it. I said: 'What is it?' He did not answer, and I went to sleep again. I believe the boy came down to tell me that this steamer, showing several of these flashes or white rockets, had steamed away to the southwest."

"Captain," asked Senator Smith, "these Morse signals are a sort of language or method by which ships speak to one another?"

Not Distress Rockets, He Says.

"Yes, Sir, at night. But you never mistake a rocket of distress. I think," went on Capt. Lord, "the first message we got in the morning was 'Ship sunk,' but I understand the German and English operators do not always grasp one another's messages; there is a little confusion about it. Apparently we did not get it. The first report I got on the bridge that morning, after I had sent down and had the operator called, was through the chief officer, who came back and said: 'He reports a ship sunk.' I said: 'Go back and wait until you find out what it is. Get some news about it.' So he went, and about ten minutes later he came back and said: 'The Titanic hit an iceberg and is sunk.'"

"This wireless operator told you?" asked the Chairman, indicating Evans, who sat beside his Captain.

"No, he did not tell me," was the answer. "The chief officer was delivering the message. I was on the bridge, and he was running backward and forward to the operating room. I said, 'Go back again and find the position as quick as possible,' so he went back, and he came back and said, 'We have a position here, but it seems a bit doubtful.' I said 'You must get me a better position. We do not want to go on a wild goose chase.' In the meantime I marked off the position given me by the Frankfurt in the message just from one operator to another. That was after 5 o'clock."

Operator, Awake, Would Have Heard Call.

"Suppose your wireless operator had been at his post in the operating room when the C. Q. D. call of distress came out from the Titanic, which was received by the Carpathia and other ships, would your ship have been apprised of the distress of the Titanic?" Senator Smith asked of Capt. Lord. "I mean, have you such a wireless apparatus on that ship as would in all probability have caught this message?"

"If the operator had been on duty?"

"Yes."

"Most certainly."

"What has been the custom on your ship with reference to wireless service? Do you profess or undertake to have the operator on duty during the daytime or in the night?"

"I have never interfered with them."

"In any way?"

"From what I have seen of him he is generally around until about 10 o'clock in the morning, and gives me reports of things that happen after midnight very frequently."

"If you were to have the service of a wireless operator at a time when he might be of most service, when would it be ordinarily—day or night?"

"Day. There are so many one-operator ships around that at nighttime most of those fellows are asleep, and he would be more useful in the daytime. We would get a great deal more information in the daytime, as it happens."

"But at night your passengers are also asleep?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Would it not be well to have your wireless operator on duty at night, when eyes are closed, in order that any possible signal of distress might not escape your attention?"

"We had the officer on the bridge, who can see as far at night as in the daytime."

"But the officer on the bridge could not see the Titanic even with glasses, you said, that night."

"No."

"The wireless operator could have heard the call from the Titanic if he had been at his post of duty."

"Yes, he would have heard that."

"You think it is better to have two operators on every ship, do you?" asked Senator Bourne. "So as to have continuous service?"

"Yes."

"It would be much nicer," said the Chairman.

The brief account of his dash of two hours and a half toward the Titanic's survivors, the Captain read from his log as follows:

Six o'clock, proceeded slow, pushing through the ice; 6:20, clear of thickest of ice, proceeded full speed, pushing the ice; 8:30, stopped close to steamship Carpathia.

"Was the Carpathia at that time at the scene of the wreck?" asked the Chairman.

"Yes, Sir," said the Captain. "She was taking the last of the people out of the boats."

"Did you see any of the wreckage when you got there?"

"I saw several empty boats," was the answer. "Some floating planks, a few deck chairs and cushions, but considering the size of the disaster there was very little wreckage. It seemed more like an old fishing boat that had sunk."

"Did you see any life-preservers?"

"A few lifebelts floating around."

"Did you see any persons, dead or alive?"

"No, Sir."

"How long did you remain in the vicinity of the wreck?" asked Senator Smith.

"At 11:20 we proceeded on our course," was the answer.

"During that time what did you do?"

"I talked to the Carpathia until 9 o'clock. Then he left. Then we went full speed in circles over a radius—that is, I took a big circle, and then came around and around, and got back to where the the boats had been."

"I will ask you whether you saw any iceberg while you were making that circle?" asked the Chairman.

"I was practically surrounded by icebergs."

"How large were they?"

"Those to the southeast were much larger than those to the westward. I suppose the tallest was about 150 feet—100 to 150 feet. That is the furthest away, the most easterly one. Those to the westward were not very high, and they were mixed up with field ice."

"How high was that iceberg above water?" asked Smith.

"I suppose about 100 feet."

"How wide was it?"

"Seven or eight hundred feet, it seemed to be. It was a long way off. That seemed to be the biggest one."

No Idea What Ship It Was.

Senator Fletcher—Let me ask you a question with reference to that steamer you saw four miles away. What was her position in reference to your ship?

Capt. Lord—South of us, four miles to the south.

Senator Smith—Have you any idea what steamer that was?

Capt. Lord—Not the faintest; at daylight we saw a yellow funnel steamer to the southwest of us, about eight miles away.

Senator Fletcher—Do you suppose that was the same one?

Capt. Lord—I should not like to say. I don't think so.

The testimony of Evans, with that of Capt. Lord, seems to refute some of the charges that have been made against the Frankfurt. Neither of the witnesses had any idea that the Frankfurt had failed to respond to the call of distress, and Capt. Lord swore that as he was leaving the scene of the disaster he met the Frankfurt working her way through dangerous ice to that position.

"I met him," said Capt. Lord, "five or ten minutes past twelve, after I was leaving the scene of the disaster. He was running along parallel with the ice, apparently trying to find an opening, and he saw me coming through and he headed for the place I was coming out, and as we came out he went in. He went through the same place, toward the scene of the disaster."

"Where was the Frankfurt headed?"

"He was running about south-southeast, when I saw him."

"Did you have any further communication between your ship and the Frankfurt until you met later in the day!"

"I do not think so."

The Captain was ill when he appeared before the committee, and once the Chairman offered to excuse him from further testimony. But when th ewindows were opened to elt air into the close room, the Captain insisted on proceeding. Once or twice he referred to Evans, who sat beside him, for details, but his straightaway narrative he told for the most prat as fast as questions permitted.

Engine Man Gill Saw Rockets.

The testimony of Capt. Lord and Operator Evans came after the committee had heard a statement by Second Donkey Engine Man Gill, a sort of Assistant Engineer. He expressed himself as convinced that the ship they had signalled was the Titanic, and said that many of the crew of the Californian blamed the Captain for not going to her aid. Evans, while not taking sides in the matter, seemed to think the Captain had acted properly; but he, too, said that some members of the crew thought the ship they had seen was the Titanic.

A ship had passed them just before midnight, Gill said, going full speed, and from her side he took her for one of the big ocean liners. Later her went up on deck to smoke a cigarette, and, though the ship was then out of sight, he saw rockets rising forward. But it wasn't his business to report to the lookout, and he was certain they must have seen the rockets anyhow. His account differed from that of the Captain that the ship sending the rockets was close enough to be distinguished.

"You say the rockets were ahead of you?" asked a member of the committee. "Then you must have passed the Titanic?"

"It must have been the Titanic passed us," answered Gill. "She'll take a lot off of us. We are a slow boat."

In an affidavit sworn to in Boston Gill declared that he had no grudge against the Captain, but he had started a movement to get up a protest against the way in which he had ignored the signals of distress. Why he considered the rockets distress signals he did not say, as he was not sure of their color. He denied that he had any grievance whatsoever, and said that, though he knew he was losing a good herth by his testimony, he wanted the practices of the Captain stopped.

Later Operator Evans swore that after going ashore in Boston Gill had told him that he expected to make about $500 from his story.

"That was night before last," said Evans. "He asked me to tell the second engineer that he was going back. He said he had been some newspaper men."

Gill is a small man with red hair, but not a trace of coloring in his cheeks. He described himself as a Yorkshire man and his English accent was noticeable. He was nervous in manner, but answered concisely the few questions that were put to him. The committee made no effort to go into his testimony at length or to question the Captain on the point, presumably because of the Captain's great anxiety to return to Boston to sail with his ship to-morrow.

Evans Warned Titanic.

Evans took the stand immediately following the Captain. He is only 20 years old, and said that he was only six months out of the school he had attended with Bride. He also knew Operator Phillips, Bride's senior, who went down with the Titanic.

"Where were you on Sunday, April 14?" asked the Chairman when the questioning began.

"From 7 o'clock in the morning until 8:30 I was on duty. Half past 8 to 9 I was having my breakfast. From 9 o'clock to 12:30 I was on watch. From 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. I was on watch. At 5:30 I had my dinner. From 6 o'clock I was on watch until 11:25. I heard the Titanic working. I put down the 'phones and I turned in."

"What time did you receive the C. Q. D. call from the Titanic Sunday night?"

"I did not receive it, Sir."

"What time did you communicate with the Titanic?"

"In the afternoon, Sir. I was sending a message to the Antillean of our line. I was sending an ice report, handed in by the skipper, Sir. I was sending to the Antillean, and the Titanic called me up and we exchanged signals. I said, 'Here is a message: ice report.' He said, 'It's all right, old man; I heard you send to the Antillean.' He said 'Bl.' That is an expression used among ourselves."

"You do not recall which one it was you spoke with that night?"

"You never know who is on watch unless the operator is inclined to talk and tell you his name. Then you get to know the name of the person operating at the other end?"

"When that message was sent by you, do you recall the time exactly?"

Evans consulted a memorandum, and said: "It was sent at 5:30 P. M., New York time, on the 14th of April, Sir. I worked New York time."

"When did you next communicate with the Titanic, and what was the message you sent or received?"

"At 9:05, New York time, Sir. On the 14th the same evening. I went outside of my room just before that, about five minutes before that, and we were stopped, and I went to the Captain and I asked him if there was anything the matter. The Captain told me he was going to stop because of the ice. The Captain asked me if I had any ships in range. I said the Titanic. He said: 'Better advise him we are surrounded by ice and stopped.'

"So I went to my cabin and, at 9:05, New York time, I called him up. I said: 'Say, old man, we are stopped and surrounded by ice.' He replied: 'Shut up, shut up; I am busy; I am working Cape Race; you are jamming my messages.'

"Was that the last time you heard from the Titanic that night?"

"The last time I changed signals with them I heard that ship working at 11:25. He was still working Cape Race, sending messages."

"That was at what time?"

"Eleven-twenty-five Sunday night."

"That was fifteen minutes before the Titanic struck the iceberg, or was that New York time?"

"That was 11:25, ship's time."

"After you jammed him, as you say, you heard nothing further from him direct?"

"No, Sir."

"What time did you retire that night?"

"At 11:25; I still had the phones on my ears and heard him still working Cape Race. At 11:35 I put the 'phones down and took off my clothes and turned in."

"When were you awakened?"

"About 3:30 A. M., New York time, by the chief officer, Mr. Stewart."

"What did he say to you?"

"He said 'There is a ship that has been firing rockets in the night. Please see if there is anything the matter.'"

"What did you do?" asked Senator Smith.

"I jumped out of bed," said Evans, "slipped on a pair of trousers and a pair of slippers, and I went at once to my key, started my motor and gave 'C. Q.' About a second later I was answered by the Frankfurt. He told me the Titanic had sunk."

"Then he gave you her position?"

"Yes, sir. The Chief Officer was in the room, and I said, 'Wait a moment, I will get an official message. I got the official message. The position I got from the Virginian and the position I got from the Frankfurt were both the same. I sent that up to the skipper. I did not have time to date the message."

"Did you have any difficulty whatever working with the Frankfurt operator?"

"No, not then, Sir."

"Did the Frankfurt operator say anything to you about his having received a C. Q. D. call from the Titanic immediately after she had struck the iceberg?"

"No, Sir."

"Did he say anything to you about having received a rebuff from the operator of the Titanic?"

"No. Sir."

"Did you understand that the operator of the Titanic, after he had given the Frankfort the C. Q. D. call and waited twenty minutes before he had received any reply, and then received a reply from the Titanic asking what was the matter, then said to the Frankfurt, 'You are a fool, keep out?' Did you hear anything of that kind from the Frankfurt operator?"

"No, Sir."

Franklin Recalled.

At the morning session, when Mr. Franklin was recalled to the stand, and later with Capt. Lord and Operator Evans, Chairman Smith showed that he considered the proper control of wireless at sea one of the most important parts of his investigation. He seemed much surprised to learn that the operators have no fixed hours on shipboard and are not required to stand by their instruments all the time.

Mr. Franklin evidently sympathized with this position of the Chairman, and said that the whole subject needed thorough investigation and possible revison. He suggested that the present investigation might result in laws requiring the continuous service of operators and the use of double or triple shifts.

"It is a question of expediency whether such regulations would not result in a great saving of life," said Mr. Franklin. "I take it that that is one of the serious objects of this investigation."

"And I tell you," replied the Chairman, solemnly, "that that is the only object of this investigation."

Senator Smith questioned sharply the present practice of having operators divided in their allegiance between the wireless company and the ship's Captain.

In reply to a question, Mr. Franklin said a change of that sort would be an important and far-reaching one, and was not to be entered into lightly. If the operators were entirely for ship use, he said, it might be well for the ship companies to engage their own men. But as they had to send private messages connecting with shore wires it was almost essential that they have relations with the Marconi company.

Senator Smith inquired of Mr. Franklin what authority his company had over wireless operators on their ships.

"I presume if any one was objectionable he could be removed."

"Do you approve of the custom which has been revealed by Binns, Cottam, and Bride receiving pecuniary reward for information of disasters?"

"I think it is rather unfortunate. Nevertheless, it is only human nature."

"What kind of human nature!" snapped Senator Smith.

Mr. Franklin expressed an opinion that it would be desirable if such a custom could be eliminated.

Senator Smith referred to the delay of the Titanic's operator in receiving an ice message, and asked whether this one instance was not sufficient proof of the necessity of placing the operators under the absolute control of the Captain.

"The delay was unfortunate," said the witness, "but in this instance it was not material, for the Titantic got it thirty minutes later. That was more than five hours before the accident."

More experienced men at better wages and with reasonable, fixed hours of duty, said Senator Smith, also would go far toward solving the problem. He said that legislation looking toward such reforms would follow. Evidently smarting under the criticism that the British witnesses were being unduly detained by the committee, Senator Smith asked the witness if he was satisfied with the treatment accorded him.

"Entirely so," responded Mr. Franklin quickly. "In the case of the witnesses from abroad they are very anxious to get home and naturally they are restive. We all recognize that you have a big problem on your hands and if you believe our testimony can aid, you are the best judge of that."

Senator Fletcher asked Mr. Franklin if he deemed it practicable for ships to cross the ocean in pairs.

The witness said it would not only be a commercial impracticability, but an element of danger to the ships themselves.

Senator Smith asked if Franklin could tell him if the Naronic was lost at sea about ten years ago, near the spot the Titanic went down.

"I cannot," was the reply. "My recollection is that the ship was never heard from after the time she left port. No one knows where she went down."

The Naronic was owned by the Oceanic Steam and Navigation Company, which also owns the White Star Line.

Senator Smith asked the witness if in exchanging messages with J. Bruce Ismay, head of the White Star Line, inward bound on the Carpathia, he had enjoined secrecy or "silence" with reference to the messages.

"Emphatically no. Nothing of the sort was even attempted."

It was expected that Capt. Thomas H. Moore of the steamship Mount Temple would be heard to-day, but he had not notified the committee of his arrival, and soon after 4 o'clock the investigation was adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

YOUNG STEAD DEFENDS SMITH.

He Declares Our Inquiry Is the Kind Needed to Bring Out Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A London dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The growlings of Parliament and the irascible comments of the newspapers relative to the Washington inquiry into the loss of the Titanic do not reflect the sentiment of the British public," said Alfred Stead to-day. Mr. Stead has been chosen to succeed his father as editor of The Review of Reviews.

"What people at large want," he continued, "is all the information obtainable as to travel at sea. The newspapers tell us that Senator Smith, Chairman of the Senate committee, is a backwoodsmen, ignorant of all nautical affairs. I do not care if he is a red Indian. His ignorance, if it exists, is excusable ignorance, whereas the ignorance of officers and seamen of their duties is criminal negligence.

"We welcome America's aid in the search for truth. We welcome it, however nautically naive it may be. On this side we are inclined to view the question of ships from the standpoint of the shipowners and Lloyd's. America will view the question from the standpoint of the potential traveler and of a country with relatively little to lose from revolutionary reforms in ship construction."

SAILORS SAW SHIP THAT REFUSED AID

Men of Titanic's Crew Tell Senators She Was Only a Few Miles Away.

WOMEN JUMPED TO BOATS

Children Thrown In Like Bundles—Capt. Smith's Last Message to the Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The results of the special inquiry conducted by individual members of the Senate Sub-Committee among the surviving members of the Titanic's crew were made public today. The inquiry lasted well into the night.

Three Titanic lookouts, each of whom had charge of a lifeboat when picked up by the Carpathia, testified before Senator Perkins. All three had done duty in the crow's nest before the collision and they regretted that the Titanic did not have glasses for the lookouts.

"If we had had the glasses," said G. A. Hogg of Hull, "we might have seen the berg before."

"I think all the women ought to have gold medals on their breasts, God bless them," said Hogg. "I will always raise my hat to a woman, after what I saw."

A positive declaration that within three miles of the Titanic when that vessel sank was another steamer, whose two masthead lights were plainly visible, was made by Edward John Buley of Southampton, an able seaman. Buley testified that this ship was in sight when the Titanic struck and that "she passed right by" without any signal.

"We thought she was coming to us, and if she had, every one could have boarded her," said Buley. "She had her steamer lights burning."

He said that all the lifeboats started for that same light, which kept the boats together. For about three hours, he said, she was stationary and then she disappeared.

"She could not help but see our rockets. She was close enough to see our lights and to see the ship itself. She was bound to see them," he said.

G. Simons of Weymouth, England, said his lifeboat easily could have accommodated ten more when it was ordered away. Hogg had 47 in his boat, one of the "big ones," which was intended to carry 65.

Walter J. Perkins of Isle of Ryde testified that eight men were picked up from the water by his boat. Two died later.

Good Swimmers in the Crew.

Senator Newlands examined Edward Wheelton of Southampton, England, first-class steward of the Titanic. Wheelton testified that J. Bruce Ismay "stood up by all of the boats that I saw get away. He helped the women and children into the boat and told the men to make a way."

"Out of a total of 750 people saved there were 210 who belonged to the crew. How do you account for so large a proportion of the crew?"

"I would think the men took a chance and jumped overboard and were picked up by boats. We have very powerful swimmers aboard the ship."

Wheelton paid a high tribute to the bravery of First Officer Murdock, who, he said, "was perfectly cool and very calm, and was lost."

George Thomas Rowe, a quartermaster, examined by Senator Burton, commanded the lifeboat in which J. Bruce Ismay escaped from the sinking ship. Rowe was ordered in charge of the boat, the ninth to leave, he said, by Capt. Smith. He said no one asked Ismay to get in.

W. H. Taylor of Southampton, fireman on the Titanic, said a majority of the crew did not realize that the Titanic would sink.

"How do you know?" asked Senator Newlands.

"Because they were all skylarking and joking about it."

"After the accident?"

"Yes, Sir."

Taylor said he only realized the Titanic was sinking when he observed her going down by the head.

Message to the Chief Engineer.

George Frederick Crowe, of Southampton, a steward, examined by Senator Bourne, gave a new version of how the Titanic went down.

"After we got clear off the ship her lights were still burning very brightly," said Crowe, "but as we got away she seemed to go lower and lower and she almost stood up perpendicular and her lights went dim and presently she broke clean in two, probably two-thirds of the length of the ship—two-thirds in the water, one-third of the aft funnel sticking up. She broke and the after part floated back. Then there was an explosion and the aft part turned on end and sank."

Alfred Olliver, standby and quartermaster on the bridge at the time of the crash, told of taking a mysterious message from Capt. Smith to the chief engineer. It was a written message—that he did not read. The engineer told him to take it back to the Captain.

"What kind of a message was it?" asked Senator Burton.

"I cannot say as to the message. It was on a piece of paper, and the paper was closed."

"Where did you find the chief engineer?"

"Down in the engine room."

"Were the engines running?"

"The engines were stopped. I delivered the message and I waited for an answer. I waited for two or three minutes. Then he saw me standing and he asked me what I wanted. I said I was waiting for an answer to the message I took him. He told me to take it back—to tell the Captain that he would get it done as soon as possible."

"Do you know what it was?"

"I do not, Sir."

Frank Osman, a seaman, was in the lifeboat with Fourth Officer Boxhall, which was the first to be picked up by the Carpathia, because a box of rockets, mistaken for a box or biscuits, had been put in the boat.

"The officer fired some of these rockets off," said Osman, "and the Carpathia came to us and picked us up a half hour before anybody else."

Osman added another strange chapter to the sinking of the Titanic. He said that after his lifeboat shoved off he suggested going alongside to try to save more people. The officer agreed, but the women disagreed. They pulled back, got astern of the Titanic, and lay on their oars and saw the ship go down. "When she got to a certain angle," he said, "she exploded, broke in halves, and it seemed to me as if all the engines and everything that was in the after part slid out into the forward part, and the after part came up right again and as soon as it came up down it went again.

"The steerage passengers were all down below on the Titanic, and after she sank a certain distance it seemed to me all the passengers left on board, first, second, and third classes, climbed to the top deck."

"Did you see them?"

"It looked black. It looked like a big crowd of people."

It was necessary for women and children on the sinking Titanic to jump a three-foot chasm from the deck to the life-boats, and babies were tossed into the boats, according to testimony given to Senator William Alden Smith, Chairman of the Senate committee, by F. O. Evans, one of the Titanic's crew. Evans credited this method of loading the boats with the heavy loss of life among the women and children. Evans was examined by Senator Smith last night, and the purport of his testimony was made public today.

Evans told Senator Smith that when the boats were swung out they were at least three feet out from the steamer's deck, which was seventy feet above the sea. The height was so terrifying that women refused to attempt the jump. Several were thrown bodily across the gap, Evans said, and one was propelled with such force that she went over the far side of the boat, and was saved from plunging into the sea only by her shoe, which caught in an oarlock.

"Babies and children," said Evans, "were tossed into the boats like sacks of grain. There was no other way."

Senator Smith further announced that a lamp trimmer on the Titanic, whom he examined last night, declared that there were no lights in the lifeboats. He said that after four boats had cleared the ship he went to the storeroom and discovered the lamps, flares, and oil there. By order of the Captain, he said, he hurriedly equipped as many of the remaining boats as he could.

ATTACKS SENATE INQUIRY.

Merchant Marine Association Says Blame Lies with Senators Themselves

The American Merchant Marine Association, located at 21 State Street, issued yesterday a bitter attack on the United States Senators for the method in which the investigation into the Titanic disaster is being conducted and declared that the very Senators who are making such investigation are themselves responsible for the loss of life. Luther P. Dow, General Counsel for the Association, before giving out the statement, read a letter he wrote to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, on April 6 last.

In this letter Mr. Dow said that his life and that of hundreds of others had been endangered by a gross indifference to the marine law when the Quartermaster's Department boat General Randall left Fort McKinley, Maine, for Portland Pier, Maine, on April 4. The boat carried 100 life preservers, three life rings, 2 boats, carrying together 31 people. On board the boat were 496 soldiers, 8 crew, civilians to the number of 26, and four army officers. Had there been a fire or collision, it is pointed out in the letter, only 131 persons on board would have had a chance for life, while the others would have gone down.

Mr. Dow then read the letter he received on April 24 from Washington. "They probably would never have written had it not been for the sinking of the Titanic," said Mr. Dow. This letter said the matter had been referred to the Quartermaster's Department in Portland, Maine, for verification, and that Mr. Dow would be advised what was going to be done about it.

The statement given out by the Association reads as follows:

Whereas, from a close study and examination of every fact and circumstance in connection with the building, operation, and sinking of the steamship Titanic, the American Merchant Marine Association, composed of licensed masters, engineers, and other officers of steam and sailing vessels, feeling that much of the information given to the public regarding the appalling accident of the sinking of the ship is erroneous and misleading, and that gross injustice is being done to the owners of the said vessel and to the memory of the brave Captain, officers, and crew who lost their lives in the performance of duty, regards it its solemn duty to all concerned to place itself on record as follows:

That in the building of the Titanic everything was done that shipbuilding and engineering science could suggest to make her safe—that, in fact, she represented, when launched and ready for sea, the last word in naval science; that she was equipped with life-saving and every other appliance in strict compliance with law; that her discipline, management, and navigation across the Atlantic to the final moment when she disappeared beneath two miles of water, was ideal and perfect and in accordance with the highest standards of custom and practice; that her Captain, with forty years of spotless and efficient service to his credit, remained faithful to his record to the last, and died with his ship in a manner exemplifying the best traditions of the unwritten law of the sea; and that, not even in a single instance, was there an officer or other member of the crew who failed to perform his duty with the highest type of bravery.

And, further, the American Merchant Marine Association cannot too strongly condemn the aspersions attempted to be cast upon the character and actions of Mr. Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, whom we are certain behaved with propriety and gallantry during the trying ordeal to which he was subjected as the Titanic was fast settling in the water; and its members feel keenly humiliated at the spectacle presented by a committee of the United States Senate now holding a senseless and farcical investigation of the subject in Washington.

And, further, we desire to remind the people of the United States that the statesmen now making the most noise in this investigation, together with those of England who guide the policy of the British Board of Trade, are the guilty and responsible agents for any unsafety that may exist in the operation or equipment of steamships through their failure to enact proper laws to govern in the premises and their utter disregard of any of the recommendations made from time to time by the men who go down to the sea in ships.

And, further, we respectfully recommend that the Government will find some way to have an intelligent investigation, if we must have one, by some body of authority possessing at least some knowledge of the things to be investigated, so that good instead of injury may result as a consequence of the appalling loss of life and property in this the saddest and latest of sea disasters.

BRITISH INQUIRY HERE.

Consul General Bennett Getting Evidence for the London Court.

The following statement relative to the inquiry that Courtney W. Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, is making into the Titanic disaster, was given out at the British Consulate in State Street yesterday:

The inquiry into the Titanic disaster now being held by his Majesty's Consul General in New York is for the use of the court which is now sitting in London. The ordinary course of such cases is being pursued, and no depositions taken by the Consul General will be made public.

It was said that a number of depositions were taken yesterday.

BODIES OF ASTOR AND STRAUS FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

JOHNSON, J. F. (May be Jakon Jo... n, a steerage passenger.)

K.

KELLY, JAMES.

L.

LILLY, A. (Not on passenger list.)
LOUCH, CHARLES. (Probably Charles Lauch, a second-cabin passenger.)
LAURENCE, A. (Probably Arthur Lawrence, a saloon passenger.)

M.

MARRIORTT, W. H. (Not on passenger list.)
MANGAN, MARY.
McNAMEE, Mrs. N. (Probably Miss Eileen McNamee.)
MACK, Mrs. (In first transmission wirelessed as Mrs. Mary Mack.)
MONROS, JEAN. (In first transmission sent as Jerry Morrose. Neither on the passenger list.)

N.

NEWELL, T. W. (Probably Miss T. Newall, a saloon passenger.)
NASSER, NICOLAS.

O.

OLSEN, —. (Five steerage passengers of this name on the Titanic.)

P.

PARTNER, AUSTIN. (Probably M. A. Partner, a saloon passenger.)
PETTY, EDWIN H. (Not on passenger list.)
PENNY, F. (Not on passenger list. May be F. Pengelly, a second-cabin passenger.)

R.

ROBINS, A.
ROBINS, Mrs. A. (Probably Miss Charity Robins.)
ROBINSON, J. M. (Not on passenger list.)
ROSENSHINE, GEORGE.
RAGOZZY, A. BOOTHBY. (Not on passenger list.)

S.

STRAUS, ISIDOR.
SAGE, WILLIAM.
SUTTON, FREDERICK.
SHEA, —.
SOTHER, SIMON.
SCHEDID, NIHIL.
STOKES, PHILIP J.
STONE, J. (Not on passenger list.)

T.

TALBOT, G. (Not on passenger list.)
TIMLIN, ERNEST P.

V.

VASSILIOS, CATALEVAS. (Thought to be a confusion of two names.)
VEAR, W. (May be W. J. Ware or W. T. Stead.)
VILLNER, HENDRIK K.

W.

WIDENER, GEORGE D.
WILLIAMS, LESLIE.
WIRZ, ALBERT.
WHITE, F. F. (May be Percival A. or Richard F. White.)
WOODY, O. S. (Not on passenger list.)
WAITENS, ACHILLE. (Not on passenger list.)

The cable ship Minia, which has relieved the Mackay-Bennett at the scene of the Titanic wreck, is expected to make a report to the White Star Line offices this morning. No word was received from that ship yesterday.

VINCENT ASTOR STARTS.

Going to Halifax to Receive the Body of His Father

Vincent Astor and Nicholas Biddle, a close friend of the family, left the city last night for Halifax to bring back the body of Col. Astor on the arrival there of the cable ship Mackay-Bennett.

Officials of the New Haven Railroad had earlier in the day prepared the private car Oceanic for young Mr. Astor and Mr. Biddle. The car was attached to the express train which left the Grand Central Station at 10:50 last night.

Mr. Astor received word yesterday morning from the White Star Line that the body of his father had been recovered and had been identified. Mr. Biddle said yesterday that Mr. Astor has all along been anxious to go to Halifax, and was more anxious than ever to go when it became known that the body of Col. Astor had been recovered.

Mr. Biddle said that nothing would be done about the filing of the Astor will for probate until it was definitely established that the body on the Mackay-Bennett was that of Col. Astor.

Dr. Reuel B. Kimball of 135 East Fifty-fourth Street, Mrs. Astor's physician, said yesterday she was steadily improving in health. Mrs. Astor had recovered sufficiently yesterday to be able to dress and be about the house. She will probably leave shortly, it was said, for the Astor estate at Rhinecliff.

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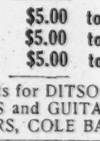

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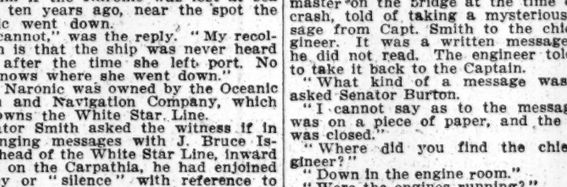

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ASSAIL AMERICANS FOR TITANIC WRECK

Caused by Bribes Due to Their "Death-Dealing Craze for Speed," Germans Say.

"GLOBE-TROTTING SNOBS"

Compel Lines to Supply Luxuries on Boats, Press Declares—Surplus of Lifeboats on Kaiser Wilhelm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left Bremen last Tuesday, will be the first German liner to arrive in New York with an "improved" life-saving equipment.

The lessons of the Titanic horror were promptly taken to heart in Bremen and Hamburg, and no time was lost in fitting big boats with a maximum of lifeboats, both of the standard and collapsible type.

The Kaiser Wilhelm is approaching New York, with lifeboat accommodation for every man, woman, and child aboard her. Her first and second cabins are not nearly filled to their full capacity on westbound passages at this season, so under such circumstances there are considerably more lifeboats on her than would be actually needed.

This is a situation which, in the German view, ought to exist under all circumstances, and it will find vigorous expression at the international conference on safety at sea which Germany took the initiative this week of calling together.

A vast amount of irrelevant and irresponsible comment on the Titanic disaster is now finding expression in the German press. German steamship companies are not identified with it, but the chauvinist newspapers are bent upon exploiting the catastrophe in an almost ghoulish fashion for the benefit of German shipping. In many quarters the cocksure view is expressed, with much abuse of "British inefficiency at sea," that if the Titanic had been officered and manned by Germans her passengers and crew would be alive and the vessel afloat to-day.

Many German commentators, in lashing about for somebody to vilify, place the principal blame for the loss of the Titanic on "Americans and their death-dealing craze for speed."

The Vossische Zeitung, sometimes considered the sanest and highest grade journal in the Fatherland, publishes a particularly violent article along these lines. It asserts that "it is notorious that moneyed Americans on the Atlantic regularly bribe the engineers, machinists, and stokers with rich cash tips to strain every nerve to push their ships across the ocean at the maddest possible gait."

Americans indulge in this practice, according to the sagacious Vossische Zeitung, because of their "betting passion," and they find it easy to induce British officers and sailors to accommodate them, because the Briton has an inborn love of sport.

The German press also blames rich Americans for compelling great transatlantic lines to usurp space with Roman baths, tennis courts, outdoor cafés, and other trappings of luxury. These could and would give way to lifeboats and other safety appliances, German editors assert if it were not for "pompous Yankee millionaires and globe-trotting snobs."

More practical than the abusive advice tendered by the German press is the project of a well-known Halberstadt manufacturer named Aron Hirsch, who offered a prize of $5,000 for the best lifeboat constructed by any engineer in the world. The conditions are that the boat shall be indisputably seaworthy for at least twenty-four hours, also that it shall be equipped with motor power and capable of being launched and ready for use within thirty seconds after an electric button is pressed on the Captain's bridge. As the jury for awarding the prize Herr Hirsch names Herr Ballin, the Chief Engineers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, and the German Navy Department.

LONDON NOW LAUDS ENERGY OF SMITH

American Inquiry Has Stirred England's Old Fogies, According to Many.

THINK HIM MISREPRESENTED

London Telegraph, However, Talks Sharply About Our Investigation and Irritation Still Prevails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.—The idea is growing in the newspaper circles of London that Senator Smith has been misrepresented in the special dispatches which have been cabled about his conduct of the Titanic inquiry. It is noted that Reuter's Agency to-day circulates a cablegram which puts the Michigan Senator in a more favorable light, and it is suggested that the correspondent who cabled the famous questions about watertight compartments and the composition of icebergs may have misunderstood Senator Smith's methods of examination.

In any case it is universally acknowledged that but for the American inquiry the British authorities would have been prone to dilatory methods, which would have resulted in long delay of the investigation, and eventually, when public feeling has quieted down, to action by a court of inquiry which would have been tantamount to the verdict that accidents must happen in this best of all possible worlds.

Even as it is, there is a section of British opinion which is inclined to look upon the British inquiry into the Titanic disaster as a sort of whitewashing arrangement.

The composition of the court, announced this morning, does not evoke much comment, but The Weekly Nation says of Lord Mersey:

"He has a highly conservative mind, and he was a member of the Jameson raid committee. We should have been glad if every gentleman who sat on that body had been passed over for any service touching upon the investigation of a public scandal.

"The Jameson committee was perhaps the greatest exploit in hushing up which this country ever achieved."

Wishes He Were More Judicial.

The Times says this morning:

"Criticism here has been directed rather against the manner adopted by Senator Smith in regard to certain witnesses and his amazing ignorance of nautical and other matters. We could have wished for a more judicial mind at the head of the committee and one more conversant with the matters investigated.

"Senator Smith defended himself yesterday with dignity and good temper, which will be appreciated here all the more because the feeling on this side is evidently understood by his colleagues and by the American public.

"The proper and most natural desire of those detained to return home has been recognized by the acceleration of the proceedings, and also the claim of the whole nation that indispensable witnesses shall be released to give evidence in the far more weighty and formal inquiry which is to be conducted here."

A well-known New York lawyer who is now in London expressed the opinion yesterday that the national irritation felt over the Senate inquiry had demonstrated clearly that notwithstanding the "blood is thicker than water" sentiment which is common on Anglo-American festive occasions, the two peoples were divided by inherent hostility and prejudices and differences in their points of view.

Another American, who has for years been a resident of England, said that more bitterness was felt here at what was regarded as American encroachment on British prerogatives than over any incident in his recollection.

"But for the jocose element reported to have been interjected into the affair by Senator Smith," said this American, "there might have been serious developments in the relations between the two countries."

This is, of course, only an individual view, but some corroboration is found for it in an editorial in this morning's Daily Telegraph, which is designed to throw discredit on the Senate committee.

The Telegraph pursues this object by innuendo rather than by downright attack. The editorial says in part:

"Lord Mersey will be assisted, in accordance with British custom, by nautical assessors and colleagues, familiar with the matters to be investigated. At present, however, the functions of this commission are arrested and the advantages which the nation desires to obtain from its investigation are delayed owing to the fact that the chief witnesses who must appear before it are detained on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It will be generally felt that the occasion calls for some action on the part of the Government, diplomatic and tactful, for the people of the United States are united to us by many bonds, which we are not likely to forget.

"Inconvenience, If Not Humiliation."

"We are a proud nation, a nation with great sea traditions, and we are placed in a position of great inconvenience, if not humiliation, by this interference with the due forms invariably observed in maritime affairs. We trust and we have every hope that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted in a few days and that any irritation which may have been occasioned in this country will be quickly forgotten in the terrible, and yet uplifting, memories of this ocean drama, which the British and American peoples share in common.

"But when the present hitch in the proceedings of the commission is adjusted and all the survivors have returned to the protection of the British flag, other difficulties will arise. Lord Mersey will, of course, not be bound by the inquiry which has been already held in America. It is one that does not concern him. If there are discrepancies, as there may well be, as a result of reflection, between the testimony given here and that given elsewhere, are the witnesses to be held accountable either by the Commissioners or by the public?

"We see in the prospect a situation of extreme delicacy, which will call for the exercise of forbearance by the nation. It will require to be handled with tact in order that, while sparing the rescued passengers, officers, and men all unnecessary fatigue and even anguish, the whole of the facts may be elicited.

"In the circumstances it is a matter of keen satisfaction that the British Commission should be presided over by a Judge of Lord Mersey's authority, knowledge, and discretion. The nation will look to him, and we are convinced it will not look in vain, to uphold the best traditions of the British judiciary in a position of much difficulty."

LONDON, April 26.—Rear Admiral S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, Capt. A. W. Clarke, Commander F. C. Lyon, and Prof. John H. Biles, Vice President of the Institution of Naval Architects, have been appointed assessors to assist Lord Mersey with the court of inquiry into the Titanic disaster. The fifth assessor will be announced later.

Capt. Charles Clive Bigham, a son of Lord Mersey, has been made Secretary of the court.

The first sitting of the court will take place next Thursday.

TELLS OF THE ICE PACK.

The Rappahannock Passed Through the One the Titanic Struck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Rappahannock, from Halifax, belonging to the Furness Line, which it is practically certain was the last to see the Titanic before the disaster, arrived at London yesterday. It was late Saturday night, April 13, according to Chief Officer Smith, that the Rappahannock, running out of a heavy rain squall, found herself abeam of the Titanic, which, with all her lights glowing, made a splendid picture as she passed.

"She was traveling at about twenty-one knots," said Mr. Smith, "and soon disappeared into the darkness. We had come through the ice field, which the Titanic struck later on. It stretched some hundred miles northward. It had come thus far south a month before the usual time, and we could not escape it, but ran into it, suffering considerable damage. Our rudder was twisted and our bows dented, and other injuries were inflicted on us by the ice.

"I saw some packs of a thousand square feet in area, and the ice was bunched together and heaped up in some cases. This is, in all probability, the pack which the Titanic struck. The ice was three or four feet above the surface of the sea and twenty-odd feet thick.

"It is astonishing to me that Capt. Smith should have struck the pack if he sighted it in time. Of course, he may have taken it to be slob ice, which is soft, and through which it would be safe to run even at twenty-one knots; but the ice we encountered was not slob ice, and when we sighted it we went dead slow. The Titanic, if she scraped one of those ice packs, would have had the bottom practically ripped out of her going at the speed she was.

"What I cannot understand, and what most seafaring men wonder at, is why it should have been necessary for the Titanic on a clear night to strike an ice pack at all. I may say that we did not see any icebergs during the voyage."

ONE REVIEW PRAISES INQUIRY.

Other London Weeklies Indulge in Flings at Senatorial Committee.

LONDON, April 26.—The Nation alone among the weekly reviews, which will appear to-morrow, finds much that is praiseworthy in the Senatorial investigation at Washington into the Titanic disaster. Under the heading, "Hot and Cold Facts," The Nation says:

"It would have been a deplorable mistake to permit even a week to pass between the occurrence and its record from the mouths of survivors. If we are to get the truth, it is absolutely essential to secure as much as possible of the primary unreflective and unguarded impressions and expressions of those present at the scene."

It is the opinion of The Nation, however, that the "stately and well ordered tribunal," to be presided over by Lord Mersey, head of the British Court of Inquiry, will obtain a more accurate and coherent account of the sinking of the Titanic, but at the sacrifice of most vital characteristics of the truth.

The Saturday Review, which is always a hostile critic of everything American, says the United States Senatorial Committee is acting in defiance of all precedent and international law and without regard to decency, is exacerbating the sufferings of the British survivors of the Titanic. The paper denies the committee's right to detain Englishmen as witnesses. Some of the terms it applies to Senator Smith, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, are "blustering ignoramus" and "ignorant bully," and it calls on the British Government to protect its subjects.

The Spectator thinks "the Senate Committee is not worthy the body from which it proceeds, and American dignity had better have been consulted" if the asking of useful and relevant questions was to have been insured.

The Outlook concedes that the prompt American inquiry is a relief to strained nerves, but it questions the legality of the tribunal, which it terms a burlesque by "Senatorial busybodies."

GOLD TABLET FOR MARCONI.

To be Presented to Him at the Opera Memorial Performance.

An interesting feature of the memorial performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening next for the benefit of the needy families of victims of the Titanic disaster will be the presentation to Signor Guglielmo Marconi of a handsome gold tablet designed by Prince Paul Troubetskoy in commemoration of the invaluable part played by wireless telegraphy in bringing the Cunard liner Carpathia to the rescue of the survivors.

On its observe side the tablet represents the Titanic heading toward an immense iceberg on the side of which is the figure of a kneeling woman with her hand covering her face in agony. On the upper left corner is the inscription "Commemoration of the Titanic's victims, 29th of April, 1912." On the reverse side of the tablet appears the head of Signor Martoni, heroically designed.

On the concert programme, which is being added to constantly by the committee, will be Mme. Nordica, Mary Garden, Enrico Caruso, Antonio Scotti, Katherine Barlow, and Signor Ernesto Consolo, the pianist. Mr. Frank Damrosch will conduct Brahm's German Requiem with a chorus and orchestra from the Oratorio Society, and Alfred Hertz, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give several orchestral selections.

Odd Lots of Stock

We offer the small investor, the owner of a few hundred dollars, a plan designed especially for his convenience and safety.

On this plan, we buy 1 share or more of stock and 1 bond or more.

Send for Circular No. 46—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PREPARE TO MEET THE FUNERAL SHIP

Mourners in Halifax Organize to Lighten the Burden of the Sad Work Ahead.

WON'T ARRIVE TILL MONDAY

The Mackay-Bennett Proceeding Slowly — Halifax Filling Up with Friends of the Titanic Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.—The numbers of those who have come to this city to wait for the cableship Mackay-Bennett to bring in the Titanic's dead having grown now to more than a hundred, and with more expected on the night train and in the morning, it was realized here with increasing force to-day that the arrival of the ship would prove an ordeal second only to that earlier chapter in the story of the disaster when the pier in New York received the survivors from the Carpathia. Among those Americans who have come on the errand of identification, and particularly among those New York men who witnessed the scene on the Cunard Line pier, it was felt that neither the City of Halifax nor the agents here of the White tSar Line had made anything like adequate preparations for the reception of the Mackay-Bennett.

This feeling crystallized this afternoon in a meeting called informaly by some of the more active of those who have taken up their post in Halifax. Some thirty or more of them met in a room furnished for the purpose by the Halifax Hotel, and to it were invited Mayor Chisholm and several other men prominent in the city and the two agents of the White Star Line.

These latter two, Mr. Mitchell from Montreal and A. G. Jones, the local agent, were anything but cordial to the proffered assistance in the preparations for which it was originaly supposed they would be entirely responsible. But, after several objections had been argued down, a relief committee was appointed, consisting of Mayor Chisholm, J. B. Lambkin, the representative of the Intercolonial Railway; Manager C. W. Frazee of the Royal Bank of Canada, and J. W. Ragsdale, the United States Consul General at Halifax. They will see to it that the pier is adequately policed by the local officials and by a cordon of soldiers from the barracks here. It is said, too, that they will open an information bureau for the receiving of inquiries from all parts of the continent and for the housing of those who are sure to come after Halifax has no more hotel accommodations to offer.

Albert Rosenshine of New York, who reached here to-day in the hope that the body of his brother George will be brought in from the Atlantic, was particularly impressed with the need of the establishment of some bureau or office where news could be received and distributed. So far, most of those here have had to depend on the bulletins that have come from the White Star office, and these, with the exception of the announcement that the Minia had reached the scene of the Titanic's foundering, and had recovered the body of Charles M. Hays, have all come to Halifax by way of New York. On several occasions to-day the tidings of progress in the search of the bodies reached the waiting people by direct wire from New York, and was passed on from person to person before it emanated from the White Star office.

Maurice Rothschild, a nephew of Mrs. Isidor Straus, who has come upon the mission of identification on behalf of the Straus family, was in direct touch with New York by a brokerage wire, and was always ready with the news well in advance of the official bulletins.

It was for the purpose of receiving and distributing all such information obtainable about the return of the dead and the preparations for their transportation, that Mr. Rosenshine urged the setting up of a news bureau and announced himself ready with the first subscription of $500 to meet its expenses. He and others argued that while there might be hundreds in Halifax to do the identification work there would be hundreds upon hundreds throughout the country who could not afford the trip to Nova Scotia and who would be hungry for tidings. It was proposed that this work should be continued till after the return of the Minia. Mr. Lambkin, the Intercolonial's agent here is arranging for a special train to take the coffins and their guardians from Halifax to Montreal to be shifted there to the New York Central line and run down into the States.

There has been no more uncertain feature of the day's information than the probabilities as to the time of arrival of the Mackay-Bennett. The predictions ranged all the way from the prophecy that she would be in to-night to the more favored one that it would be Monday noon before she reaches her pier. It was said at the White Star office here to-night that she would be doing well if she reached here before Monday noon.

It was originally intended that the Mackay-Bennett should put into the Gun Wharf, the most carefully guarded military property in the city, where the regular sentries on guard would exclude all but thep rocession of relatives and friends of the Titanic's dead. For some reason, however, this plan was abandoned and after conference with Ottawa, it was decided that the "death ship" as it is called in Halifax, should dock at one of the Government piers in the dock yards. From there the coffins will immediately be removed to the mortuary chapel of the undertaker, who has the work in charge, and then the people who have gathered for the identification will file through.

Arrangements have been made for indefinite space in the Anglican, Catholic, and Jewish cemeteries for the burial of unclaimed bodies with the proper services wherever the determination can be made. But the unidentified dead will be held for at least two weeks before burial.

Although in the hotel lobbies and the windows of the White Star office the lists of the already identified dead as sent in from the Mackay-Bennett have been posted all day, the watchers here have not been without a haunting fear that some mistake may have been made and that the bodies of those they seek, even though listed as identified, have not been picked up from the Atlantic.

Capt. Roberts of the Astor yacht said that he would feel far easier when the Mackay-Bennett arrived and with it certainty, for he pointed out that the identity of John Jacob Astor might well have been jumped at from the marking on some piece of clothing that Col. Astor had handed on to his man servant or to some one else. The people here are wondering and the White Star agents are wondering how many of the Titanic's dead were buried at sea by the Mackay-Bennett.

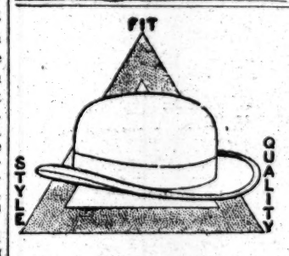
Prominent among those already here are Capt. Richard Roberts of Col. Astor's yacht, Samuel Wallach, brother-in-law of Henry B. Harris, whose body has not been reported as found; George B. Widener, Jr., and party, who await the body of the Philadelphia capitalist; H. G. Kelley, Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose President, Charles M. Hays, is among the recovered dead; C. J. Liebman of New York, who will identify, if found, the body of his brother-in-law, Edgar J. Meyer, a young New York lawyer; Joseph Richardson of Philadelphia, who hopes to find the body of Second Vice President Thayer of the Pennsylvania, whose assistant he was; Karl G. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., who is ready to identify the body of Washington A. Roebling; R. A. Fortune of Montreal, who will claim the bodies of Mark Fortune and Charles Fortune, and Senator McKean, a member of the Dominion Senate, who will take charge of the body of Hufo Ross, a Canadian capitalist.

THE convenience of cashing checks at our London and Paris branches will be appreciated by those who are abroad this summer.

Arrangements can be made whereby our depositors are extended this facility.

We Invite Your DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK



From every "angle" and every point of view—the best.

Young Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 and $4

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

189 Broadway, 505 Broadway, 849 Broadway, 903 Broadway, 1197 Broadway, 300 Fifth Ave.

1239 Broadway, 8 Broadway, 27 Nassau St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall

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Probably you know the instruments, too, with their rich, beautiful tone, responsive, sympathetic touch and refined, exquisite appearance.

Here is where they are made.

IT is just as important to you to know **how your piano is made and the materials and workmanship** that go into it as to know how it sounds and looks. For the **permanency** of tone, touch and appearance depends absolutely upon the men and materials that make it. And, naturally, you want your piano to sound, act and look as well after the lapse of years as when these qualities decided you to purchase.

But you can have no personal knowledge as to this permanency unless you see the piano in the making; for in the finished instrument many vital parts are forever out of sight.

You can see every part made and every process at the Kranich & Bach Building; and nowhere else can you find richly appointed warerooms and a modern factory fully equipped in every department for the complete manufacture of one of the world's standard instruments, all under one roof; and conveniently accessible from all parts of the city.

You are cordially invited to come and see how the piano you may want for a lifetime is made. Then see it displayed and hear it played amongst appropriate and beautiful surroundings that must appeal to the most critical and refined tastes.

Convenient partial payments if desired.

Kranich & Bach, 237 East 23rd St.

Three blocks East of Madison Square.
Two blocks from subway station at 4th Ave. and 23rd Street.
Harlem Warerooms, 16 West 125th St.

Men's Black Silk Hose
regularly 1.00.....special today at **59c**

all black silk hose—but a white value

¶ 900 pairs of men's black silk hose that narrowly escaped going on sale at a dollar. They are a fine-looking lot of socks, and just as fine as they look, which is the all-important consideration in hose and those who wear them. Made of all pure silk, with double lisle soles, high spliced heels and four-thread toes. Also, they have the new silk ribbed top, which means a snug, elastic fit. Right in weight, quality, and price. The man who buys half a dozen pairs is stepping into a bargain.

Men's Chamois Suede Gloves
regularly 1.00.....special today at **55c**

literally a Dutch treat in gloves

¶ You pay 55c and we concede the balance. They are regular dollar value, and sold for that in many shops. Made by some German makers who have cleverly duplicated the soft chamois and suede effects in a very economical way. Just the same to the eye and to the touch. A little different on examination, but not sufficient to talk about. They have one clasp, heavy corded back, and the prix seam sewing gives the appearance of a leather stitched glove. Grays, tans, and canary yellows. A lively value.

Handkerchiefs and Neckwear
for mere men

¶ Two aristocrats in knitted scarfs that have pooled their interests at a dollar thirty-five; and six different styles of initialed handkerchiefs that have pocketed a loss in order to get their name in print.

¶ **Hand Frame-Knitted Scarfs,** in crochet weaves, and in all the good colors and combination stripes.
values 2.00 and 2.50....today at 1.35

Handkerchiefs, with your initial fancifully emblazoned in one of four corners. Values from 75c to 2.00.
today at 55c, 65c, 75c, 95c, 1.05 and 1.15 for six

Men's Fine Shirts at 1.65
values 2.50 and 3.00

¶ Laundered and soft models. Striped and plain fabrics. All sizes and all sleeve lengths. 2.50 & 3.00 values. But gravitating fast to the homes of wise Manhattanites. Look for them in one of our Main Aisles this morning.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The Man in the Tower Puts the Question—

WHY do men wear clothes? Not necessarily to escape the law's punishment.

Nor yet altogether because they could not go without them, for the aborigines did.

Most of all because of habit—and a modesty that has grown up behind that habit.

Ask the man who habitually patronizes the expensive Fifth Avenue tailor why his clothes are cut just as they are.

He may not give you a logical answer.

But there is one.

It is because men of his kind IN NEW YORK—his associates—are ALL having their clothes cut that way.

And he would be uncomfortable otherwise.

For exactly the same reason the Weber and Heilbroner ready-to-wear Spring suits and overcoats follow the same little distinctions and the same patterns and colors of woolens.

The best dressed men of New York feel comfortable in them.

And the price is equally comfortable—$20 to $40 for suits and $25 to $35 for Spring coats and slip-ons.

* * *

Moderation in price and unswerving adherence to good taste are likewise responsible for the success of the haberdashery in these stores.

Weber and Heilbroner

369 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 241 Broadway, 150 Nassau; 757 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 1185 Broadway, 27 New; 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 28th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave

NO WIRELESS ORDER TO HOLD BACK NEWS

Sea Gate Operator Explains the Messages to Bride and Cottam on the Carpathia.

SHIP THEN IN THE HARBOR

"Keep Your Mouth Shut" Not Official, but Friendly Words of One Operator to Another.

Answering the charge that orders were sent to the wireless operators on board the rescue ship Carpathia to hold back news of the Titanic disaster, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company issued yesterday this statement from the operator in charge of the Sea Gate station:

"New York, April 22, 1912.

"In answer to the unwarranted attack upon the Marconi Company, made by The New York Herald, I beg to state the following:

"On Thursday, April 18, the day the Carpathia landed the survivors in New York I was in charge of the wireless station at Sea Gate, Coney Island, and was the only wireless operator who worked with the Carpathia from the moment she established communication with Sea Gate until the vessel docked.

"During this time all messages and information passed through my hands, and I cannot deny too emphatically that any instructions or even hints to suppress news of the disaster were transmitted to either Mr. Cottam or Mr. Bride.

"On the contrary, instructions were issued by the Marconi Company to its operators to obtain any possible information on the subject and 'rush' it to headquarters.

"I established communication with the Carpathia at about 5 P. M. on the day in question, and although static wireless conditions were most trying for the reception of messages the Carpathia operator was requested to go ahead with his traffic first. After receiving a large number of private messages which were transmitted with all haste over the land wires, the White Star Line phoned me a message which seemed to me so urgent that I requested the Carpathia to cease 'sending' and 'take' this message at once. Here follows the message:

Number 1 16, Rush.
Mr. Bruce Ismay, SS. Carpathia.
Concise Marconigram account of actual accident greatly needed for enlightenment public and ourselves. This most important.
FRANKLIN.

"This message was sent at 7:45 P. M. April 18 or in other words after the vessel had passed Quarantine, and after receiving same, the Carpathia operator said "Std bl." He was exhausted.

"He did not return until some time later when he resumed sending me his private messages. Judging from the strength of the received signals it appeared as though the vessel was nearing dock and I have since learned that she was at or very near her dock. I immediately phoned the Marconi Company that I had been unable to obtain any news and that nothing in the nature of a press dispatch was received. This was 8:15 P. M. and I was then requested by Mr. Sammins, the Chief Engineer of the Marconi Company, to advise Messrs. Bride and Cottam not to talk of their personal experiences to reporters, who would naturally be on the lookout for them on the wharf, as an amount running into four figures would be paid by some newspaper for such a narrative.

"I was rather lengthy in my explanation, striving all the time to impress upon the Carpathia operator that this referred to his conduct after landing. Owing to interference, he was unable to grasp the situation readily, and I, realizing that time was short, and there might still be a possibility of receiving some more of his traffic, repeated my explanation in a more concise form, and it was then, that I flashed the following words which were of my own construction:

Keep your mouth shut. Say nothing until you see Mr. Sammis.

"This was at 8:20 P. M. and the vessel, I believe, docked very shortly thereafter.

"Up to this time no reply had even been received from Ismay to the message previously quoted and it was obvious that there was not sufficient time remaining for the transmission of any press or news.

"How then instructions to the operator to surpress the news of the disaster?

DAVID SARNOFF."

ONE VICTIM LEGALLY DEAD.

Surrogate Accepts Proof That William F. Hoyt Perished in Disaster.

The first victim of the Titanic disaster to be pronounced legally dead was William F. Hoyt. Surrogate Cohalan accepted proof of Mr. Hoyt's death yesterday and granted letters of administration to his brother, Gordon C. Hoyt of 7,919 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. The Surrogate required the administrator to furnish a $40,000 bond.

Mr. Hoyt, who was a member of the firm of Houghton, Lee & Hoyt, sailed on the Titanic in the first cabin. Gordon Hoyt told the Surrogate that he had received word of his brother's sailing in a cablegram from Paris, and as soon as he heard of the disaster he telegraphed to his brother's firm in this city and came here April 18. He said other relatives live at Ocean Park, near Los Angeles, Cal. Both parents live there with two brothers, Charles S. and Carl H. Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt's estate probably does not exceed $25,000 in personal property and he had no real estate.

Harold G. Lowe, fifth officer of the Titanic, told Gordon Hoyt that after the Titanic sank he had heard moaning and had found a large man held up by a life preserver. The man was so heavy that it took all the strength of the lifeboat's crew to get him on board. The man died after being rescued. An affidavit by Lowe was attached to the application for letters of administration. This told how Mr. Hoyt's body had been identified. In his pockets were cards and papers and a watch and chain of peculiar workmanship. The cards included a membership card in the New York Athletic Club and an identification card issued by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. Mr. Hoyt was buried at sea from the Carpathia on April 15, Lowe stated.

SHIPS SIGHT MORE ICEBERGS.

Italian Liner Finds One in Lat. 40:39, Extremely Far South.

Captains of incoming steamships are still bringing reports of ice. Capt. Domeniconi of the Principe di Piemonte, in yesterday from Naples, reported that on April 22 in latitude 40:39, longitude 48:48 his boat passed an iceberg 900 feet long and 120 feet high. He had been warned of ice and stood far to the south, he said, and had seen this berg further south than he had ever known one to get before. The polar current, he said, was trending southwest through the centre of the Gulf Stream.

The steamer Steiermark of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived at the Bar at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon reported that about a dozen icebergs had been passed in latitude 42, longitude 49 to 50.

DUKE OFFERED HELP TO SAIL THE OLYMPIC

Continued from Page 1.

despair of being able to restore discipline and maintain its sailing schedules.

The latest development in the Olympic troubles caused a sensation in shipping circles here. Crowds of seamen and firemen thronged the docks throughout the day and many condemned the action of the strikers. The distress in this port is already great, in consequence of the loss of so many heads of families with the Titanic, and to-day's events will add to the hardship.

According to a report current here to-night, an arrangement is in prospect by which the Olympic will take the place of the Titanic in the sailing list next Wednesday. It is also rumored that the Olympic's strikers will be remanded, to enable the effecting of a conciliatory arrangement by which they will return to their steamer by that date.

LONDON, April 26. — The National Sailors and Firemen's Union in this city to-day repudiated the action of the malcontents in the Olympic's crew. An official stated that the Seafarers' Union, an organization which recently broke away from the National Union, was responsible for the strike. He said:

"We are afraid that the men have been badly advised and regret their action because it will leave a bad impression and bring firemen generally into disrepute.

Some of the passengers who were booked to sail on the Olympic regard the action of the firemen and seamen in striking as utterly unwarranted, but many feel also that they were badly treated by the steamship company because they were kept on board the vessel two and a half days without being informed of the actual state of affairs.

While some of the first and second class passengers went to Liverpool to take the Lusitania, about 100 returned to London to make such arrangements as suited them. Most of the second and third class passengers will take passage on the Philadelphia, leaving Southampton Wednesday.

HOST LEFT AT CHERBOURG.

They Will Be Distributed Among Many Other Steamships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHERBOURG, April 26.—The canceling of the Olympic's trip left numerous prospective passengers stranded here. One special train alone brought 310 intending passengers from Paris on Wednesday.

They have become weary awaiting the arrival of the boat and besieged the company's office, making anxious inquiries. The officials were unable to say anything definite until this afternoon, when it was announced that the voyage had been abandoned.

Before this, however, many passengers had already lost patience and returned to Paris with the idea of sailing aboard the Provence, the President Grant, or the next vessel of the Holland-American Line.

Most of the first-class passengers remaining at Cherbourg will sail Sunday aboard the Friedrich Wilhelm or Wednesday aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

The third-class passengers and the majority of the second-class will remain at Cherbourg at the company's expense until the arrival of the Philadelphia.

One of the passengers, Miss G. T. Perkins, is in a particular hurry to reach New York, as she has learned by cable that her house has just been burned down.

RELIEF FUND NOW UP TO $123,531.79

Will Be Used for Titanic Survivors and Families of the Victims Here and in Canada.

MANY APPEALS COMING IN

Every Case Found Worthy by the Red Cross Organization Will Be Aided.

The fund for the relief of the Titanic survivors and families of the victims, started by Mayor Gaynor, now amounts to $123,531.79, as a result of contributions sent direct to the Mayor or to Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the New York County Chapter of the American National Red Cross. Appeals for assistance are now coming to the Red Cross committee from various parts of the United States and Canada, and each case is being carefully investigated. In every worthy case aid will be given.

The list of contributions sent to the Mayor yesterday is:

Citizens of Warren, Penn.	$112.47
W. J. Sparks	5.00
From a Friend, Post Office order	2.00
W. N. S.	2.00
Eureka Girls of Shaw Av. M. E. Sunday School of Union Course, L. I.	5.00
M. Y.	1.00
M. A. H.	10.00
Hotel and Railroad News Company Mutual Relief and Benefit Association, Boston	18.00
Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company	50.00
C. H. Griffing	10.00
Herman Elsas	25.00
Kitty and Mayer	5.00
A. M. Callender & Co.	10.00
Voluntary contributions received by The Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.	11.00
J. W., Bostor.	1.00
Rodman & Griscom	100.00
Money received from sale of Evening News on streets of Buffalo by ladies of Jack Singer's "Bohman Show" Company	150.66
Collection taken at Carnegie Hall April 18 by Men and Religion Forward Movement	146.25
Loewenstein Brothers	50.00
Edgar J. Nathan	10.00
Ruth and Harold	25.00
Sunday contributions of the Hotchkiss School of Lakeville, Conn.	58.77
The following contributions have been forwarded by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago:	
Arthur C. Schwarm	3.00
Ella May Kick	24
Rector's Fund, Church of the Redeemer	31.45
Hillel Lodge, No. 72, I. O. B. B.	25.00
St. James's Episcopal Church	242.35
Anonymous	10.00
A Sympathizer	5.00
Clyde Baptist Church, Post Office order	13.72
Samuel Ginsberg	38.51
Max Kohner	10.00
C. P. Sherwood, Post Office order	5.00
First Presbyterian Church of Austin.	32.50
E. C. S., Post Office order	2.05
First Congregational Church of Shabbona	10.00
Subscriptions raised by the Colonial Theatre under auspices of Indianapolis Sun	69.15
St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish	60.00
Regular Reader, The Sun	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
A Sympathizer	5.00
C. D. Churchill	3.00
Mrs. Sanford	100.00
Miss Hortense Haan	20.00
William F. Sheehan	100.00
Total yesterday	1,607.12
Previously acknowledged	105,400.20
Total to date	$107,007.32
Red Cross Fund	16,524.47
Grand total	$123,531.79

Contributions received by Mr. Schiff yesterday were:

Mrs. I. A.	$3.00
George H. Lubarsky, 93 Wall St.	2.00
Hecht & Co., 35 West 17th St.	25.00
Junior League of New York	17.00
"Four Children," Princeton, N. J.	10.00
Suuday collection, Society for Ethical Culture	181.00
George R. Reuter, 427 E. 3d St., Brooklyn	5.00
"Miss I. S. H.," Pittsburgh	25.00
S. M. B.	2.00
A. McA. G.	2.00
Sympathizer	1.00
Proceeds of bridge party by Mrs. William Clarke Rae, Great Neck, L. I.	90.00
Previously received by Red Cross direct	16,211.47

THE TIMES received $10 from F. D. Griswold yesterday, which is to be applied to the Titanic Relief Fund.

RELIEF FUND $1,350,000.

Subscription Opened for Memorial to Wireless Operator.

LONDON, April 26.—Including the fund raised in New York, the total amount subscribed to date for the relief of the sufferers by the Titanic disaster is more than $1,350,000. The London Daily Mail's fund alone is $171,590.

The corporation of the town of Godalming passed a resolution to-day to open a subscription for the erection of a memorial to J. A. Phillips, chief wireless operator on the Titanic.

$1,000 FOR A SURVIVOR.

Flatbush Women Raise Fund to Send Mrs. Collyer to the West.

A fund of more than $1,000 was raised in a few hours yesterday by Flatbush women so that Mrs. Collyer and her eight year old daughter, Margaret, survivors of the Titanic disaster, may realize their dream and start a home in one of the Western States.

Harvey Collyer, his wife and Margaret, while keeping a little store in Bishop Stoke, England, had planned for years to settle in the West. Mr. Collyer sold the store, and with $1,000 in his belt started on the Titanic for his new home. The mother and daughter were taken off on one of the lifeboats, but the father is among the lost.

Landing in New York without even enough money to purchase food, they were met by Dr. J. A. De Tienne, 1,475 Glenwood Road, Flatbush. He offered them a home with his family. Mrs. Collyer accepted his hospitality for a time, but declared she would have to obtain employment in New York and earn enough money to take herself and daughter to the West.

When Mrs. DeTienne saw that her guest was determined to go, she organized a committee to raise $1,000 and it was done in a few hours.

JERUSALEM MOURNS STRAUS.

60,000 Jews, Whom He Aided, Fast on Hearing of His Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—A Jerusalem dispatch to The Evening News says:

"When the news of the Titanic disaster and the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus became known here 60,000 Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem went into mourning.

"Mr. and Mrs. Straus spent a considerable time here just before they left for Southampton. During their stay Mr. Straus was not well, and his wife one day went alone to visit the poor Jewish quarters. When she saw the misery and squalor she returned and told her husband that the distress was more than she could bear, and that they ought to do something to relieve it.

"'Very well,' said he. 'Establish a soup kitchen at once.' He then dictated a letter to the Jewish authorities, telling them immediately to open a kitchen, for which he would guarantee $10,000 a year for three years, and that when he returned to the United States he hoped to establish a permanent fund. The soup kitchen was at once opened, and about 500 or 600 people are now being fed in it daily.

"When it became known in Jerusalem that Mr. and Mrs. Straus were drowned the poor Jews who had been having food at the soup kitchen resolved not to touch food that day, but to keep a solemn fast to the memory of their benefactors."

FIND RUNAWAY STARVING.

Boy Hiding In Freight Car Without Food for Four Days.

Thomas Gilloren, fifteen years old, of 157 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn., was found on the verge of starvation in a freight car that had been tied up in the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at 132nd Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, last night, by Frank Cullen, a watchman. After being taken to the Alexander Avenue station and revived by an ambulance surgeon, he was turned over to the Children's Society and his parents were notified.

Cullen was making his rounds late last night when he came across one of the cars with the door open. The car had been in the yard for three days, and had come from New Haven. He heard low moans and found Gilloren.

MANY LEAP, ONE DIES, AT FIRE

Conditions of Triangle Disaster Reproduced in Bowery Blaze.

A repetition, on a much smaller scale, of the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire occurred yesterday at noon in the five-story factory building in the rear of 21 Bowery. More than 100 men and women were trapped in the burning building, and twenty-five of them were forced to jump for their lives. One man was killed and several were injured.

The brick building in which the fire started is inclosed entirely by other brick structures on all sides. It is in the centre of the block, bounded by the Bowery and Chrystie Street on the west and east, and by Bayard and Division Streets on the north and south. No part of the building can be seen from any of these streets, and the only means of entrance is through a hallway leading from the Homestead Hotel, a lodging house at 19 Bowery. This hallway leads directly to the one and only entrance and exit door of the building. In the neighborhood this building had always been regarded as a firetrap. There had been three fires in the building in the last ten years, it was said, but no lives had been lost, though the building had absolutely no fire escapes.

After the Triangle disaster, however, the Building Department insisted on the building of two fire escapes, on the Division Street and Bayard Street sides. Had it not been for these many lives would have been lost.

The first floor of the building was occupied by J. Rothman, a manufacturer of tables. Abe Jablowsky, a shirtwaist maker, had quarters on the second floor. Above him, on the third floor, and extending to the roof there were the establishments of Harris Lapizes and Steier & Co., manufacturers of trousers. The fire started on the third floor with the explosion of a gas engine just after 100 girl workers had filed out for luncheon. But above and below 100 more men and women were busy at their various occupations. When the alarm was given those below the third floor fled through the single exit on the ground floor. Those above were cut off by the smoke and made for the north and south fire escapes.

Smoke prevented escape by the north fire escape, however, and 100 persons crowded on the narrow escape on the south. The early arrivals climbed safely down the iron ladder which leads to the backyard of 22 Division Street. The others, about twenty-five in number, had to depend on the ladder which leads to the rear yard of 26 Division Street.

This ladder, it proved, was useless. It had apparently rusted to the framework and hung down in front of a ground-floor window from which smoke was pouring. Those who tried this means of escape had to retire to the first landing of the narrow fire-escape.

The rear yard of 26 Division Street is about 12 by 12 feet in dimension and is surrounded by a ten-foot wooden fence. In the corner of the fence is a twenty-foot poplar sapling. The yard leads to the tailor shop of M. S. Scheimman. Mr. Scheimman, with his brother, Charles, and his two clerks, Frank Wellman and Charles Stein, had rushed into the back yard to help those trying to make their escape by this rear yard. They soon had their hands full.

Mr. Scheimman and his assistants got a step ladder from the store, but it reached only half way to the crowding men and women. Then they got a carpet and stretched it out for a fire-net.

"Jump!" they shouted.

A man darted through the air from the fourth or fifth story, cleared the branching poplar tree, and missed the improvised net by many feet. He dashed, head foremost, on the cement pavement and was killed instantly.

Within a moment men and women were jumping in groups, and the men below ran for their own lives, dropping the carpet as they ran. The first man landed on a clothesline and his fall was broken. The others jumped straight into the poplar tree, and the bending green branches stood the test well. Those who were fortunate enough to land on the four-foot patch of grass which bordered the wooden fence were not even injured. But many fell on the cement pavement and were injured.

One elderly woman made a successful leap to safety, but her skirts caught in the sapling and she could not extricate herself. She became hysterical, and when one of the store clerks tried to help her she bit him in the thumb. She struggled until a large part of her skirt gave away.

JUST PONDER THIS

There is to-day a world-wide movement for the Conservation of Time.

The eighteen-hour train, the telephone, the telegraph, wireless, the quick lunch counter, and a thousand other things have for their purpose the saving of Time.

Is it to be wondered at that this organization preaches the doctrine of speed in building construction, when every day's delay means a corresponding loss of Income?

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"That Was a Great Suggestion"

That's what you will say many times between now and next October, when you find that the Holeproof Hosiery, which you buy at any of our five stores *to-day*, have worn you all Summer, and almost all Fall, without a hole or tear.

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6 Pair, Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months, For Men, Women and Children

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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Soft Cuff Shirts, of the finest grade silk mixtures, $3.50 quality, at $1.95

Pajamas, of mercerized fabrics, plain colors and self figured, with surplice neck and two silk loops, Value $2.50, at 1.65

Knitted Neckwear,
Bias and Cross Striped Two Color Combinations, Value $1.00, at 55c
Of fine quality Silk, in the new tri-color combinations and English regimental colors, Value $1.65, at 95c

Men's Half Hose,
Pure Silk, in two toned colors, Formerly 50c Pair, at 32c
Fine French Lisle, in plain and fancy effects, Formerly $1.00 to $1.50 Pair, at 48c

Men's Underwear,
White Crossbar Nainsook, Sleeveless Shirts and Knee Drawers, also Sea Island Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Each 39c
White Lisle Thread, Sleeveless Shirts and Knee Drawers, of English manufacture, Each 85c
White Cotton Combination Suits, summer weight, knee and ankle length, sleeveless or short sleeves, at 98c

Bath Robes, Of imported Terry Cloths, $6.50 quality, at 3.95

West 23d and 22d Streets

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Here are the special values in the Smith Gray & Co. stores today:

You, who not only seek but insist upon fine quality, correct style, long sure service and prudent economy, owe it to yourselves to compare these exceptional values with any that New York may be able to offer—and on the comparison we rest our case.

Spring Coats and Suits at 15.50 & 18.50
Which we ask you to compare in tailoring, fit, style and fabric with any shown at 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00.

Staple Gray Mixture Worsted Suits Standard values 27.50, 30.00 and 32.50 — 22.50

Spring Coats and Suits New York's most complete showing of exclusive fabrics and styles, combined with unusual values — 25.00

22.50 Rubberized English Waterproof Slip-Ons, silk lined — 13.50

Special Hats and Furnishings

Two Thousand 5.00, 4.00 and 3.00 Soft Hats... 2.00
Here is an offering that will never be duplicated in the hat history of New York.
Four hundred of the hats are of a standard 5.00 quality that has never been offered at less than 5.00 in the whole twenty-five years their name has been synonymous with one of the world's best hats.
Sixteen hundred are by world famous French and English makers and mostly all of our regular 3.00 hats—all blocks, shapes and dimensions included.

Special Shirt Values
End of the season prices at the season's beginning.
These represent the season's accumulation of short lengths of one of Troy's foremost shirt makers.
85c for Summer Shirts — values to 1.50.
1.15 Woven Madras Shirts—values to 2.50.
1.55 Silk and Linen Shirts—values to 3.00.

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Read the List and Buy Early

for certain of the sets are LIMITED IN NUMBER.

No. of Sets.	Author.	Volumes.	Binding.	Publisher's Price.	Sale Price.
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8	Jane Austen	6	cloth	12.00	2.95
1	Robert Burns	6	¾ leather	24.00	8.75
2	Balzac	18	¾ leather	54.00	12.50
1	Balzac (slightly shopworn)	30	¾ leather	90.00	22.50
3	Builders of Nation Series	12	cloth	24.00	3.75
3	Carlyle	10	cloth	25.00	7.50
5	Dickens	10	¾ leather	120.00	32.50
5	Dickens	30	¾ leather	90.00	22.50
1	Dickens (slightly shopworn)	30	cloth	120.00	19.50
3	Dickens	15	cloth	30.00	8.75
2	Dickens	15	¾ leather	45.00	12.50
1	Tissot's Life of Christ	3	cloth	18.00	8.50
2	De Maupassant	10	¾ leather	30.00	8.75
6	De Maupassant	17	Buckram	34.00	7.50
2	Dumas	18	¾ leather	54.00	17.50
2	Dumas	15	¾ leather	30.00	13.50
5	Dante	4	¾ leather	12.00	3.50
3	Dante	4	cloth	8.00	2.50
5	De Musset	5	cloth	12.50	3.75
2	De Musset	10	cloth	25.00	4.75
2	Eliot	10	cloth	20.00	6.75
1	Eliot	12	½ calf	48.00	13.75
2	Eliot	10	¾ leather	30.00	9.75
2	Flaubert	10	cloth	35.00	6.75
3	Great Sovereigns and Heroes	15	cloth	15.00	3.50
1	Gautier	12	¾ leather	36.00	13.50
2	History of All Nations	15	cloth	45.00	12.00
20	Hugo	10	cloth	20.00	4.95
2	Hugo	18	¾ leather	72.00	15.00
1	French Classics	10	¾ leather	40.00	15.00
5	Irish Literature	5	½ leather	15.00	3.95
8	Irish Literature	5	cloth	10.00	2.95
10	Tarbell's Life of Lincoln	4	cloth	15.00	3.75
1	Lincoln's Works	8	¾ leather	48.00	16.50
10	Kipling	10	cloth	20.00	3.95
6	Kipling	6	cloth	12.00	2.95
2	Kingsley (shopworn)	7	cloth	15.00	3.95
2	Oriental Tales	15	cloth	75.00	14.75
3	Lamb	8	cloth	20.00	4.75
1	Bulwer Lytton	30	½ calf	150.00	35.00
1	Bulwer Lytton	30	¾ leather	120.00	25.00
1	Bulwer Lytton	30	cloth	60.00	17.50
2	Makers of American History	30	cloth	20.00	6.75
1	Makers of American History	30	½ leather	30.00	8.75
2	Macaulay	20	¾ leather	60.00	15.00
4	Montaigne	10	Buckram	40.00	9.75
4	Nelson's Encyclopedia	12	cloth	60.00	15.00
5	Poe	10	full limp lea.	$15.00	$4.75
1	Prosper Merimee	8	¾ leather	40.00	12.00
1	Anthony Hope	15	¾ Levant	90.00	29.50
4	Plato	4	¾ leather	16.00	3.50
3	Plutarch's Lives	5	¾ leather	20.00	4.75
1	Plutarch's Lives	10	½ calf	50.00	14.00
10	Practical Home Encyclopedia (shopworn)	8	cloth	24.00	6.75
10	Encyclopedia of Building Trades	6	¾ leather	30.00	3.95
5	Winston's Encyclopedia	8	cloth	12.00	3.75
1	Paul De Kock	25	cloth	75.00	15.00
1	Paul De Kock (shopworn)	25	cloth	75.00	9.75
2	Scott	24	¾ leather	106.00	22.50
2	Scott	24	¾ leather	74.00	12.00
3	Scott	12	¾ leather	48.00	12.50
2	Stevenson, Scribner's Edition	10	¾ leather	30.00	9.00
5	Stevenson, Scribner's Edition	10	cloth	20.00	6.00
3	Stevenson	10	¾ leather	40.00	9.75
8	Wilde	10	¾ leather	40.00	8.50
1	Wilde	15	¾ calf	90.00	37.50
2	Warner	15	cloth	45.00	9.75
1	Warner's Library of World's Best Literature	46	Buckram	138.00	27.50
1	Voltaire	22	¾ leather	110.00	29.50
1	Voltaire	43	cloth	86.00	22.50
1	World's Classics	20	¾ leather	80.00	17.50
11	World's Classics	20	cloth	60.00	9.75
4	Longfellow	8	¾ leather	24.00	6.40
5	Longfellow	8	cloth	16.00	4.80
6	Macaulay	10	¾ leather	30.00	8.00
2	Macaulay	10	cloth	20.00	6.00
1	Tennyson	6	¾ leather	18.00	4.80
2	Tennyson	6	cloth	12.00	3.60
4	Lockhart's Life of Scott	5	¾ leather	15.00	4.00
5	Emerson	12	¾ leather	48.00	9.60
4	Smollett	6	¾ leather	24.00	4.75
2	Smollett	6	cloth	12.00	3.50
2	Spencer	13	cloth	54.00	15.00
2	Sterne	6	¾ leather	24.00	7.50
10	Shakespeare	20	cloth	40.00	7.50
2	Shakespeare	20	¾ leather	80.00	12.50
9	Shakespeare	10	¾ leather	35.00	6.95
10	Shakespeare	10	cloth	20.00	3.75
1	Sue	18	¾ leather	75.00	15.00
1	Sue	10	cloth	30.00	8.75
2	Taine's English Literature	4	¾ leather	12.00	3.50
10	Thackeray	10	¾ leather	40.00	8.75
10	Thackeray	10	cloth	30.00	6.75

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THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

HUGO AMES AND WIFE JAILED FOR BIGAMY

Idaho Divorce Worthless, Says Judge, Sentencing the Authors to Six Months Terms.

PATHETIC APPEAL BY WOMAN

Ames, Well Known in England, Founded the Order of Sir Galahad Here—Wife Wrote on Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—Sentences of six months' imprisonment each for bigamy were passed to-day by Lord Coleridge in the King's Bench Division of the High Court on Hugo Lawrence Ames, the author, and Flora Ames, otherwise Flora Northesk-Wilson, likewise a writer.

According to the prosecution, the woman married in 1897 Charles Wilson, who is still alive. There has been no divorce. Ames married in 1897 Kate Palmer, who is still alive. The gravity of the offense in both cases, said the counsel, and the public importance of it, is that the prisoners obviously set out for America in order to procure there a so-called divorce for Ames, which could only be procured by means of perjury. Having by means of perjured testimony procured by a decree in Idaho the dissolution of the marriage between Ames and his wife, they entered into a ceremony of marriage in Idaho, and, returning to England, went through another ceremony on July 27, 1911.

The counsel for the prosecution said that some one must have impersonated the male prisoner's real wife in America so that papers could be served, for Mrs. Ames had never left England.

The counsel for the defense said that Ames was in 1890 an attaché of the British Embassy in Washington under Pauncefote, and could not have sought to deceive the woman, who on her side before she went to America filed a petition against her husband, Wilson, who lodged no defense. At Los Angeles the Judge granted her a decree. Both prisoners believed they were free to marry.

The woman prisoner declared that she would have been an abandoned woman had she gone to another country to commit bigamy. She was the mother of six children. She never for one moment thought she was doing wrong. The true story of the case would never be heard, as it had been concealed. She concluded:

"I honestly and truly believe that fidelity is the bond of God, and that there can be no true happiness in any place if that be not predominant. I am truly Mrs. Ames."

Justice Coleridge, in passing sentence, remarked that the Idaho decree was not worth the paper it was written on.

Hugo Ames, who has written many books, and who founded the Order of Sir Galahad in this country, married the daughter of A. Villiers Palmer of the Indian Civil Service. He obtained a divorce in Idaho. In 1910 he married Flora Northesk-Wilson, daughter of Col. Hayter. The first Mrs. Ames brought suit for divorce in London in February, declaring that he committed bigamy in contracting his second marriage.

The question at issue was whether the Idaho divorce should be recognized in England. Mr. Ames declared that he was a domiciled American, and that, therefore, his divorce and second marriage were valid.

The present Mrs. Ames is the author of "The Book of Divorce: Its Use and Abuse," and this she dedicated to Mr. Ames. It consists largely of records of real life, accompanied by a moral for each story. It also shows the difference between the English and American divorce laws.

HARVEY ART FOR SALE.

News Causes Regret in London—Will Test Younger Artists' Vogue.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—Profound regret, not to say consternation, is felt in London studios at the announcement of the sale of Capt. John Audley Harvey's collection of modern pictures and drawings at Christie's on Friday, May 3, which seems to indicate that living English art has lost one of its stanchest and most discriminating supporters.

Capt. Harvey was in the habit of buying his pictures direct from artists or from the walls of exhibitions, and showed in his selections a rare acumen and catholicity of taste.

For some younger and less well-known painters to whom he extended his patronage the sudden throwing upon the market of many of their pictures may bring either good fortune or disaster. Better-known men have little to fear.

What will be a particularly interesting feature is the first appearance at a public auction of important works by artists who have risen to fame in recent years and who have not as yet stood the test of an auction sale—artists like William Orpen, W. Nicholson, G. W. Lambert, and G. W. Philpot.

Capt. Harvey's collection includes some of the finest pictures by the late J. G. Swan and E. Hott's admirable "Washing Day," besides some highly important pictures by modern French masters like H. Harpignies, J. C. Cazin, F. Thaulow, and H. le Sidaner.

GOOD OUTLOOK, SAYS FRICK, BUT NO BOOM

Does Not Think Country's Progress Is Too Rapid—Growth Is Healthy.

FAVORS TAFT'S RE-ELECTION

But Thinks the Democrats Have Some Able Men Who Would Fill the Presidency with Credit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—Henry C. Frick, who has been staying for several weeks at the Carlton Hotel so quietly that nobody but a few intimate friends knew of his presence in London, goes to Paris to-morrow to rejoin Mrs. Frick, who has been in Switzerland meanwhile.

Mr. Frick had intended sailing on the Lusitania to-morrow, but altered his plans to-night in consequence of Mrs. Frick being detained in Paris. I understand from a friend of Mr. Frick that it was only by a lucky chance that the whole Frick family did not sail on the Titanic, their original plan being to do so. They expect to sail for New York in a few days.

While here Mr. Frick, who looks the picture of health, spent practically every day golfing, at which he plays a very good game. He had magnificent weather during his stay in London, the sun shining many hours daily, with never a drop of rain.

In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent Mr. Frick expressed his views on the industrial and financial outlook in America.

"I think everything looks very well," he said. "But while I think we are going to have active trade, I don't think there is going to be any boom.

"The Presidential election this year is a disturbing factor. Outside of that I think everything looks very promising, but everything to a great extent, of course, depends on good crops."

Asked whether he shared the fear of some people, notably James B. Duke, expressed in a recent interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that there was a danger of the country progressing too quickly, Mr. Frick replied:

"No. On the contrary, I think there is a good healthy growth going on."

Mr. Frick was not inclined to discuss the American political situation, but expressed these views:

"I hope President Taft will secure the Republican nomination. It seems to me that he is entitled to it, as he has given us an honest and economical administration, favoring no particular interests. He is sincere in seeing that every interest has proper treatment, and he should be rewarded by a second term. Being a Republican, of course, I favor a Republican President, but the Democrats have some very able men in their party, who would fill the position with great credit."

Mr. Frick asked to be excused from discussing recent art purchases any more than to deny the report crediting him as the buyer of Holbein's "Lady Lee."

"But I have bought a picture of Sir Thomas More by Holbein," said Mr. Frick; "also two works by Paola Veronese."

RUSSIA WOULD BE FRIEND

But Will Not Allow Us to Interfere in Her Affairs, Says Sazonoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during a statement on Russian foreign relations in the Duma to-day, referred to the abrogation by the United States of the Russo-American treaty of 1832.

The Minister said that President Taft had made the abrogation in a form, acceptable in international intercourse. The assertions that Russia had violated the treaty were not, however, he said, believed in serious circles in America.

If the United States should take steps to negotiate a new treaty, Russia would take into consideration all the wishes of Russian society. But conscious of the National honor and in close union with all classes of the Russian people, the Government firmly intends, M. Sazonoff added, not to allow an interference with the indisputable sovereign right of Russia to define its internal legislation as exclusively dependent upon its own needs.

The Government hoped that the time-honored friendly relations would not be darkened by a passing divergency of views and that Russia and the United States would be able to co-operate where their interests coincided.

GAVE FLOWER $500,000.

Mrs. Delabarre's Story Told In Contest Over Her Husband's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 26.—An effort was made to-day to introduce as evidence in the contest over the will of Dr. Walter E. Delabarre the life-story of Mrs. Delabarre, who is suing before Supreme Court Justice Mills and a jury here, to upset the will of her husband, leaving his property to his nurse, Miss Anna Sees.

A newspaper article was read to the jury, in which Mrs. Delabarre was quoted as saying that she had given $500,000 to Richard C. Flower, a notorious confidence man who was charged in September, 1908, with obtaining large sums from persons whom he induced to invest in swindling enterprises, ranging from fake gold mines to schemes for the manufacture of peat. Flower escaped after his arrest and Mrs. Delabarre, who was in Richmond, Va., with him, was kept under guard by the police till they were convinced that she, instead of being a confederate, was one of his victims.

Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, testified in answer to a hypothetical question that Dr. Delabarre was suffering from delusional insanity when he made his will. Dr. Charles E. Teets and Charles K. Farmer, witnesses to the Delabarre will, testified that Dr. Delabarre was mentally sound when he made the will, and that he never suffered from delusions.

QUITS AS MEREDITH EDITOR.

Pressure of Affairs Compels Morley to Relinquish Editing Letters.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26.—Pressure of public affairs compels Lord Morley to relinquish editing the Meredith letters. He arrived at this decision reluctantly, because he liked the task.

The Meredith family will not ask anybody to take Lord Morley's place as editor, but will themselves edit the letterpress, supplying the necessary notes.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LIMA.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Peru and Cuba was signed by the Peruvian Foreign Minister and the Cuban Minister to Peru.

TOKIO.—Gen. Count Fukushima has been appointed Governor General of Kwang-Tung, succeeding Gen. Viscount Y. Oshima, who becomes a member of the Military Council.

Page Must Stand Trial on May 27.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Henry W. A. Page, the New York merchant indicted here for criminally libeling Chairman Clayton and the members of the House Judiciary Committee, must stand trial here May 27. A plea of abatement on the ground that the crime was not committed here was overruled to-day by the District Supreme Court. Notice of a special appeal to the Court of Appeals was entered.

The Newport Pump

This new style pump will appeal to women of refinement who wish a smart and exclusive style.

Velour Calf $6

Hanan & Son

Six Broadway Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St. | Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, corner 35th St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St. | 297 B'way, near Duane St.
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SHOP QUICKLY—And conveniently. When you have much shopping to do it will be a great convenience to go from one department to another with a Blue Transfer Card Obtainable at Superintendent's desk on any floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Our Special Summer deliveries have been resumed. They extend to points in Connecticut, all Long Island and the Jersey Coast.

14-K GOLD JEWELRY AT 40% LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE

A Quantity of Diamond Set Pieces Is Included

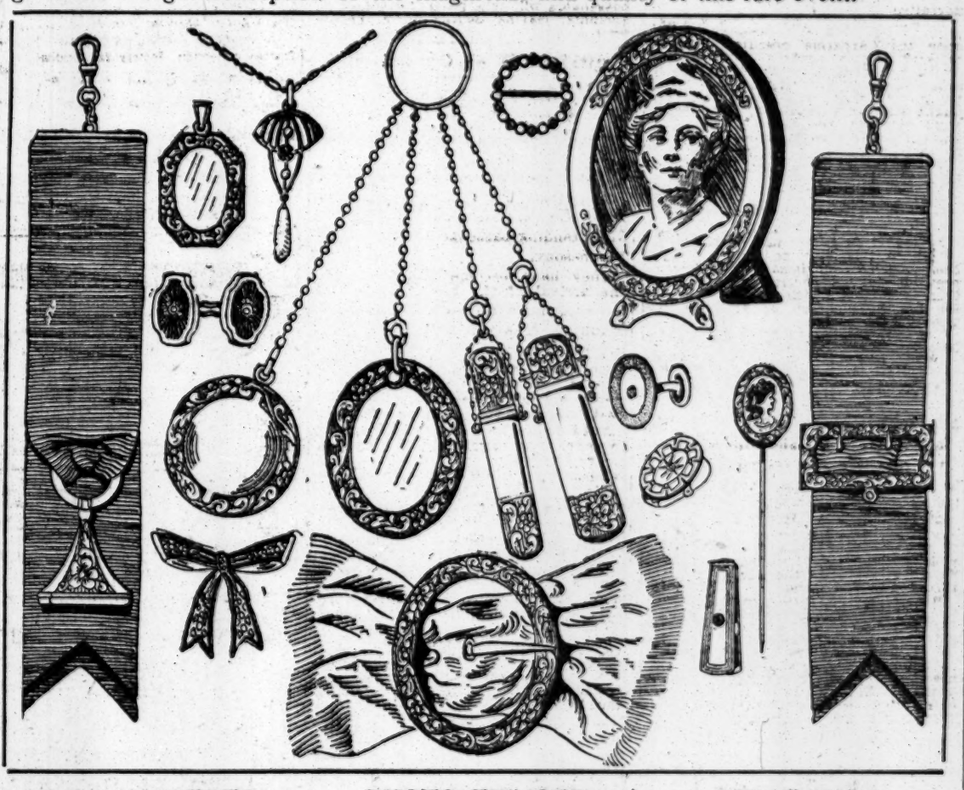
A Newark Manufacturer sold us his surplus stock of high-class jewelry at a great sacrifice. We are offering it without reservations at prices that run a full 40% below our regular prices, which means at least 50% less than specialty shops charge.

The stock contains none of the old-fashioned or unsightly pieces usually shown at such sales, as the maker has been in business but little more than a year.

Splendid gifts here for the graduate, ushers, and bridesmaids.

Wedding hints in abundance, including Link Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Brooches, La Vallieres, Tie Clasps, Fob Chains, Chatelaine Vanity Sets, Buckle Sash Pins, etc.

The descriptions in illustration and text of a few of the pieces made herewith give but a slight conception of the magnitude and quality of this rare event.



LA VALLIERES
Instead of $5.89 to $30.89 at $2.97 to $18.49
Fine pink coral cameos, baroque pearls and amethysts, all with dainty, fine link chains. A few diamond-mounted pieces.

BROOCHES
Instead of 99c to $7.49 at 69c to $4.84
Crescents, Wishbones, Circles, and Knots, mounted with dainty enamelled flowers or plain.

Gem-Set Brooches
Instead of $7.49 to $22.49 at $4.09 to $12.44
Whole pearls, combined with genuine amethysts and sapphires. Harvest Moons, Horseshoe, Circles and Wishbones.

Coral Cameo Brooches
Instead of $10.24 to $22.49 at $5.64 to $12.44
Fine pink coral, prettily mounted, with engraved settings, some with genuine pearls.

Scroll Brooches
Instead of $4.89 to $34.98 at $2.97 to $22.49
Pearl-paved hearts, crescent and many other artistic floral effects.

Diamond-mounted Brooches
Instead of $6.74 to $42.89 at $5.89 to $26.89
Only 21 of these pieces. A select assortment of pearl paved designs.

Bouquet Pins
Instead of $10.49 to $12.49 at $6.44 to $7.24
Plain and hand engraved with safety catches.

Sash or Collar Pins
Instead of $5.49 to $23.89 at $2.97 to $14.24
Buckle styles, oval and square shapes, plain, engraved and engine turned.

PHOTO FRAMES
Instead of $11.89 to $22.89 at $7.29 to $14.24
Oval forms, in several sizes. Plain and engraved.

VANITY BOXES
Instead of $14.89 to $23.89 at $9.09 to $13.24
Plain and engraved, in the prevailing sizes and shapes.

LOCKETS
Unmounted
Instead of $3.49 to $19.89 at $2.34 to $11.64
Round, oval and heart shape. Plain, engine turned, hand engraved and enamelled. Quite a few suitable for men's wear.

Diamond Mounted Lockets
Instead of $10.49 to $24.89 at $6.44 to $16.89
Round, oval and heart shapes. Few have genuine colored stones also.

WATCH FOBS
Suitable for Men and Women
Instead of $3.89 to $14.89 at $2.34 to $9.09
Black silk ribbons, with oval or square buckles, plain and engraved. Many of them mounted with signet and medallion charms, a few with Masonic and Odd Fellow emblems.

Loose Link Buttons
Instead of $4.74 to $11.74 at $2.97 to $6.44
Plain, beaded and fancy die effects. Many of them engraved and engine turned.
Main Floor, Center.

SCARF PINS
Instead of 99c to $14.89 at 69 to $9.09
Crescents, hearts, wishbones, pears, signets, plain, engraved, chased; many with ornamentations of dainty enamelled flowers.

Gem Mounted Scarf Pins
Instead of $2.97 to $14.89 at $1.69 to $9.09
Sapphires, amethysts, coral cameos, turquoise matrix, topaz. Plain and fancy settings.

TIE CLASPS
Instead of $2.24 to $7.49 at $1.34 to $2.97
Plain, beaded and fancy effects. Also prettily engraved and engine turned designs.

Diamond Mounted Clasps
Instead of $5.74 to $10.74 at $2.97 to $7.49
Made in plain, engraved, and scroll designs.

LINK CUFF BUTTONS
Instead of $2.74 to $13.89 at $1.69 to $8.19
Plain, engraved, engine turned and fancy die effects.

Diamond Mounted Buttons
Instead of $7.49 to $24.89 at $4.89 to $14.49
Plain, beaded, engraved and enamelled, weighty, substantial goods, with white, snappy diamonds.

GIMBELS

Three Important Gimbel Grades of MEN'S CLOTHING At $17.50, $19.50 and $22

The prices are interesting to a great many men when the time comes for them to buy their new Spring Clothes.

In keeping with the Gimbel policy, we have provided, to sell at $17.50, $19.50 and $22, the best Men's Suits that the money will buy.

All a man needs to do, in order to realize the truth of this, is to compare these Suits with the commonplace clothing usually sold at these prices.

The choice of fashionable new materials is remarkable. Grays, blues, browns, the new plums—plain, or with stripes in various effects—and many handsome mixtures.

Many of the Suits show the smart English tailoring without padding, and with the soft lapels. All of them are made *according to Gimbel standards*—(and that is not merely an empty phrase). They will keep the good shape—and consequently the good style—that the careful tailoring starts them out with.

It's better to come and pick out your suit *today*, than to wait. You'll have to come to it ultimately, and it's very best just now.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $16.50

Specially selected group of Suits bought from good manufacturers who intended them to sell at $20 or better. Stylish mixtures, plain and fancy blues, striped effects and black. New additions for today make widened choosing at $16.50.

Chesterfield Overcoats—the style for men with conservative tastes—for dress and business wear, in black and Oxford gray. SILK-LINED THROUGHOUT, with silk-faced or cloth lapels, and marvels of excellence at their price—$16.50.
Fourth Floor

They're Catching Fine Salmon in Maine

An Interesting Telegram Just Received By GIMBELS

Through the courtesy of the Boston & Maine Railroad, we publish the following telegram, just received, which will give many an ardent fisherman a strong impulse to share in the sport himself:

PORTLAND, MAINE, April 26, 1912.

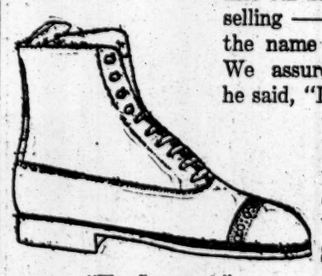
Catches at Sebago Lake, Maine, Wednesday, Dorothy Hoye of Boston—4 salmon, 8 lbs., 4 lbs., two 2 lbs.; George C. Croff, Malden, 3 salmon, 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 6 lbs.; A. M. Jones, Boston, 3 lbs., 2 lbs., 4 lbs. The Monbago Club, eight members, 11 salmon, from 3 to 10 lbs. Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom and Clark Morton of Westbrook, 11 salmon, from 4 to 6 lbs.

Many more catches were made on all parts of Sebago Lake. Fishing opens remarkably good. Weather fine; bright and sunny.

If you decide to heed the call of the Maine Lakes the Gimbel Sporting Goods Store wishes you godspeed, and is ready to outfit you with the proper Salmon Rods and Flies, Lines, Landing Nets, Creels and everything else you may need. All sorts of Fishing Tackle, too, for "York State" brooks as well as for salt water.
Fourth Floor

"These Are the Greatest Shoes I Ever Had on My Feet"

"I understand," said a man who came into our Shoe Store this week, "that you are selling ——— & ———'s Shoes here under the name of 'WELBRED.' Am I right?" We assured him that he was. "Well," he said, "I have hunted all over for a store that carried those Shoes in the full line of styles, and I am glad to find them here. Have you my size?" Of course, we had his size, and he bought four pairs of "WELBRED" Shoes, at one time.



"The Somerset."

Another man, an Englishman, came in and wanted to see "those English-looking Shoes with the flat last, like some my friend bought." He took three pairs—total $21.

A third man came seeking the characteristic "Somerset" flat last high Shoes, which we illustrate. "The Store I went to in Newark," said he, "tried to sell me a copy of this 'Somerset' last, but I hear you have the real thing." We had, and we sold him a pair.

Three instances, these, out of many, that simply go to show that the introduction by GIMBELS of "WELBRED" Shoes is being enthusiastically welcomed by men who want the best, the smartest, and the most comfortable Shoes made—and who usually pay a custom boot-maker $12 to $15 a pair to get what they want.

Sorry we can't print the name of the makers, but we'll tell you when you come to the Shoe Store.

Twenty-seven styles now ready, in high Shoes and Oxfords, in all leathers. "WELBRED" Shoes are $6, $6.50, $7 and $9 pair.
Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

During the twenty years of the Company's existence it has guaranteed $455,000,000 of first mortgages, of which $242,000,000 have been paid off and $213,000,000 are still outstanding. On all this vast amount no investor has ever waited for his interest or lost a dollar of his principal.

We have the Guaranteed First Mortgage security in such form that you can invest any amount from $200 up. Interest 4½%.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus . $8,500,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Sold everywhere. Sample pair mailed postpaid on receipt of price.
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON
Also makers of the famous Velvet Grip Hose Supporters for women and children.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Estab. 50 Years
When Your Eyes Need Help

Look first for reliable eyesight examination. Judge what we are able to do for you by what we have done for others. **Reliable examinations have increased our business each year for fifty years. Some of our customers must be your friends—ASK THEM.**

We charge for glasses only.

Eyes Examined Without Charge By Registered Physicians.

Oculists of Long Experience.

Perfect Fitting Glasses as low as $2.50

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
17 West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.,
350 Sixth Avenue, at 22d St.
223 Sixth Ave., at 15th St.
217 Broadway, Astor House.
101 Nassau, at Ann St., N. Y.
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., B'klyn

Vaughan's Lawn Seed

Clean, bright, vital seeds of best lawn producing kinds are now in the hands of those who secured these at harvest time from the Kentucky and Illinois grass seed growers. We annually protect our customers in this way.

Most low-priced lawn-mixtures, whether sold by seed dealers, department stores or grocers are made up of Canadian seed or English fescues, and chaff (no vitality) to give bulk. One department store did not use a pound of true Kentucky seed last year and could sell their low-cost mixtures at 25 cents per pound at a big profit.

OUR LAWN SEED MIXTURES, sold by weight only, contain Kentucky Blue Grass with extra clean seed of those kinds which make an ideal lawn.

Ours are the best permanent mixtures. They make a close, velvety turf. No foul seeds; no weeds. New crop and sure to grow. Two mixtures:

"CENTRAL PARK" and "COLUMBIAN" (for shade)

Per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., $1.35; 15 lbs., $3.95.

Vaughan's Seeds 25 Barclay Street
Catalogue Free

Kent's Rotary
Knife Cleaning Machines

Cleans and polishes a knife in five seconds.
250,000 in Use in Hotels and Families.

LEWIS & CONGER
Sole Agents,
45th St. and 6th Ave.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Leavenworth Scholarship of Yale College, yielding annually $300.00, is now vacant. It is open to competition to all young men of the name Leavenworth. Wm. H. Sallmon, Bureau of Appointments, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

FLOWER OF FRANCE BRINGS RODIN BUST

Distinguished Delegation, Bearing Champlain Memorial, In on New Liner France.

FIRST VISIT FOR BLERIOT

Aviator Talks of Transatlantic Flying —Gabriel Hanotaux Praises Harbor—Reception for Visitors.

The French delegation bringing over the bronze bust executed by Rodin, the gift of the French Nation, which is to be erected at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y., on May 3, in memory of Samuel de Champlain, the explorer, who discovered the lake on July 20, 1619, arrived yesterday on the new French liner France. The delegation includes the names of some of the best-known men in France to-day, and was carefully selected to represent all classes of industry as well as art, history, aviation, and politics.

The President of the delegation is Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is one of the forty "immortals" of the French Academy. In conversation with a TIMES reporter on the deck of the France as she steamed up the bay, M. Hanotaux, who is a man about 50 years old, with iron gray hair and beard, and of medium height, said that he has come over just to attend the unveiling of the Champlain bust and expects to return to France on May 23.

When asked for his impressions of the harbor of New York the ex-Minister said:

"I have been in many parts of the world and inspected famous harbors like Naples, Rio de Janeiro, and Sydney, Australia, which has each its own special features. I am impressed with the magnificence of the approach to the City of New York and the idea it gives the stranger from abroad of immense power, commerce, and wealth.

"The tall buildings, which seem to shoot upward to the clouds, help to convey this impression very clearly to my mind, and bear out the descriptions I have read in the Paris newspapers given by well-known Frenchmen who have visited this wonderful country and landed at New York as my colleagues and myself are doing to-day. It is very interesting, and I am looking forward to my stay in this great city with intense interest. Before I leave for France I hope to see Montreal and the historical old City of Quebec."

M. Hanotaux's Modesty.

M. Hanotaux appeared to take a delight in acting as head of the delegation, and personally conducted his colleagues up to the boat deck of the France, where he marshaled them into line to have their photographs taken. There was only one drawback, and that was his modesty in trying to hide himself behind the Duc de Choiseul and the Comtesse de Rochambeau. René Bazin and Etienne Lamy, members of the delegation, are also on the "immortal" list of the French Academy.

Others in the delegation are Gen. Lebon, member of the Military Council; Deputy Louis Barthou, ex-Minister of Justice; Fernand Cormon, the French artist who is President of the Academie des Beaux Arts; Count Charles de Chambrun, representing the French Premier Poincaire; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator and well-known peace advocate, who lectured in this country last December; Vidal de La Blache, member of the institute and representative of the University of Paris; Count de Rochambeau, the inheritor of a famous name in European history; Louis Blériot, the aviator and engineer; Dal Piaz, Director General of the French Line at Paris; Antoine Giraud, prominent merchant and exporter; Leon Barthou, representative of the Aero Club of France; Gabriel Louis Jaray, member of the Council of State; Roger Goguel, Secretary of the delegation, and MM. Gaston Deschamps and Gignouse of the Paris newspapers, Le Temps and Figaro. Many members of the delegation are accompanied by their wives or relatives.

Louis Blériot, the aviator, who won The London Daily Mail's $50,000 cash prize for his flight across the English Channel, said that he has not come over to New York to make any flights, but simply for a holiday to attend the ceremonies at Lake Champlain, and intends to return to France at the end of May.

Blériot Talks on Aviation.

Asked regarding present aviation conditions in Europe, he said that France still leads the world, and as proof of his opinion he stated that he sold seventy-two monoplanes to the French Government last year, and this year he has received orders for 180.

"Aviation has become a science," said M. Blériot, "that can be indulged in now by those who understand it thoroughly without the risk of the machines tilting to one side or stopping and falling to the ground if the engines and other parts are properly examined before the flight is attempted. I am speaking of flights made in the proper manner and not feats of daring performed in the air for the admiration of the public regardless of the risk to the aviator himself. The race to Peking, which is to take place in July and cover a course of 11,000 miles, should be made in fifteen days with less difficulties and hardships to the competitors than the automobile race across the Mongolian desert from the Chinese capital to Paris which took place years ago, when no one ever dreamed that any man would ever attempt to fly between the two cities.

"What do you think of the possibilities of an airship flight across the Atlantic Ocean in the near future?" he was asked.

"It may be accomplished in the years to come," replied the aviator, "but it will be a long time hence. Before that event can take place a lighter motor must be discovered for use in aeroplanes than those in use to-day and more economical in the ensumption of fuel, which is the great factor in flying across a vast area of open water. Also, it would be necessary to have at least ten, or even more, floating stations on the course taken by the aviator, in case he had to come down for fuel or provisions.

"It may be in ten or fifty years—who knows?—that the flight from land to land across the Atlantic will be accomplished in two days."

This is his first visit to this country. In appearance the French aviator is a tall and wiry man about 34 years old, with dark blue eyes and a black mustache. He sometimes makes a flight for pleasure, accompanied by his wife, he said, but not for business. He devotes his time to making and selling monoplanes for others to fly in.

Description of Bust.

The Champlain bust, which is to be unveiled on May 3, shows the figure of a woman, with a backgrond of bronze. Her head is draped with a flimsy veil, bearing the following inscription in French:

Le XX. Juillet MDCXIX. Le Francais S. Champlain a decouvert le lac qui porte son nom.
Le III. Mai MCMXII. les etats de New York et Vermont elevant ce mounment.
Une delegation Francaise a accile cette figure de la France.

The delegation was met at Quarantine by State Senators James Foley and Henry W. Hill, members of the commission of the Lake Champlain celebration; Ettienne Lanel, the French Consul General, and M. Beadel. The bust is to be placed at the base of the new Champlain Memorial Lighthouse at Crown Point. Mr. Hill presented each delegate with a medal depicting the Champlain memorial.

The delegation went from the pier to the Hotel Vanderbilt, where an entire floor was reserved for the party. Last night they attended a dramatic performance given by the French students of the College of the City of New York at Carnegie Lyceum. President Finley of the City College spent a few minutes in each of the visitors' boxes. They asked him many questions about his recent stroll on foot through New Jersey and his adventure with the Rahway police, who were suspicious lest his pedestrian proclivities should turn out to have some sinister motive behind them.

Stones from Champlain's Home.

President Finley in turn told of the stones from Champlain's home which he had brought to this country and which he hoped to see made a portion of a monument to Champlain at some future time. President Finley promised to take the stone from their packing case some time this morning, so that the French visitors may have an opportunity to look them over.

The first of the two plays given by the French students last night was Mollere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin." The second, which won much laughter from the visitors was an English play, translated into French, its authors being Lloyd Osbourne and Austin Strong. Prof. Charles A. Downer of the French Department of City College had general charge of the performances and also of entertaining the visitors from overseas. Two dances also were given by groups of students, the music for them being furnished by an orchestra composed entirely of girl students.

At 11 o'clock this morning the delegation will attend a reception given by Mayor Gaynor in the City Hall, and at noon will attend a luncheon in the Metropolitan Club, followed at 1 o'clock by a luncheon given for the women members by Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert in the Metropolitan Club Annex. At 2 o'clock the delegation will be present at the opening exercises of the French Institute in America, and at 3:30 o'clock will depart for Washington, D. C.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the members will visit the National Press Club in Washington, and in the evening will be dined by the French Ambassador.

On Monday the delegation will attend a dinner by President Taft in the White House, and at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning will leave Washington for this city, where they will attend a reception at Columbia University in the afternoon. Tuesday evening the members will attend a reception given by the Society of the Cincinnati at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

CALLS US WORLD ARBITRATOR.

As We Lean So Must Other Nations, Says Gabriel Hanotaux.

PARIS, April 26.—The Figaro publishes a leading article to-day written by Gabriel Hanotaux before the departure of the French delegation, voicing the warmth of the admiration and friendship of France for the United States, and expressing the hope that the visit will result in bringing the two Republics even closer together. The article says:

We have common interests and common aspirations. History shows how close we have been in the past, and if the politics of nations knows how to second the natural movement of things, our relations in the future will be still more intimate.

The French historian thinks that the United States in its dominating position between two oceans will fill more and more the rôle of world arbitrator, as it did in the Russo-Japanese War. He adds:

As the United States leans to one side or the other, so will the world lean.

He thinks that France occupies an analogous place for Europe, for France, like the United States can give a deciding vote, and her politics is the politics of equilibrium. The two Nations, therefore, are united by destiny, with a common mission, and have a mutual duty to strive for the worlds good.

MRS. LITTLETON BAITS LEVY.

Owner of Monticello Forced to Listen to Criticisms at Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The controversy over Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, which Mrs. Martin W. Littleton of New York thinks should be turned over to the Nation by its owner, Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York, unexpectedly found a place on the programme of the University of Virginia Glee Club to-night, with the result that Mr. Levy was forced to listen to rather pointed criticism of himself by Mrs. Littleton before a large audience in the Columbia Theatre. He heard her out, but when she concluded he left the building.

Mrs. Littleton was one of the patronesses of the entertainment, and was on the programme to deliver a short lecture on "Historic Shrines." Mr. Levy went to the concert as the guest of a friend, and occupied a box. Mrs. Littleton was brought on the stage during the intermission, and glancing occasionally toward her adversary, she told the audience his ancestors had willed Monticello to the American people and how, in spite of that fact, Mr. Levy, simply because a court had found a way to break Commodore Levy's will, persisted in holding on to it.

"Uriah Levy," said she, "willed Monticello to the United States, but his heirs brought a lawsuit and the court decided that the Commodore's wish and will should go for naught, and thus Monticello came into the possession of its present owners.

"Uriah P. Levy," accenting the Uriah so nobody could think she was referring to Jefferson Levy, "found that there were certain things he could do. He could serve his country on his ship; he could offer his sword to Lincoln; he could leave his fortune to his family, and he could crown his life of unselfishness and patriotism by leaving to the people of the United States things that they would regard as precious. Monticello, holding in its bosom this precious and consecreated thing"—she referred to the ashes of Jefferson—"should belong to all the people. And as we revere and respect Uriah Levy"—again accenting the Uriah—"for the gift he gave us, so we should respect and immortalize Jefferson Levy if he would make it possible for us to accept that gift."

Mrs. Littleton was asked to-night if she enjoyed the proceedings as much as the audience seemed to have done. She laughed merrily and said: "I was most happy that he was there, because I could not say to him in private conversation what I could say in public."

Tax Riots in Kwang-Tung.

AMOY, China, April 26.—Reports from Tungan on the east coast of Kwang-tung Province say serious disturbances have resulted from an attempt to collect the likin or transit taxes. All traffic in the neighborhood has been suspended.

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily

33 Years' Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Special Saturday Prices on

The New Rough Silks

THE season's most desirable rough silks for mountain or seashore wear that are always cool looking and can be easily cleaned. Read: ☞ Main Floors.

75c 36-inch Natural Pongee at 59c

$1.00 32-inch Imported Shantungs at, yard, 68c
49c 24-inch Natural Pongee; special, at, yard, 38c
89c 27-inch Natural Color Rough Pongee at 63c
$2.00 36-inch Natural Coating Pongee at $1.35
$1.25 36-inch Natural Pongee, special, at yd., 89c

Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Av., 19th to 20th St.

PASSENGERS PRAISE NEW FRENCH LINER

The France Found to be a Good Sea Boat and Her Turbines Give Little Vibration.

RAN SOUTH TO AVOID ICE

A Winter Garden Such as Continental Hotels Have One of the Novel Features of the Ship.

The new French liner France, arrived in port yesterday afternoon on her maiden voyage from Havre, with 324 cabin and 949 steerage passengers. Capt. Poncelet took the new long southern course, and did not sight any ice on the voyage. On Wednesday the liner ran into a fog bank, and the Captain went still farther south to get clear of it.

The France, which came over in ballast, proved to be a comfortable sea boat. Her four turbine-driven propellers did not create any vibration to speak of, the passengers said, and gave an average speed for the voyage of 22.45 knots an hour. Owing to the delay at Quarantine in taking off the mails and the difficulty in handling the new 30,000 ton liner for the first time at the French Line pier, the France took nearly four hours from the time she anchored at Quarantine until she made fast.

The France made the passage of 3,276 miles from Havre to the Ambrose Channel Lightship in 6 days 4 hours and 31 minutes. Her best day's run was 561 miles, made on Thursday noon to the lightship. According to her engineer her quadruple turbines of 40,000 horse power developed a speed of more than 24 knots on the trial trip at St. Nazaire.

In addition to being equipped with the latest devices for the comfort of her passengers the new French liner carries twenty-two lifeboats on her boat deck, with accommodation for fifty-two persons each, two boats carrying twenty-five each, and life rafts forward on the boat deck capable of carrying 52 persons each, which will provide ample accommodation Capt. Poncelet said for 535 first cabin, 442 second class, and 916 steerage passengers, and a crew of 613 men.

The interior decorations in the dining saloon and the corridors of the liner are gray with gold beadings, and the music saloon is decorated and furnished in Louis XIV. style, with a marble fountain at the entrance leading from the grand companionway. The dining saloon is lighted and ventilated by double ports, which are inclosed by stained glass windows with black and gold frames. The electric lights are hidden in clusters of snowdrops, which give a picturesque effect when the lights are turned on. There are several suites de luxe and rooms fitted with private baths on deck C, which are reached by two electric elevators or "ascenseurs," as they are styled on the French liners.

On the upper promenade deck there is a fine smoking room comfortably furnished which leads out to the Winter garden. This has been decorated to represent the Winter garden of a Continental hotel with simple blue and white painted tables and rustic cane chairs. Telephones have been installed throughout the ship, and the kitchen has been equipped with the latest electric apparatus for handling the provisions and cooking the food.

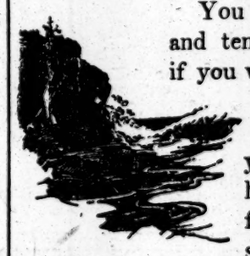
Passengers spoke in high terms of the France for her steadiness. Capt. Poncelet, when asked for his opinion, said that she was a good boat, but he would not say anything disparaging to his last command, the Provence. The France is 732 feet long, 75.5 feet beam, 30,000 gross tonnage, and was built at a cost of $1,000,000. On his next voyage he hopes to arrive in New York before noon on Friday if the weather is favorable, the Captain said. Among the passengers was the French delegation to the Red Cross Congress at Washington on May 7, which included Gen. Michal of the French Army, Emile Charrier, Emile Thernyssen, Dr. Dedet, Mme. Parras, Countess of Pourtales, Mme. Lardin de Musset, and Mme. Emile Viallet.

Robert Bacon, ex-United States Ambassador to France, was another passenger, accompanied by Mrs. Bacon and their daughter, Miss Martha. He resigned his post to become a Fellow of Harvard University. Mrs. Tyler Harbeson, principal owner of the Tyler Tube Boiler Works at Tylerville, near Pittsburgh, Penn., was also a passenger, and will stay here a month to look after her business affairs.

The Vacation Coast of Maine

It is not merely a land of summer hotels, outdoor sports and social pleasures. It is a country whose first freshness has not been worn off. That is its greatest charm.

You may sail and bathe, play golf and tennis, dance and picnic—but if you want the



Best Part of All

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WOMEN'S AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES,

OF CHIFFON, METEOR AND TAFFETA SILKS

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

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WILL PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

FINE BLACK DRESS SILKS

(DOUBLE WIDTH—40 TO 44 INCHES)

CONSISTING OF CREPE CHARMEUSE, IMPORTED DRESS SATINS, CHIFFON TAFFETAS, CREPE METEOR, SATIN LAINE, ARMURE REGENCE, CREPE OLGA, SILK SERGE SUITINGS, DOUBLE-FACED SATINS AND FAILLE.

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ARE SHOWN IN NEW SPRING AND SUMMER MODELS

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.

BRASSIERES, SIZES 32 TO 48, WILL BE ON SALE IN TWO VERY DESIRABLE STYLES AT THE UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES OF . 65c. & 90c.

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AT THE FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES:

RIBBED UNION SUITS . . . . 50c.
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HAVE NEWLY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF STORAGE ROOMS ON THE PREMISES FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING AND CARE OF FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS, PORTIERES AND CURTAINS.

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are always watching for "smoker's heart"—caused by the over-stimulation of strong, rich Havana cigars. Be sure they don't get you! Smoke a blend of the right domestic and light Havana—the

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Get the Special size.

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Hackett, Carhart Men's & Young Men's Suits. Spring Best Adaptations in Ready-to-wear.

Even in this age of keen fashionery, Men have voiced their approval of these suits. We have a beautiful expanse of new patterns, and the goodness commences with the selection of the fabrics, a rule strictly adhered to for over 56 years, therefore our clothing never varies in quality, value or reliability.

These are the undisputed leaders—in many styles, patterns and fabrics. Call at any one of our FOUR Stores to-day and ask to see the suits that prove their excelling points, at—

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YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE

John Jameson Three Star Whiskey

The Pure Product of Nature's Springs. You will feel better and do better for using

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NATURAL LAXATIVE

A Glass on Arising for CONSTIPATION

STRAUS DEFINES OUR HUMANE DIPLOMACY

Distinguishes Mandatory from Diplomatic Intervention and the Right of Intercession.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE AWAKE

Dictates Our Foreign Relations, Humanitarian Intervention Not Being Wholly Controlled by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law here to-day, an address on the "Humanitarian Diplomacy of the United States," by Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Ambassador to Turkey, was read to the members in the absence of Mr. Straus.

The address was prefaced by a consideration of the various forms intervention in the affairs of another country may take. Mr. Straus said in part:

"In its extreme form intervention implies the ultimate and even the immediate use of force, dependent upon circumstances. It may be mandatory or dictatorial. In its lesser forms it assumes the right to interfere with the action of another State, be that action within the State itself or in its relations with other States.

"A distinction is drawn, and properly so, between intervention—or dictatorial interference in the relations of other States or in the domestic affairs of another State contrary to its will—and the right of intercession, to protest against action or contemplated action, to make a tender of good offices, to act as mediator, to express sympathy for the suffering, &c. In fact, the chief function of diplomacy is by timely protest, by mediation, or by the tender of good offices, and by the exercise of those functions which, for the lack of a better term, may be called diplomatic as distinguished from mandatory or dictatorial intervention, if such intervention is free from the suspicion of self-interest and is not used as a cloak for national ambition.

"No nation has from its foundation on frequent occasions taken a more positive stand upon the principle of non-intervention than the United States. This principle was developed into a policy by Washington, notwithstanding our alliance with France, and was emphasized in his Farewell Address. Yet no nation has stood more firmly upon the right of expatriation and the protection of its citizens, native born or naturalized, in foreign lands than our own, which protection has again and again been exercised on behalf of naturalized citizens who, on their return to the country of origin, have been subjected to pains and penalties imposed chiefly because they had emigrated and become naturalized in the country of their adoption, without first obtaining the consent of their country of origin.

"From the many definitions of our statesmen since Jefferson, expounding the American doctrine of citizenship and expatriation, I quote that of Attorney General Caleb Cushing, in an opinion given in 1873, wherein he said:

> The people of the United States are composed of emigrants from Europe, most of whom expatriated themselves in order to escape from oppression, or, if you please, legal impediments to personal action in countries of their birth, and many of whom were the actors and victims of revolutions or of civil wars. * * * The doctrine of absolute and perpetual allegiance, the root of the denial of any right of emigration, is inadmissible in the United States. It was a matter involved in and settled for us by the Revolution which founded the American Union.

"In 1859 Mr. Cass, the Secretary of State, in his instruction to our Minister to Prussia, said: 'The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country becomes severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. * * * Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character.'

"This American doctrine of expatriation, coupled with our liberal laws of naturalization, under which we freely received the emigrants from other countries, incorporated them into our body politic, and endowed them with the rights of citizenship, naturally had the effect of more directly arousing our sympathetic interest for the oppressed, especially in such lands from which refugees have come, and to which after naturalization they returned, attracted by the sufferings of relatives and friends, frequently becoming involved in revolution or in efforts to ameliorate conditions, and thereby bringing us into direct relations with political and religious oppression in countries where such unfortunate conditions prevail.

"The diplomacy of humanity to a large extent growing out of such and similar circumstances has made a stronger appeal to our sympathies and had a wider application in our relations than in the foreign relations of other countries. Another class of cases grows out of the fact that a number of the leading American Protestant denominations have for some seventy years past maintained in Oriental countries religious, medical, and educational missions, and by reason of their work and sympathy for their converts, become involved in the chronic disorders in such lands and have to appeal to their Government for protection and redress for the loss of life and destruction of property, so that on numerous occasions, when diplomacy failed, protection and redress could only be obtained by the display of naval force.

"Upon the strict legalistic principles it is very doubtful whether humanitarian intervention can be justified, but international relations are not wholly controlled by the principles of law. A large element of the popular conscience at times enters into these relations and shapes the action of States."

Mr. Straus then cited a number of instances in American diplomatic relations which appealed to the imagination and sympathies of the American people. Among these were the war of the Greeks for independence from the Turkish yoke, the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and our commiseration for and reception of Kossuth; the war with Spain over Cuba, undertaken, Mr. Straus said, from motives singularly humane and free from selfish interests and purposes; the protection of converted natives in the Orient, and our remonstrances to Russia and Roumania over their treatment of Jews.

Joaquin D. Casasus, former Mexican Ambassador here, in a paper read for him, proposed that at the next Hague conference the principle on which international awards, no matter what their nature, are based, should be considered as firm and definite, without being subject to any rehearing or appeal.

Luis Anderson, former minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica, spoke on the Monroe doctrine and what it hed meant to Latin America.

SUES EX-HEARST CLUB.

Isaac A. Hopper Wants Pay for Independence League Repairs.

Isaac A. Hopper, ex-Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against James B. Butler for $1,250 and interest for repairs to the Independence League Club, 17 Gramercy Park. The repairs were ordinary building repairs, not political ones, the complaint sets forth. Butler is sued as Treasurer of the club.

The suit aroused interest at the Court House yesterday, as Hopper's brother, John J. Hopper, who is also a contractor, has been prominent in Independence League politics, and has been the league's nominee for such offices as Governor and Sheriff. The club in Gramercy Park was opened with much enthusiasm by the league in 1908, and it was declared that W. R. Hearst would see that it was kept up. It has since been abandoned by the league.

COLONEL SAYS TAFT IS THE DISLOYAL ONE

Continued from Page 1.

been given a square deal by me, he exposes himself to derision and contempt.

"This is not an exceptional instance of how he has behaved to me. The same course was followed last Summer in connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The assaults upon me by Mr. Taft's campaign managers, made in Washington under Mr. Taft's very eyes, have been foul to the verge of indecency. But remember, I am not complaining of these things; I care nothing for Mr. Taft's personal attitude toward me. I allude to it only in passing, and merely because Mr. Taft lays such emphasis on the matter."

Defends Reciprocity Views.

The speaker then turned to the subject of reciprocity.

"Mr. Taft says that I changed front on the reciprocity measure," he began. "This is untrue. He publishes a letter of mine, in answer to a letter of his marked 'Confidential.' Incidentally, one of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission: as to this I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States.

"In this letter I told him that I would support his reciprocity proposition. I did loyally support it, in several different speeches. At first I took the agreement on the faith of Mr. Taft's representation.

"Later, when I came to look up the matter, however, I became convinced that the reciprocity agreement as passed by Mr. Taft was unwise and undesirable, because it improperly sacrificed the interests of our farmers and fishermen, and because it carried indefensible action on paper. Nevertheless, because I had stated that I would support the treaty, I said not one word against it until it was dead. Even then I declined to speak on the subject until in several States Mr. Taft's managers themselves, with what I can only characterize as unpardonable baseness, began to circulate the fact of my support of Mr. Taft's proposal as a reason why I should not be nominated.

Assails Abuse of Patronage.

"Mr. Taft says," Col. Roosevelt continued, "that the influence of Federal officeholders in the Chicago Convention this year will be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party. This is not only an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth. Never in thirty years close observation have I seen such scandalous abuse of the patronage as this year.

"Some of the abuse of patronage has been done directly by Mr. Taft himself, as in the case of the various North Carolina nominations. Moreover, does Mr. Taft think that the people have forgotten the letter his secretary sent out as to restoring to the insurgent Senators the patronage of which he had deprived them? Having all these facts in view, it is simply astounding that Mr. Taft should venture the assertion that he has not used the Federal patronage to defraud politics.

"Mr. Taft states that I advised him to have a meeting with Cannon. I advised him to meet every one, to consult with every one, to try to get on with every one. But no less emphatically I advised him to follow my example, to consult freely with all the politicians, and to try to get on with them, but where the politicians split off from the people then to stand with the people and not with the politicians; and it is precisely this that he failed to do.

Charges Tariff Insincerity.

"It is a most curious thing that Mr. Taft should actually criticise me for not having assailed him about the Payne Tariff Law. As a matter of fact I have eagerly endeavored to praise Mr. Taft wherever I possibly could, and where possible I have merely kept silence where I disagreed. As he now insists that I should break silence about that tariff law I will say that I hold him culpably responsible for having led the people to believe that he favored a substancial downward revision, and that he would work actively for it, and for then having sat supinely by and allowed his new friends, under the leadership of Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon, to produce a bill which made him convict himself of insincerity when he signed it.

"When Mr. Taft speaks of the trusts he is guilty of a deliberate misstatement of a great vital fact. He says I propose to abolish the anti-trust law. I never made any such proposal and this he well knows. When he thus deliberately misstates my position he is himself guilty of a crooked deal."

Turning to President Taft's statements in regard to a third term, Col. Roosevelt declared that the danger lay only in more than two consecutive terms, which might afford opportunity for the Executive to intrench himself in power.

Quotes From Taft Letter.

"Mr. Taft, without my permission," he continued, "has quoted entire letters from me written in answer to letters of his which were marked 'confidential.' I shall so far avail myself of his example as to quote four lines of a letter from him to me which was not marked 'Confidential.' It was written shortly after he became President. It runs:

> I can never forget that the power I now exercise was voluntarily transferred from you to me, and that I am under obligation to you to see that your judgment in selecting me as your successor and bringing about the succession shall be vindicated according to the standards which you and I in conversation have always formulated.

"It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you.

"No other man in this country was as much interested as I was in having Mr. Taft succeed. No other man with my principles and convictions has supported him for a time and so bitterly regretted being unable to support him. I eagerly sought every opportunity to stand by him, and long after I felt deep in my heart that he was unfit to lead this people, I refused to acknowledge the fact to myself and struggled to convince myself that he was fit and clutched at every opportunity to back him up.

"Until less than a year ago I kept desperately hoping that either Mr. Taft himself would at least show himself reasonably fit for the task before him or that if he failed some one else would arise to whom the people could turn. Reluctantly I made up my mind that Mr. Taft could not do the task, and I became convinced that the people of the great West felt that I would be untrue to them if I refused to act as their standard bearer.

"I do not think that Mr. Taft means ill; I think he means well. But he means well feebly, and during his Administration he has been under the influence of men who are neither well meaning nor feeble. It is this quality of feebleness in a normally amiable man which pre-eminently fits such a man for use in high office by the powers of evil."

The Colonel and his staff left for Boston on the 11 o'clock train.

PUBLISHERS STUDY UNIONS.

May Devote $1,000,000 to Educational Fund—Officers Are Elected.

A proposal to raise an educational fund of $1,000,000 was discussed at yesterday's meeting here of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It was suggested that this fund be utilized to collect statistics on the wages of members of the typographical and allied unions throughout the country, their rules and regulations, and that the data be printed and distributed among the publishers. A committee including W. W. Chapin, of Seattle, James Keeley, of Chicago, and Elbert H. Baker of Cleveland was appointed to take the proposal under consideration.

Elbert H. Baker of the Cleveland Plain Dealer was unanimously elected President, and the other officers are: Vice President—Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn Standard Union; Secretary—Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch; Treasurer—W. J. Pattison, New York Evening Post; Directors—Hilton U. Brown, Indianapolis News; H. L. Rogers, Chicago Daily News; Conde Hamlin, New York Tribune, and F. P. Glass, Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.

Gen. Harrison G. Otis of the Los Angeles Times spoke on "Labor," and John Norris on "The Ideal Newspaper Workshop."

Renard

23rd Street

West of 5th Avenue

To-day's Specials

in our new department of

Children's and Juniors' Wear

A few of the chic creations that have obtained for Renard its acknowledged supremacy in the sale of distinctive juvenile attire at POPULAR PRICES.

In order the more forcibly to demonstrate to our patrons the advantage of selecting children's apparel here, these special prices will obtain TO-DAY.

Misses' $10 Lingerie Dresses

At $6.75 As illustrated—exquisite little Summer frocks of fine embroidered batiste, in pink, light blue, or white; model is entirely new, with COAT EFFECT, and the dress is trimmed complete with rich insertions of lace; for ages 14, 16, and 18 years.

Girls' White Cordeline Dresses

At $2.95 As illustrated—straight box-plaited effect, with belt of self-material and collar of pale pink or blue. A wonderfully smart design, that has the advantage of being perfectly new; ages 6 to 12.

Girls' Regular $5 Spring Coats

At $3.95 As illustrated—smart, plain-tailored box-effect, handsome gray or tan mixtures; for ages 6 to 14 years. Splendid value.

Misses' $19.75 Blue Serge Suits

At $12.75 An extremely modish hand effective model, with smart Norfolk jacket and collar of contrasting shade; for ages 13, 15, and 17 years.

Girls' $1.50 New Wash Dresses

At 95c Pretty styles in fine percales or gingham, in effective colorings—plaids, checks, stripes, etc. Ages 6 to 14.

Now for low shoes and *thin* socks!

But you want *thin* socks that will *wear.*

Interwoven Socks, made of thin, sheer, gauzy silk-lisle, *do* wear. They're wear-proofed at *every* wear-point—toe, heel, sole and ankle.

With the "ankle-hug" and an everlasting silk-lustre.

None genuine unless labeled "Interwoven;" never sold under any other name.

Silk-Lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c. Pure Thread Silk, 50c.

At your dealer's.

How Build Today To Replace the Worn-out Parts of Yesterday?

Each day thinkers use up cells of the Brain.

Each day active workers destroy cells in the nerve centres.

If the food lacks the things Nature demands for rebuilding, Nervous Prostration and Brain-fag result.

Suppose a bricklayer tried to build a wall and the boss furnished brick, sand and water, but left out the lime?

Suppose you eat plenty of albumin and take sufficient water, but neglect food which contains Phosphate of Potash?

Nature cannot rebuild gray matter in nerve centres and brain without Phosphate of Potash which binds together albumin and water to make it.

Phosphate of Potash, as grown in the grains by Nature, is more than half the mineral salts in Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

STRAIGHT GOODS

Get the May Everybody's Magazine; read C. P. Connolly's "BIG BUSINESS AND THE BENCH."

His cool and temperate statements and their staggering significance will convince you that you are face to face with an overwhelming indictment of the evil influences that have been steadily and with purpose gaining an ascendancy over our judicial system. Inform yourself now.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

15 Cents on all News-stands $1.50 a Year

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

P. S.—And in spite of it all, we are not sure that we believe in the recall of the Judiciary.

The greatest single article ever in Everybody's

GERMANS TO SHOW AMERICA'S ADVANCE

Working Model of the Woolworth Building One Object Gathered for National Museum.

LUNCHEON TO COMMISSION

Peace Society Entertains Bavarians Here to Study Our Institutions—Commission Gets a Peary Sledge.

Members of the commission of the Deutches Museum at Munich were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday by the Board of International Hospitality of the New York Peace Society. The commission came to this country to gather data as to our institutions and will take back many objects of interest for the museum, including one of the sledges used by Admiral Peary in his dash to the north pole, and a model of the Woolworth Building, now in course of erection on Broadway. The model will be twelve feet high and will be a perfect reproduction of the building, even to the elevators, lights and other equipment.

The commissioners will also get a report on the Barge Canal, plans showing how the Interborough was built, and some of the original drawings for the Public Library. J. Waldo Smith will give the Commissioners a copy of the plans of the big main that is to bring water to this city under the Hudson River. These are only a few of the big undertakings in America which will be represented in the museum. The members of the commission are: Dr. Oskar von Miller, Member of the House of Lords of Bavaria, and President of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Director of the Museum and Chairman of the delegation; Dr. Count von Podewils-Durniz, Ex-Secretary of the State of Bavaria, Honorary President of the Museum; Prof. Dr. W. von Dyck, Privy Councilor, Rector Emeritus of the Technical University of Munich; Dr. Wilhelm von Forscht, Lord Mayor of Munich and Privy Councilor; Prof. Gelius, Architect of the Museum; Alexander Shirmann, Director of the Library of the Museum; Dr. Fuchs, Professor of Physics and Mathematics; Herr Ingenieur Trautwein, Civil Engineer; Herr Ingenieur Orth, Mining Engineer, and Dr. Ross, Secretary of the commission.

The museum the Commissioners are enriching by a search of the world was projected eight years ago, and is still in course of construction. It may never be completed, because as the space is taken up the museum is enlarged. The plan was evolved upon the establishment of the German Empire of having the Government give to each principality some big attraction so as to encourage travel between the various parts of the country. So Munich, the Bavarian capital, has the National Museum. The museum contains a wonderful collection illustrating the development of art, mechanics, and the sciences. Each subject is thoroughly illustrated. The evolution of transportation, for instance, is shown by a boy carrying a basket, and so on through the various stages up to the aeroplane.

Andrew Carnegie, President of the Peace Society, was unable to attend the luncheon, as he was present at the funeral of Gen. Grant. William Frederick Dix presided. Next to him sat the members of the commission. Dr. George F. Kunz, an authority on precious stones, was the first speaker. Dr. Kunz said that if we paid more attention to industrial development and less to war the latter would soon be a side issue.

Dr. von Miller said the Germans were anxious to see peace prevail between all nations.

"We are showing, step by step," he said, "what progress has been made in construction since the early days and how the improvements have served as a basis for other knowledge. So you will see in our museum original sketches illustrating the law of magnetic induction, which has served as the foundation for all electric machines; also an old dynamo of Werner von Siemens and, beside it, the original machine of Edison.

"I mention with regret that America has so far not been sufficiently represented to do justice to the great perfection in every branch of her industries. The purpose of the commission now in the United States is to collect original models, sketches, and pictures of American products in order to show them side by side with the product of other countries, and to impress upon hundreds of thousands of visitors the leading position America has taken in the world of culture."

Two of the other Commissioners also spoke, and so did Jacob H. Schiff and Prof. George S. Fullerton of Columbia. Mr. Schiff spoke in favor of world's peace, and said that industrial development was the best way to get rid of war.

TO PLAN COMPENSATION BILL.

National Civic Federation Arranges Conference Here May 17.

A conference to consider a comprehensive workmen's compensation bill for New York was agreed upon yesterday at a meeting of the Workingmen's Compensation Committee of the New York State Council of the National Civic Federation. This conference will meet in this city on May 17. The Chairman of the committee, Louis B. Schram, will appoint a sub-committee to arrange a programme.

The discussion turned on the question whether the conference should discuss only compensation for industrial accidents or should go into the question of occupational diseases and prevention of accidents and illness. Thomas J. Curtis of the rock drillers' union, declared in favor of a full discussion of all questions, and John Calder, manager of the Remington Typewriter Works, urged that preventive measures should be the first subject for discussion. Others objected on the ground that too much discussion would leave no settled opinions on any subject. The question of the scope of the conference was finally left to the sub-committee.

The conference will seek to furnish the Factory Investigating Committee now working under the chairmanship of Senator Wagner with information useful in the framing of a compulsory compensation law, which it is expected can be enacted when the proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted, making such a law legally possible.

Commissions from other States will be asked to attend the conference, and the principal employers and trades organizations of this State will be asked to send representatives. At the meeting yesterday at the Civic Federation headquarters were V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the New York State Council, National Civic Federation; R. M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council, National Civic Federation; W. D. Baldwin, President of the Otis Elevator Company; Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; M. T. Neyland, Machinists' Union; Edson S. Lott, President of the United States Casualty Company; F. S. Tomlin, Secretary-Treasurer of Joint Labor Legislative Conference; P. Tecumseh Sherman, Chairman of the Legal Committee, National Civic Federation; John Sullivan, Brewers' Union; Arthur Williams, New York Edison Company; W. J. Moran, Secretary of Committee on Legislative Policy, National Civic Federation; H. Gelpcke Leonard, Journal of Commerce; James Molony, NEW YORK TIMES, and M. J. Flannery, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

GERRY'S YACHT DOOMED.

The Electra, Twenty-eight Years Old, Soon to be Broken Up.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's famous steam yacht Electra, which was flagship of the New York Yacht Club for many years, will be broken up within the next few weeks. Her elaborate fittings will be taken out and the hull disposed of.

The Electra is twenty-eight years old, and Commodore Gerry, who had her in commission last Summer and in a Newport, R. I., shipyard all Winter, had intended to put her into commission again. But recently, while inspecting the boat, he found that her hull showed signs of being unseaworthy. He said yesterday that he had by no means given up his yachting interests, and that he didn't know exactly what his yachting plans for the Summer would be.

The Electra was first put into commission in 1884. Her tonnage is 316 and she is 187 feet long. She led the New York Yacht Club fleet in the seven successive seasons between 1888 and 1893, when Mr. Gerry was Commodore of the organization.

Appointed by State Controller.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—State Controller Sohmer to-day announced the appointments of Albert H. Seabury of Hempstead as Transfer Tax Appraiser for Nassau County and Joshua I. Arthur of Dannemora, as clerk of Clinton Prison, each at a salary of $2,000 a year.

WIDOW WINS FIGHT FOR BALCH ESTATE

Jury Throws Out Death-Bed Will That Gave Bulk of Fortune to Daughter.

FRAUD VERDICT FOUND

Mrs. Balch, Who Spent a Year in Asylum, Charged That Daughter Used Undue Influence.

A jury before Justice Newberger in the Supreme Court announced after five hours' deliberation yesterday that the later will of the late Collins Balch, whereby his wife was deprived of the bulk of a $250,000 estate, and the daughter became the chief beneficiary, shall be set aside. This verdict in favor of Mrs. Georgia C. Balch makes the earlier will of Mr. Balch the valid one. By it Mrs. Balch was to receive the bulk of the fortune. The jury found also that Miss Balch was guilty of "employing fraud and undue influence" in causing her father on his deathbed to draw a will in her favor.

The case which was decided yesterday marks the first victory of Mrs. Balch in a long conflict with her daughter. Abundant testimony during the trial bore witness to the strained relations which have existed between mother and daughter since the girl's childhood. In 1910, however, when the daughter was 41 years old, and the mother 71 years, Miss Balch succeeded in having her mother committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. In March, 1911, an appealing letter from Mrs. Balch to her cousin, Harlan P. Sweet, a publicist, of Los Angeles, brought him to New York, and after obtaining a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Balch she was judicially declared sane and freed from custody.

Husband Ill With Cancer.

It was during Mrs. Balch's incarceration, it was alleged, that Grace Balch practiced her undue influence on her father, who at the time was dangerously ill with cancer. The mother stated on the stand that her daughter frequently argued with Mr. Balch about sending her to a sanitarium, and that Mr. Balch had always refused to countenance the step. When Mr. Balch became ill, therefore, Miss Balch, according to her mother's testimony, saw her opportunity, and succeeded in having her mother declared insane. The later and contested will was drawn up during the last days of Mr. Balch's life. Mrs. Balch was not released until long after her husband's death in December, 1910.

In the earlier will, in favor of which the jury decided, the bulk of the fortune was left to Mrs. Balch, and Miss Balch received an annual income of $2,500. By the contested instrument the annual income of $2,500 was left to Mrs. Balch and the principal went to the daughter.

Two Questions Put to Jury.

Two questions were put to the jury. They were asked whether Mr. Balch was mentally fit at the time of his drawing the contested will. Their answer was in the negative. The second question was whether Miss Balch was guilty of employing fraud and undue influence. Their answer to this query was in the affirmative.

When the jury filed in at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Balch was sitting calmly at the counsel table with her attorneys. She was clad in deep mourning. Miss Balch was not in court.

The clerk read the first question as to the mental condition of Mr. Balch when he drew his later will. Through a slip he pronounced the answer "Yes" instead of "No." Mrs. Balch turned quietly toward him as if knowing he had made an error. When he corrected himself she nodded and smiled gratefully to the jury, placing her hand in that of Mr. Sweet, who had come all the way from Los Angeles to rescue her from the insane asylum.

Pittsburgh Theatre Is Burned.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 26.—Flames starting in the switchboard early to-day destroyed the old Academy of Music, for forty years a popular playhouse. The clattering engines aroused guests in the Seventh Avenue Hotel, near by, and many of them hurriedly left their rooms and assembled in the lobby, but the hotel was not damaged. Three firemen were injured. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

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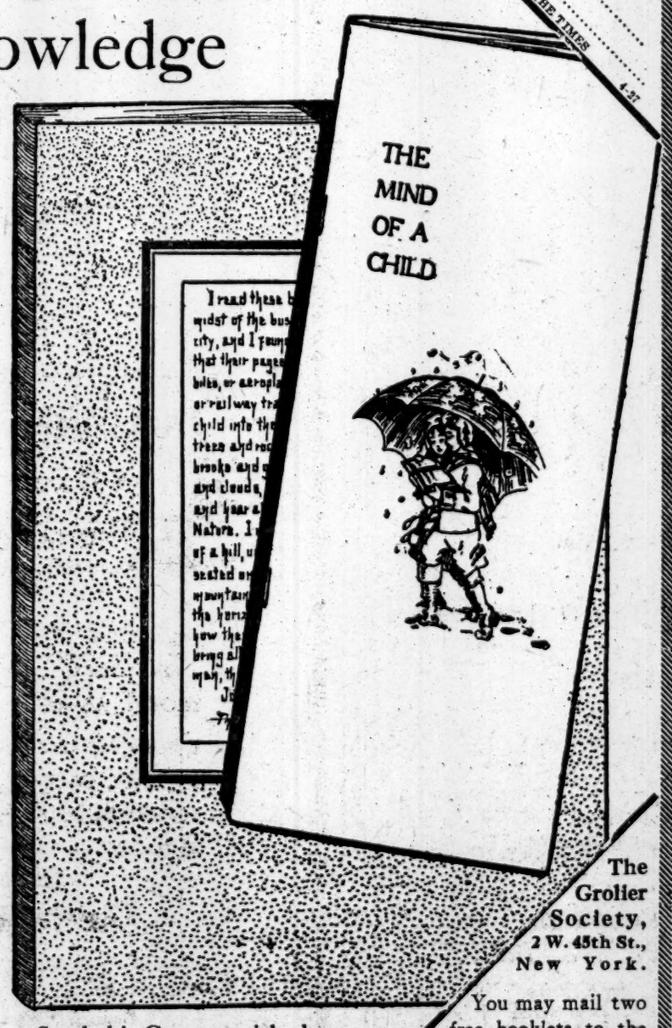

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PACKEY M'FARLAND WHIPS MATT WELLS

English Lightweight Champion Outclassed by Chicago Stock Yards Boxer.

Packey McFarland of Chicago removed all doubts as to how he compares as a boxer with Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, at Madison Square Garden last night, decisively outpointing the Briton over the ten round route. From the time that McFarland started to let out his full speed in the fourth round there was never any question as to the relative ability of the two men, as the Chicagoan completely smothered the efforts of his opponent and won about as he pleased. When they left the ring McFarland carried a slight swelling under his right eye, but no other mark. Wells, who had bled profusely from the nose and right ear for the last seven rounds, showed several bruises on his face which attested to the fine marksmanship of the stockyards champion.

Although decisively defeated Wells was not disgraced. As a boxer he faced a master of undoubted superiority, but as a fighter the English champion never lowered his colors. He was as anxious and as aggressive in the last round as at any time in the bout, tearing in after Packey in an effort to shoot over a wallop from that stocky right arm. But McFarland, always evasive and with a powerful defensive, kept out of the danger zone and the efforts of the Briton were futile. At times he missed to such an extent that his efforts became ludicrous, but he was persistent to the end. He shot over a straight left to Packey's face as the bell sounded in the eighth round, and this was his best blow during the bout. The bulk of his punches only landed lightly on McFarland as Packey gracefully slid out of reach.

The first three rounds showed plenty of action on the part of both men, but no definite results. Each was playing a waiting and careful game, taking no chances with the other. Wells started to rush matters as soon as they had shaken hands, but McFarland danced away or blocked the blows, generally countering with a right uppercut or a left swing, which also landed lightly on the Englishman. Both men appeared very nervous in the opening round. After one of the clinches in this round Wells wrestled McFarland down and then helped him to his feet. In the second and third rounds Wells continued his rushing game, but could not penetrate McFarland's defense and received several right uppercuts or left swings for his pains. McFarland continued to keep on the defensive, at the same time outpointing the Briton as he rushed in.

In the fourth McFarland began to show some of his rapid-fire punching ability and he completely outclassed Wells, drawing blood from his nose and splitting Wells's cauliflower ear. Packey unloaded every kind of a punch in the boxing reportoire in this session, without getting any decisive return. In the fifth round Packey continued his fast work and Wells looked decidedly bad, he was so completely outclassed. In the sixth Packey let out in spells, and at times sent over five punches without getting a return. Wells was covered with blood at this stage, and McFarland became very much smeared with it during the clinches.

In the seventh McFarland again danced around and landed on the Englishman as he desired, finishing up with a big margin. In the last three rounds the Chicagoan also showed to advantage, but he did not cut loose with as much speed as he showed in the preceding four rounds.

Both bovers disregarded the rule about breaking clean during the early rounds. In the latter part of the bout the Englishman twice complained that he had been fouled, and in the ninth round Referee Sam Austin cautioned McFarland about hitting low. Earlier in the bout the referee had cautioned the Englishman about using the kidney punch.

At no time during the ten rounds did either boxer have his opponent in anything approaching distress. Wells was able to take all that McFarland handed out without showing any ill-effects, and McFarland did not have to take any hard wallops from Wells. In the fourth round Wells went to the canvas after a clinch, and he looked appealingly at the referee as he drew himself together and regained his feet. But there was no punch behind this fall, and he got up just as strong as he went down.

While the bout produced plenty of action it also furnished a great amount of clinching. The work of McFarland amounted at times to overcautiousness, and he took things so easy that the bout failed to show the expected action. Packey had no trouble keeping Wells away, and many times he simply stood still and waited for Wells to start something, dropping into a clinch when the Briton rushed. McFarland saw that he could win easily without overexerting himself, so he did not work at top speed all the way. The Chicagoan had the advantage in both reach and height.

McFarland excelled the Briton at every angle of the game. His footwork was so fine that Wells seemed very, very slow in contrast. In the clinches Packey worked a strong right uppercut to Wells's stomach, and sometimes to the head, at the same time holding Matt off in his efforts at infighting. Most of Wells's swings in the clinches found a resting place on McFarland's ribs. In the open boxing Wells at no time compared with his more skilfull opponent and was completely smothered in the storm of punches which Packey was handing out.

A crowd which numbered close to 9,000 persons witnessed the bout. The gate receipts are estimated at close to $30,000. Wells drew down 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, out of which McFarland received a flat guarantee of $10,000. Wells also receives one-half of the moving picture receipts. The pictures should draw well in America, but not so well in England.

When the first preliminary went on at 8:40 o'clock the big amphitheatre was about two-thirds filled. The upper tiers of seats had filled quickly, as usual, and two hours before the main bout went on the galleries held their capacity crowds. When the doors were opened at 7 o'clock the line of ticket seekers reached beyond the thousand mark, with a steady stream adding to the number at every minute. The $1 and $2 seats had been saved up to this time, and there was a general scramble for these pasteboards. The supply was not exhausted for more than a half hour, despite the rush. The main ticket offices did not become unusually busy until 8 o'clock. The advance sale had been large, however, and there was a steady flow of humanity into the building. The arena seats and the amphitheatre chairs filled slowly at first, but between 8 and 9 o'clock these chairs took care of all the late crowd. By 9 'clock the seating capacity had been practically exhausted, the few vacant chairs being hidden in the general filling in.

Two moving picture machines, stationed on a platform about fifty feet from the ring, toward the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, took pictures of the bout. Two more were held in reserve in case of accident to the others. The lighting arrangement for these pictures consisted of seventy-two lights, directly above the ring. There was a centre section of eight lights, and on each of the four sides of the square, the same size as the ring, were sixteen lights in a double row—ten on the outer side and six on the inner row. Each of the lights was of twenty-five amperes, and they threw out a dazzling light and plenty of heat. Eye shades became almost a necessity to those sitting close to the ring, and were decidedly popular among those within the direct scope of the lights. During the preliminary bouts only fourteen of the seventy-two lights were turned on, and these sent out considerable heat as well as a dazzling glare. The full quota of lamps were not put into service until just before the contestants of the main bout came into the ring.

Among the crowd were celebrities in every walk of life. Notables of the sporting world were, of course, out in force, the number including all the club promoters, boxing managers and boxers of greater New York and nearby cities. Financial and theatrical notables were also in evidence in the section close to the ring. Considering its numbers, the crowd was handled admirably. There were no such scenes of disorder as marred the contest between Wells and Knockout Brown at Madison Square Garden last August. The arrangements were so perfect that there was no crowding or disorder and all ticket holders were able to get their proper seats. At either end of the reserved arena chairs, there was standing room, and this was occupied by a few hundred persons. The standers did not interfere in any way with the view of those who had seats. The aisles and stairways were kept clear and in every way the handling of the large crowd reflected credit on the management of the Garden A. C.

The preliminaries—only two—furnished enough action to keep the crowd keyed up for the main event, which was to follow. In the opener, which went the full six rounds, Willie Chandler of the Boys' Club outpointed Joe Shears of England. The next bout, which went ten rounds, brought together two strangers to the New York boxing public—Steve Kennedy of Lawrence and Charley "Twin" Meller of Philadelphia. The honors of the bout belonged to the Bay State boy, whose left jab caused the Quakerite much trouble.

An April shower, which sprang up just before the main bout went on, caused some discomfort to those close to the ring. The detachable section of the roof, directly above the ring, had been removed to ventilate the building, and allow for the escape of the excessive heat from the picture lights. The rain came through in no small proportions.

Wells was the first to enter the ring. The band struck up the English National anthem, "God Save the King," as he made his way through the cheering crowd. His reception was mild compared with that accorded to McFarland, who entered a minute later, amid the same strains, but meaning this time, "My County, 'Tis of Thee." Wells was handled by George McDonald, Di Dollings, Harry Thomas, and Jimmy Plunkett. McFarland was seconded by Emil Thiry, Jack McFarland, a brother; Jimmy Moran, and John McFarland, a cousin. Jimmy Dougherty of Philadelphia acted as timekeeper for Wells, and Billy Gibson acted in a similar capacity for McFarland.

Before the men weighed in the State Boxing Commissioners—Frank S. O'Neil and Major John J. Dixon—were introduced and enthusiastically received. Then both boxers weighed in on a small hand scales placed in the centre of the ring. Each tipped the beam at 138 pounds. Freddie Welch, former lightweight champion, challenged the winner. Frank Klaus, Jack Dillon, Knockout Brown, and Leach Cross were also introduced.

TICKET SPECULATORS FINED.

Three Men Arrested for Selling McFarland-Wells Admissions on Street.

Charged with annoying pedestrians and offering for sale tickets of admission to a pugilistic exhibition, in violation of a city ordinance, three young men were last night arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor, in the Men's Night Court, following their arrest by Central Office Detectives Dawson, Class, and Tierney, in front of Madison Square Garden.

The prisoners described themselves as James Wallace, 25 years old, of 729 Second Avenue; James Halo, 25 years old, of 300 Second Avenue, and Joseph Tirrill, 19 years old, of 157 East Twenty-sixth Street. They were locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station pending their arraignment in the Night Court. According to the detectives, tickets were found in the possession of each of the prisoners.

Tirrill, in the Night Court, testified he had found one ticket that was in his possession, and was discharged by Magistrate O'Connor. Kalo and Wallace, who, according to the detectives, had nine and two tickets, respectively, were fined $10 each, which they paid.

Horgan Beats Daly with Cue.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—John Horgan, world's three-cushion billiard champion, to-night won the second block of his contest with John Daly of New York, 61 to 34, giving Horgan the lead, 100 to 84. Horgan played in championship form, making a run of 6 in the forty-eighth inning. During the 110 innings of play the champion connected for four runs of 3, one 4, and a 5, in addition to his high run. The challenger's high run was 4. Horgan's average was .55, and Daly's .31.

Queal Defeats Longboat.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—Billy Queal of Alexandria Bay defeated Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, here to-night in a ten-mile race by a couple of yards. Time—57:56 2-5. With the exception of the fourth mile, Queal set the pace throughout, drawing away from the Indian in the seventh mile and gaining a lap, which was later lost, however, when Queal became sick from the tobacco smoke that hung over the track.

Harvard Oarsmen at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 26.—The college crew of Harvard that will row against the Midshipmen's second crew on Saturday arrived at Annapolis to-day, and are quartered at the Naval Academy as guests of the Midshipmen. The visitors had a good practice spin this afternoon, excellent conditions of water prevailing. The crimson crew is in charge of Coach Stevenson.

FENCING GIRL WINS FOIL HONORS

Miss Adelaide Baylis of New York Is First National Women's Champion.

The fencing girl was seen in actual competition, and for the National foils championship of America, last night at the Hotel Astor, where the titular events of the Fencers' League were decided before probably 1,500 persons, half of whom were of the gentler sex.

Miss Adelaide Baylis of this city was the winner of the women's title, the first ever fenced for in the United States. It was generally conceded that her fencing ability was of the highest order, and fully equal to that of many of the men experts.

In the other events Sherman Hall, Fencers' Club, won the championship at foils; A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, at dueling swords, and Charles A. Bill, New York A. C., sabres.

Staged under conditions never before equaled in the United States, and probably never in the world, the setting was particularly brilliant, the handsomely gowned women and their escorts occupying every point of vantage in the grand ballroom and tier boxes.

As Dr. Graeme Hammond, the President of the tourney, remarked: "The league seems to have made a winning thrust by its including the women's championship in the series for National honors, as never has a more brilliant assemblage witnessed the titular contests."

During the bouts absolute quiet prevailed, while the function between the contests took on every semblance of a "pink tea," so vivacous was the conversation.

The survivors of Thursday night's semi-finals in the foils were Sherman Hall and A. V. Z. Post, both of the Fencers' Club; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston Athletic Association, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois Athletic Association. In the dueling swords, the qualifiers were J. A. McLaughlin, Boston Athletic Association; S. D. Breckenridge, District of Columbia; J. E. Gignoux, New York Athletic Club, and A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, while the finalists in the sabres were F. J. Byrne and C. A. Bill, both of the New York Athletic Club; D. D. Pullen, District of Columbia, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois Athletic Association.

In the foils Hall managed to defeat each of his opponents in the round robin series. He beat Post 4 to 0, Allen 4 to 0, and Sauer 4 to 2. His record of tallying nine straight touches before an antagonist counted a point was conceded a particularly fine bit of fencing, most of his touches being credited on attack. The defeated men all tied for second prize and had the usual long-drawn-out series of fencing off and reversing the results obtained before the tie was made. By defeating in this series both of his opponents Dr. Allen won second honors, while Post was adjudged third.

For the dueling sword title McLaughlin of Boston started off famously and won from Breckinridge within two seconds after they had shaped up. He was promptly beaten by Post, however, who, by his next win over Breckenridge, was awarded the title. Breckinridge and McLaughlin tied for second, with the latter the ultimate victor.

Charles A. Bill of the New York Athletic Club proved the best of the sabre wielders, and managed to score successive victories over his three opponents. His clubmate, J. F. Byrne, was second.

For the women's championship four contestants entered the lists, these being Miss A. Baylis of New York, Miss F. Deuson, East Orange; Miss Emily Saller, Philadelphia, and Miss C. L. Cheeseman, Garrison; N. Y. The Misses Baylis and Deuson were the first drawn, with Miss Baylis the victor by 4 touches to 0. Quickly following this came the contest between Miss Saller and Miss Cheeseman, the latter being defeated by 4 to 3. Miss Safier continued on the strip, and in a pretty contest with Miss Baylis was defeated by a point. Miss Baylis had quite a scare in what proved the final bout when Miss Cheeseman pressed her strongly for the honors which hung on the decision of the seventh touch, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of the New York girl. The summaries:

A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 4 to 0; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston Athletic Association, defeated A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. A., 3 to 2; Hall defeated Allen, 4 to 0; Sauer defeated Post, 4 to 3; Post defeated Allen, 4 to 2; Hall defeated Sauer, 4 to 2.

Fence-off of Tie for Second.—Allen defeated Post, 4 to 2; Post defeated Sauer, 1 to 0; Allen defeated Sauer, 4 to 3.

Summary.—Hall defeated Post, Allen and Sauer, three victories, winning the championship.

Dueling Swords.—J. A. McLaughlin, Boston Athletic Association, defeated S. D. Breckinridge, District of Columbia; A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, lost to J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C.; Gignoux lost to Post; McLaughlin lost to Gignoux; Gignoux lost to McLaughlin; Post defeated Breckinridge; Breckinridge defeated Gignoux; Post defeated McLaughlin.

Fence-off of Tie for Second.—McLaughlin defeated Breckinridge.

Summary.—Post defeated McLaughlin and Breckinridge, and lost to Gignoux, winning championship.

Sabres.—C. A. Bill, New York A. C., defeated F. J. Byrne, New York A. C., by 5 to 4; D. D. Pullen, District of Columbia, defeated A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. A., by 5 to 1; Bill defeated Sauer, 5 to 1; Byrne defeated Pullen, 5 to 1, Bill defeated Pullen, 5 to 3; Byrne defeated Sauer, 5 to 3.

Women's Championship, Foils.—Miss A. Baylis, New York, defeated Miss F. Denson, East Orange, 4 to 0; Miss Emily Saller, Philadelphia, defeated Miss C. L. Cheeseman, Garrison, N. Y., 4 to 3; Miss Baylis defeated Miss Saller, 4 to 3; Miss Denson defeated Miss Cheeseman, 4 to 3; Miss Saller defeated Miss Denson; Miss Baylis defeated Miss Cheeseman, 4 to 3.

Summary.—Miss Baylis defeated Miss Denson, Miss Saller, and Miss Cheeseman, winning championship.

PENNSY RELAYS TO-DAY.

Franklin Field to be Scene of Great Athletic Carnival.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Star athletes from all sections of this country and some from Canada are in this city to-night ready to participate in the annual relay events of the University of Pennsylvania which take place to-morrow. Franklin Field fairly swarmed this afternoon with the pick of the country's college and school boy runners testing the track for to-morrow's events.

Teams from the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Syracuse, and Minnesota, and McGill University, Canada, practiced here to-day and limbered up after their long journeys. The track is in fine conditon and the consensus of opinion among the many trainers and other experts present was that many records should fall in to-morrow's events.

Chicago and Illinois are favorites in the mile relay championship. The latter defeated Chicago three weeks ago in 8 minutes and 23 seconds, but Coach Stagg, whose team won last year's race here in 3:21 4-5, hopes to retrieve the recent defeat and repeat last year's performance.

The Minnesota entry for the two-mile championship contains half-milers who are expected to break some records. They are being coached by Dick Grant, the former Harvard runner.

In addition to the runners in the relays, there is a record-breaking list of entries in the special track and field events and the performances will be eagerly watched by the American committee for the Olympic games.

Raising Funds for Bennett Cup Race.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A new scheme has been evolved by the officers of the Aero Club of Illinois for raising funds for the Gordon Bennett Cup race and other aviation feats to be held here during the Summer.

"No flat subscriptions are sought this year without return to the one giving the pledge," Treasurer Charles Dawes explained. "The subscription this year virtually amounts to advance sale, giving the subscriber, in addition, a membership entitling him to privileges no one other than a member of the club can obtain." Only about 40 per cent. of the $100,000 necessary to finance the events so far has been assured.

Roller Skaters Going to Australia.

Harley Davidson, the world's champion five-mile roller skater and holder of many world's records both on ice and roller, has completed arrangements for a tour of Australia with Jesse Carey of Reading, Penn., and Joe Munch, former Eastern champion. The trio will leave for Vancouver to-day, sailing on the steamer Marama for Australia on May 15.

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BALZAC	36	cloth	52.50	21.75
BALZAC	18	¾ lea.	25.00	22.50
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BURNS	6	¾ lea.	22.50	7.50
CAINE, HALL	9	cloth	10.00	3.75
CARLYLE	10	¾ lea.	42.25	11.95
CARLYLE	10	½ calf	45.00	18.00
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DE MAUPASSANT	5	Buck.	15.00	4.50
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DICKENS	15	¾ lea.	25.00	14.50
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DUMAS	15	¾ lea.	42.50	14.50
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FAMOUS CHARACTERS	20	cloth	25.00	8.50
FIELDING	6	½ lea.	24.00	5.25
FIELDING	10	¾ lea.	200.00	85.00
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FLAUBERT	10	cloth	22.50	12.00
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HUGO	10	Buck.	27.50	7.75
HUGO	15	¾ lea.	35.00	11.00
HUGO	10	¾ lea.	25.00	12.50
HAWTHORNE	9	¾ lea.	18.00	8.75
HAMILTON, Alexander	12	¾ lea.	50.00	35.00
HAMILTON, Alexander	12	cloth	36.00	21.00
IRISH LITERATURE	5	Buck.	18.00	6.00
IRISH LITERATURE	5	¾ lea.	25.00	7.75
IRISH LITERATURE	5	½ lea.	24.00	5.50
IMPERIAL ENCY. & DICT.	40	¾ lea.	60.00	15.00
IMPERIAL ENCY. & DICT.	40	cloth	36.00	9.00
INTER. ENCY. & DICT.	9	cloth	25.00	9.95
IRVING	10	¾ lea.	38.00	10.50
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KIPLING	10	cloth	30.00	3.50
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LINCOLN	12	cloth	25.00	15.00
LINCOLN	12	¾ lea.	45.00	25.00
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LONGFELLOW	5	¾ lea.	20.00	6.75
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MARRYAT	12	cloth	15.00	7.50
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RUSKIN	13	¾ lea.	48.25	15.00
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SCIENCE LIBRARY	16	cloth	25.00	7.95
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SCOTT	12	Buck.	36.00	11.75
SCOTT	24	¾ lea.	50.00	15.75
SCOTT	12	cloth	15.00	9.00
SCOTT	25	¾ lea.	100.00	60.00
SHAKESPEARE	20	¾ lea.	45.00	12.50
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THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	x	—7
Boston	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, rf	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	0	0	15	1	1
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Groh, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Shafer, 3b, ss	3	2	2	1	0	2	3	0
Meyers, c	2	2	2	2	0	4	3	0
Crandall, p	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Total	33	7	11	4	2	27	20	2

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Sweeney, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Campbell, cf	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Miller, rf	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Jackson, lf	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Devlin, 1b	4	1	1	0	0	12	0	0
Spratt, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
McDonald, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
Rariden, c	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Donnelly, p	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Kirke	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	3	4	24	10	2

*Batted for Donnelly in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Donnelly, Miller, (2;) Crandall, (2;) Spratt. Three-base hits—Devlin, Murray. Home run—Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Crandall, Sweeney. First base on errors—Boston 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 9. Double plays—Meyers and Doyle; Devore, Merkle, Meyers and Merkle. Struck out—By Crandall, 4; by Donnelly, 2. Bases on Balls—Off Crandall, 3; off Donnelly, 4. Wild pitch—Donnelly. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

There was some heavy cannonading at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Giants and the Boston Braves collided. Smashing, seething hits, which tore their way to the fences, were propelled from the bats of both teams, and the outfielders had to chase after the ball so often that their mouths were parched with thirst. The Giants' heavy raps were carefully grouped, so they won the game by the score of 7 to 3. Boston's hitting was just as hard, but the hits were scattered.

For four innings Donnelly, the Boston pitcher, held the Giants hitless, but in the fifth and sixth innings he was hammered viciously, and the New Yorks sent over seven runs. Then Donnelly became effective again and permitted no more liberties with his service. Crandall did the pitching for the Giants, and, although he was pummeled hard, he never allowed more than two hits in an inning. Both pitchers, Crandall and Donnelly, did some heavy batting themselves, the Giants' flinger getting two doubles and a single and Donnelly a double and a single.

For New York, Herzog had a home run, Murray a three-bagger, and Crandall two doubles. For Boston, Miller had two doubles, Devlin a triple, and Donnelly and Spratt a two-base drive each. There's enough extra-sack smashes right there to win half a dozen games.

The game was not without its turbulent moments. Neither Manager McGraw nor Manager Kling so far forgot themselves as to break any of the rules of etiquette, but there was some pretty gingery kicking to the umpires. In the sixth inning Merkle stole second base, but Umpire Finneran got in the way of the throw and the runner was sent back to first base, the ball hitting Finneran and being called "dead." That didn't make Manager McGraw feel any too pleasant. In the same inning Herzog was hit on a finger of the left hand when trying to bunt, and believed he should have been sent to first base for being struck by a pitched ball. Umpire Rigler wouldn't allow it, and Herzog's finger was examined by a physician sitting in one of the boxes before the game proceeded. This caused McGraw to make more remarks.

Manager Kling's protest came in the fifth inning, when Shafer was circling third base for home on Meyers's hit. McGraw, coaching at third, grabbed Shafer and threw him to the turf, then picked him up and aided him back to the base. Kling declared that this was interference and threatened to protest the game.

Boston broke the ice first. In the third inning Donnelly doubled to left field and scored on Miller's double. This same combination scored another run in the fifth. Donnelly singled, was sacrificed to second by Sweeney, and scored on Miller's second two-base drive.

Up to the fifth inning Donnelly kept all his hits under lock and key. Then he exploded unexpectedly. Herzog, the first man to face him in this inning, poled a terrific line drive to deep left and bumped the ball against the fence. He made the circuit, ending his trip at the plate with a fine slide on his manly chest, with time to spare. Shafer and Meyers singled, Shafer scoring on a wild pitch and Meyers going to third. Crandall's double scored the Indian. Then Devore, Doyle, and Snodgrass went out in order.

The Giants kept up the assault in the sixth inning. Murray started with a triple, and scored on Merkle's single. Herzog was out for bunting a third strike foul. Shafer singled, and so did Meyers, scoring Merkle. Crandall's single scored Shafer and Meyers. All of which was plenty to win, and more.

It was in that same session that Boston corraled its third and last run. Arthur Devlin, the former Giant, stepped up and was greeted with much applause by his admirers. By way of acknowledging the tribute, Devlin rapped a long triple to deep centre, and scored when Jack Spratt lammed a double to right.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, rain.
St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Washington, 2.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago at Cleveland, rain.
Detroit at St. Louis, rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Montreal, 12; Newark, 3.
Rochester, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Cincinnati	8	2	.800
New York	8	3	.727
Boston	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Chicago	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Brooklyn	4	7	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	8	3	.727
Boston	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	6	4	.600
Washington	5	5	.500
Cleveland	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Detroit	5	7	.417
New York	2	8	.200

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	6	2	.750
Providence	4	2	.667
Buffalo	4	3	.571
Rochester	4	4	.500
Baltimore	3	4	.429
Toronto	3	4	.429
Montreal	2	4	.333
Newark	2	5	.286

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New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

Cardinals Bunch Hits In Ninth.

CHICAGO, April 26.—With the score tied, 8 to 8, in the ninth inning to-day, Konetchy tripled and Smith and Wingo singled, giving St. Louis two runs and a 10-to-8 victory over Chicago. Chicago had the bases loaded in the final half of the inning, but a hit was not forthcoming. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	4	1	1	3	5
Ellis, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf	5	2	2	0	0
Oakes, cf	4	1	1	6	0
K'tchy, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
Evans, rf	5	1	1	3	0
Wills, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	5	1	0	0	0
Smith, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Bliss, c	0	0	0	0	0
Wingo, c	5	2	3	3	3
Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0
W'db'n, p	0	1	0	0	0
Harmon, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	40	10	12	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'k'd, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Schulte, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Tinker, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Hofman, cf	2	3	0	1	0
Z'm'm'n, 1b	3	3	2	14	0
Evers, 2b	2	0	0	1	4
Lennox, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Archer, c	2	0	1	4	3
Cheney, p	4	0	1	3	1
Total	28	8	6	27	16

Errors—Huggins, Evans, Wingo, Lennox (3,) Archer, Cheney.

St. Louis	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	2	—10
Chicago	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Evans, Schulte, Lennox. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Schulte. Hits—Off Steele, 3 in one inning; off Woodburn, none in one and a third innings; off Harmon, 3 in six and two-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Shackard, Evers, Konetchy, Lennox, Huggins, Oakes, Archer. Stolen bases—Lennox, Zimmerman, Evers. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Steele, 2; off Woodburn, 2; off Harmon, 5. Hit by pitcher—Hofman. Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Harmon, 1. Passed balls—Archer, Wingo. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Baltimore.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	3	—10	11	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	—5	10	5

(Game called end eighth inning, darkness.)

Batteries—Hughes and Blair; Dygert, Smith, and Kleinow.

At Jersey City.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	3
Jersey City	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5	8	1

Batteries—Merritt and Mitchell; Doescher and Rondeau.

At Providence.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	3

Batteries—Winters and Fisher; Mitchell and Schmidt.

At Newark.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	1—12	12	1
Newark	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—3	9	3

Batteries—Viebahn and Curtis; McGinnity and Bergen.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 22; Binghamton, 1.
At Scranton—Elmira, 6; Scranton, 4.
At Troy—Troy, 9; Albany, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Utica, 5.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 15; Lynn, 14.
At Haverhill—Haverhill, 5; Worcester, 0.
At Brockton—Fall River, 7; Brockton, 6.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 3; New Bedford, 2.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Bridgeport, 9, (ten innings, darkness.)
At New Britain—New Britain, 6; Hartford, 1.
At Holyoke—Springfield, 8; Holyoke, 3, (twelve innings, darkness.)

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Birmingham, 3; Montgomery, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Atlanta—Nashville, 6; Atlanta, 4.
Chattanooga at Memphis; rain.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Toledo, 13; Milwaukee, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis—Rain.
Louisville at St. Paul—Wet grounds.

Scores of Exhibition Games.

At Northfield, Vt.—Norwich, 2; New Hampshire, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; Crosby, 2.
At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 12; Maine, 6.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 8; Columbia, 6.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 3; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.
At Ontario Field—Barnard School, 13; Hamilton Institute, 8.
At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury, 9; Bowdoin, 8, (ten innings; darkness.)
At Van Cortlandt Park—Hoge School, 15; Berkeley School, 6.

Cubs Release Richter.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The release of Pitcher Emil Richter to the Louisville Club of the American Association was announced last night by Manager Frank Chance of the Cubs. Richter was let go under an agreement whereby he may be reclaimed by the Cubs in August if he is wanted.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day 3:30 P. M. —Giants vs. Boston. Adm. 50c.

YANKEES BAT AWAY HOODOO AT LAST

Quinn Pitches Superbly and His Team Mates Amass Ten Runs at Washington.

THE SCORE.

New York	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	—10	
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, rf	3	3	1	1	0	0
Coleman, 3b	3	3	2	1	3	0
Chase, 1b	3	2	1	9	0	0
Martin, ss	4	2	1	2	3	2
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Zinn, lf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Gardner, 2b	2	0	1	2	2	0
Fisher, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
Quinn, p	4	0	1	0	3	0
Total	31	10	10	24	13	2

WASHINGTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moeller, lf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Milan, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Schaefer, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Flynn, 1b	3	0	0	8	3	1
Knight, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
McBride, ss	3	0	1	1	3	0
Williams, c	3	0	0	9	2	0
Walker, p	1	0	1	0	2	0
Becker, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cashion, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	28	2	4	24	17	1

Game called account darkness.

Two-base hits—Milan, Walker, McBride, Coleman, (2.) Three-base hit—Daniels. Home run—Chase. Hits—Off Walker, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Becker, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Cashion, 3 in 4 innings. Stolen bases—Gardner, Flynn. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Double play—Martin and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Walker, 4; off Becker, 2; off Cashion, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Quinn, 4; by Becker, 2; by Cashion, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—"Our losing streak hoodoo is broken at last. Watch us climb from now on," said Manager Harry Wolverton of the New York Yankees as he watched his club gallop home with a 10-to-2 victory over Clark Griffith's Senators in the opening game of the series here this afternoon.

The victory was all the more pleasing to the New York manager, for he was banished from the field in the second inning by Umpire Connolly.

"What did you say to the Ump?" inquired a fan. "I only called him a leather-headed mutt. Don't see what he should have gotten mad about," answered Wolverton, who witnessed the last five innings of the game from a seat in the grand stand.

Jack Quinn, ever a Senatorial hoodoo on the home grounds, was just as strong in the box to-day. Quinn had a bad first inning when the Senators choked two runs out of him, but as the game progressed he grew better, and the better Quinn twirled the worse the local slabmen performed. Dixie Walker, Becker, and Cashion handed out eleven bases on balls between them and when they could locate the plate a Yankee bat usually walloped the ball to an unguarded spot in the outfield. Quinn also received brilliant support. Shortstop Martin speared a line drive with one hand and completed a double play in the seventh inning which took all the heart out of the home folks and also nipped a promising batting rally in the bud.

Zinn covered a lot of ground in the outfield and Loleman at third base looks like a coming ball player. The last named out of five times at bat connected for a pair of doubles and drew a couple of walks.

Daniels opened the game by walking to first. Coleman popped to Williams. Chase cleaned up with a beautiful home run smash. The ball hit the centre field fence and, although it was relayed in like a flash, the first baseman slid home ahead of the throw, scoring Daniels ahead of him.

Dixie Walker got away with the aid of considerable luck in the second inning, but in the third the big twirler went all to pieces. Coleman, Chase, and Martin all walked. Griffith chased Walker and substituted Buck Becker, a southpaw, but this latter continued where Walker left off, and when Kauff watched four bad ones sail past him Coleman trotted in. Zinn rapped a single through Flynn, scoring Chase. Gardner hoisted a high fly, which Moeller gathered in, and Martin raced across the plate on the out.

Becker retired Daniels when the visitors' fourth inning opened, but Coleman dropped a two-bagger into left field and moved up to third on a wild pitch. Chase walked. Martin singled, counting Coleman. Kauff drew a pass and on Zinn's sharp hit grounder to Flynn Chase was forced at the plate. Gardner, with "two and three" on him, refused to bite at a sweeping curve and walked, forcing home Martin. Fisher struck out, retiring the side.

The fourth inning was Becker's last appearance, for Griffith ordered his big Southerner, Cashion, for box duty, and Quinn proceeded to shoot a single into short left field. Daniels and Coleman both walked, filling the bases. Chase hit to Cashion, who tossed to Flynn, but the latter muffed the ball. Instead of sprinting home Quinn stood still on third base and failed to heed the frantic shouts of his teammates. When he finally made up his mind to run he found the ball waiting for him in Williams's paws. Martin hit sharply to Foster, who failed to get Coleman going down to third and Daniels crossed the plate. When McBride threw out Kauff from deep short Coleman was home with the Yankees' ninth tally.

Daniels blasted open the eighth inning with a screaming three-bagger to the right field fence and scored on Coleman's double. It grew so dark when the Senators took their turn at bat in the last half of the eighth inning that Umpire Connolly decided to call the game.

Local College Games To-day.

Athletic relations between Union College and Fordham University will be resumed when the Schenectady collegians play the Bronx nine at Fordham Field this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Union has a strong team, while Fordham will be weakened by the loss of its heavy-batting outfielder and Pitcher Kehoe, who has a sprained ankle, and Elliffe, the catcher, who will run on the Maroon relay team to-day at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

Rutgers and New York University play baseball this afternoon at Ohio Field. The New Brunswick nine is bringing up a trainload of rooters and a lively tussle is promised.

Craig Enters Olympic Tryouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—The Intercollegiate champion, R. C. Craig of the University of Michigan, who is the fastest man in the American colleges at 100 and 220 yards, will be a candidate for the American Olympic team. To-day his entry for the official try-outs was received at the Boston Athletic Club, which will have charge of the trials to be held in the Harvard Stadium on June 8.

STACK GETS REVENGE.

Former Philadelphia Pitcher Wins Easily for the Brooklyns.

THE SCORE.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, rf	5	1	1	4	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	5	0	0	2	3	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	2	1	0	1
Northen, cf	5	1	0	1	0	0
Daly, lf	3	1	1	3	0	1
Hummel, 1b	4	1	2	12	0	0
Tooley, ss	2	1	0	0	6	0
Phelps, c	2	0	1	4	0	0
Stack, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Total	33	6	8	27	11	2

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Steinbrenner, 2d	4	0	0	3	1	1
Titus, rf	3	2	1	3	0	0
Paskert, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Cravath, lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	5	3	0
Brinker, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	1
Downey, ss	4	0	0	3	0	0
Graham, c	4	0	0	4	0	0
Brennan, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
Total	33	2	5	27	10	2

Two-base hits—Hummel, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Tooley. Stolen bases—Tooley, Smith. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Brennan, 6; off Stack, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Brennan, 4; by Stack, 4. Passed balls—Graham, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn, April 26.—The crippled, weakened and demoralized Phillies were defeated by Brooklyn, another battered and humble member of the National League, in their first encounter of the year in this city to-day by a score of 6 to 2. It was a weak team taking honorable advantage of a still weaker opponent. Slow and monotonous, the game hardly developed a feature over which a small crowd could enthuse.

Titus's wonderful running one-handed catch of Stack's terrific drive in the second inning proved the fielding sensation of the game. Not a person in the stands, not even Titus himself, thought for an instant the ball could be caught, but, starting instantly the ball left the bat, the veteran just managed to spear the sphere with his gloved hand as it was sailing over his head.

Whatever gratification there was in victory because of his release by the Quaker management was earned by Ed. Stack, who pitched in splendid style from first to last, his only lapse occurring in the sixth inning. Big "Pluto" had his former diamond associates completely under his pitching thumb, five singles representing the Phillies' batting strength. Only two of these bingles came in the same inning, and this was no fault of Stack's, but rather of his support.

The only inning the big fellow lost his grip on the situation was at the start of the sixth, when he passed Titus and Paskert in quick succession, delivering only one strike out of nine pitches. Cravath then hustled a single to left, on which Titus scored. But this was the extent of his generosity, as the three succeeding batters were asy.

The Quakers' first run was scored in the fourth inning. Titus, first up, singled. Paskert and Cravath filed to Daly. Smith then foosled Luderus's grounder, while Brinker cut a sharp single to left, which Daly fumbled, allowing Titus to count.

Brennan pitched a fairly good game, and with any hitting strength back of him might have won. In two innings, however, he was hit opportunely, Brooklyn scoring three runs in the fourth inning and two in the ninth. In the fourth young Steinbrenner got Brennan "in bad" by making a two-base muff of Northen's fly back of second base. Daly's bunt was perfect and Brinker made no attempt to get him at first base. Hummel proved the man of the minute by crashing the ball to left centre for a long double, Northen and Daly scoring. Hummel went to third on Tooley's sacrifice and scored when Phelps, who reached first on balls, was forced at second base on Stack's hit to Brennan.

Brooklyn's first run, scored in the second, was made by Tooley, who was passed with two out. He stole second and came home on Phelps's single. From the fourth to the ninth inning Brennan held the Dodgers to two singles. But in the last round Stack singled after Phelps had flied out. Moran also hit safely. Cutshaw popped to Luderus, but Smith cracked the ball against the left field wall for two bases, Stack and Moran going home.

Bradley's Bat Beats Athletics.

BOSTON, April 26.—Bradley's big stick gave Boston a victory over the Athletics to-day, 7 to 6. His double and home run, the latter clearing the left field fence, sent four runs in before him, and he scored two himself. The Athletics batted two Boston pitchers from the box. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Yerkes, 2b	3	1	0	1	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	1	3	0
F'dley, lb	4	2	2	10	0
G'dner, 3b	3	5	4	1	0
Lewis, lf	3	3	0	3	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	1	5
N'm'ker, c	4	0	0	7	1
Pape, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	1
Bedient, p	0	1	0	0	2
*Cady	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	7	4	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Strunk, lf	5	0	1	3	0
Oldring, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Collins, 2b	3	2	2	3	1
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Murphy, rf	4	0	2	3	0
M'Innis, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Thomas, c	3	2	2	5	2
Morgan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	2	0	0	0	0
†Krause	1	1	1	0	0
‡Maggert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	11	24	9

Errors—Hooper, Gardner, Collins, (2,) Barry.

*Batted for Cicotte in fifth inning.
†Batted for Morgan in second inning.
‡Batted for Russell in ninth inning.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	—7
Philadelphia	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	..	—6

Two-base hits—Bradley, Thomas, Collins. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—Bradley. Hits—Off Pape, 6 in 2 innings, (two men at bat in third inning;) off Cicotte, 4 in 3 innings; off Bedient, 1 in 4 innings; off Morgan, 2 in 1 inning; off Russell, 2 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, McInnis. Stolen base—Barry. Double plays—Cicotte, Yerkes, Wagner, and Bradley; Baker, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Pape, 1; off Morgan, 1; off Russell, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Russell (Hooper.) Struck out—By Pape, 1; by Cicotte, 1; by Bedient, 4; by Morgan, 2; by Russell, 3. Wild pitch—Pape. Balk—Bedient. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

National Agreement Approved.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—At a conference here to-day between President B. B. Johnson of the American League and August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the American League approved of the revised National agreement after a few minor changes.

The draft will be sent to President T. Lynch of the National League for his approval, and Mike Sexton of the National Association of Minor Leagues. The changes demanded by the American League were not announced.

FOX HILLS GOLFER WINS AT SEASHORE

B. S. Bottome Among Survivors in Atlantic City C. C. Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 26.—Although there were only a few metropolitan players to reach the match rounds of the annual Spring tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City, B. S. Bottome of Fox Hills came through to the semi-final round as the result of to-day's play. He had considerable difficulty in defeating H. B. Newton of Atlantic City in the first round, Newton's miss of a putt on the home green allowing the Staten Island man to finish 1 up. Bottome then disposed of J. I. Hay of White Marsh Valley in the afternoon by 4 up and 3 to play. He will play Borace of Belfield in the semi-final.

H. W. Perrin of Merion, the medalist in the qualifying round, disposed of W. E. Shackleford of Atlantic City in the first round, but was himself beaten by George A. Crump of Atlantic City, 1 up, in the afternoon. The surprise of the day, however, was the elimination of C. H. Gardner of Ekwanok by F. W. Kemble of Philadelphia, 5 up and 4 to play, for it was considered that Gardner, who was beaten by Walter J. Travis in the final round at Lakewood last week, had a good chance to get well advanced in this competition. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—J. I. Hay, White Marsh, beat F. Sherman, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play; B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, beat H. B. Newton, Atlantic City, 1 up; B. O. Race, Belfield, beat A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee, 3 up and 4 to play; G. W. Lindsay, Bala, beat McLeod Thompson, Atlantic City, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. W. Kemble, Philadelphia Cricket, beat H. G. Cook, Lawrenceville, 2 up and 1 to play; C. H. Gardner, Ekwanok, beat C. N. Phillips, Atlantic City, 1 up; George A. Crump, Atlantic City, beat E. L. White, Waterbury, 2 up and 1 to play; H. W. Perrin, Merion, beat W. E. Shackleford, Atlantic City, 1 up.

Second Round—Bottome beat Hay, 4 up and 3 to play; Race beat Lindsay, 1 up; Kemble beat Gardner, 5 up and 4 to play; Crump beat Perrin, 1 up.

Beaten Eight—First Sixteen, Second Round—Newton beat Sherman, 4 up and 3 to play; Thompson beat Tillinghast, 1 up, (23 holes;) Cook beat Phillips by default; White beat Shackelford, by default.

Second Sixteen, First Round—A. W. Exiney, Atlantic City, beat N. W. Dean, Oakley, by default; H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. E. Wilson, Frankford, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. M. Thompson, Springhaven, beat G. B. Adams, National, 5 up and 4 to play; M. Risley, Atlantic City, beat T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 5 up and 4 to play; W. H. Hillyer, Columbia, beat Theodore Seeseman, Atlantic City, 1 up; G. Small, Baltimore, beat G. C. Clauder, Bala, 2 up; H. C. Holton, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Frank Smathers, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play; H. Von S. Stoever, Springhaven, beat Carl Geist, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play. Second Round—Willoughby beat West, 2 up; Thompson beat Risley, 1 up; Small beat Hillyer, 4 up and 3 to play; Stoever beat Holton, 4 up and 2 to play.

ROCKAWAY HUNT RACES.

Season to be Ushered In at Cedarhurst with Five Events.

Amateur racing will be ushered in this afternoon at Cedarhurst under the auspices of the Rockaway Hunting Club when five events under the sanction of the Hunts Committee and the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association will

NATION'S NOTED MEN AT GRANT'S FUNERAL

Impressive Services at Governors Island, Followed by Procession Through the City.

BISHOP FALLOWS'S EULOGY

President Taft Deeply Moved by Reference in It to Major Butt—Civil War Veterans in Procession.

One of the most impressive funeral ceremonies that New York has witnessed in many years was that of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., in this city, yesterday. On Governors Island, where Gen. Grant exercised his last active command as commanding officer of the Eastern Division of the Army, services were attended by the President and Vice President of the United States, the Mayor of New York, the Chief of the General Staff, and by most of the highest ranking regular and National Guard officers who are on duty in this part of the country. The services were held in the beautiful Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion.

The flag-draped coffin containing the body of the soldier son of the Union Army's most famous soldier rested in front of the chancel. On either side of the coffin stood four veteran Sergeants of the regular establishment. Banked high behind it were scores of magnificent floral pieces, the tributes of men and women of every walk of life to the memory of the dead General.

President Taft arrived from Boston early yesterday morning and, after breakfasting at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, 36 West Forty-eighth Street, accompanied by his brother, Major Rhoads, who is his acting military aid, and Charles D. Hilles, his secretary, went to the foot of East Fiftieth Street. There the party boarded the revenue cutter Mohawk, which, flying the half-masted President's flag, steamed slowly to Governors Island.

No Salute of Guns for Taft.

The arrival of the President was not marked by a salute of twenty-one guns as would have been the case had his visit been at any other time. He was there more as a friend of the man whose memory he honored than as the President of the United States. The President arrived about ten minutes before the exercises in the chapel began. He was met by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the acting division commander, and the divisionel staff. The President sat near the chancel only a few feet from the coffin.

Near the President were the widow, children, and relatives of Gen. Grant. Mrs. Grant came in with her son, Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant 3d. The others were the Princess Cantacuzene, the only daughter of Gen. Grant; Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and Judge Honore of Chicago.

In other parts of the chapel were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the Chief of the General Staff; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Adjt. Gen. William Verbeck of the National Guard of New York, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, formed Adjutant General on Governors Island, and now the officer most prominently mentioned as the next Adjutant General of the army; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish.

The city was represented by Mayor Gaynor and Police Commissioner Waldo. Others present were the Japanese Consul General, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point; Vice President Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Col. John A. Hull, U. S. A.; Col. William N. Allison, who was a classmate of Gen. Grant at West Point; Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, U. S. A.; Capt. Fanton and Lieut. Howze, the General's aides; Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Robert Fulton Cutting, William H. Fletcher, Walter Scott, and H. W. Dearborn, the last four representing the Robert Fulton Memorial Association, of which Gen. Grant was the first President.

The Episcipal service for the dead was read by the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, Chaplain of Governors Island, after which Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a lifelong friend of Gen. Grant's, delivered the funeral address. In the course of his address Bishop Fallows referred to Major Archibald Butt, the President's aid, who lost his life on the Titanic. The President was plainly deeply affected by the tribute to Major Butt.

Bishop Fallows's Address.

"The militant spirit," said Bishop Fallows, "is a martial spirit, but it is not always exercised on the field of slaughter. It is the heroic spirit which grapples with difficulties in the material world, which tunnels mountains, builds railroads across the continents, and conquers the earth, the sea, and the air. It is the spirit which wars against injustice, personal and political unrighteousness, the curse of caste and the division of men into masses and classes.

"The American soldier on land and sea is the incarnate American flag. He is America embodied. He who insults him because he is a soldier strikes with a mailed hand the Nation in the face. He who demeans him belittles first himself and then the Republic of which he is a part. He who would attempt to keep out or put out the well-behaved soldier in this country's uniform from any place of public entertainment should be made to wear a penitentiary garb.

"We recall how promptly and indignantly Gen. Grant resented the insult offered to the enlisted men who last year at Coney Island had been excluded from a place of amusement because they appeared in their uniforms. And we also recall the most commendable action of Mayor Gaynor in bringing the offenders speedily to terms.

"Militancy: Not Militarism."

"The American soldier stands for militancy, not for militarism. Militancy gives us a gallant Major Butt, sending to life women and children, saluting death with heroic front, aid to a President pleading with the world "Let us have peace." Militarism gives us a Bonaparte drenching the earth with human gore.

"The militant American soldier will forever prevent the militarist's rule.

10,000 Waited at South Ferry.

At the end of the services the coffin was taken from the chapel and placed on an artillery caisson drawn by six horses, and then, under escort of a battalion of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, was taken to the ferryboat Gen. Otis and brought to New York.

At South Ferry there was a crowd of more than 10,000 persons. There, too, the military organizations that were to act as the escort through the city were waiting: Two troops of Squadron A, resplendent in their light blue uniforms; the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry from Brooklyn, the First Battery of New York, a complete regiment of coast artillery regulars drawn from the various forts in and near New York; the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and detachments of Spanish War Veterans.

And lastly, a dozen or so gray-headed men, every one of whom was a civil war veteran who had fought under the elder Grant. They represented U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had the place of honor in the line. One of them, an old veteran who lost a leg in Virginia, wanted to march, but he had to give in and take a seat in a carriage that had been reserved for him.

Other organizations represented in the funeral procession were the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Aztec Club, the Robert Fulton Memorial Association, the Military Service Institution of the United States, the Union League Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Patriots and Founders Association.

There were three bands. The coffin was placed on a caisson of the First Battery and the troops took their places at the head of the line, and to the solemn music of the bands the procession through the city started. The line of march was up Broadway to Waverley Place, then West into Fifth Avenue, and north up Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, then west to the West Shore Railroad ferry, and thence by train to West Point. The route of the procession was thronged with thousands from beginning to end and as the caisson bearing the coffin passed, the men in the crowds bared their heads.

Behind the caisson a regular soldier led Pet, Gen. Grant's favorite horse. In the stirrups of the saddle the General's boots were reversed, as is the custom at funerals of officers of high rank.

At West Point the Corps of Cadets under Lieut. Col. Sladen, the Commandant of Cadets, acted as the escort to the grave and a squad of cadets fired the thirteen guns over the soldier's grave.

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WASHINGTON, April 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis has come to the aid of pipe smokers by amending the customs regulations so as to authorize travelers to bring into the United States free of duty three pounds of prepared smoking tobacco, in lieu of the permitted fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes.

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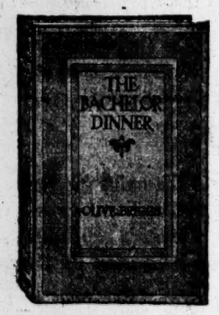

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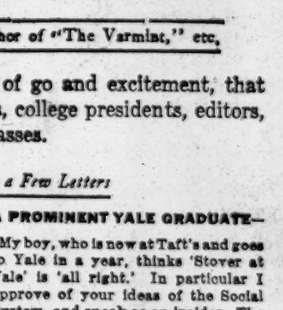

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

THE TURKISH-ITALIAN DEADLOCK.

The fanatical and bloody outbreak at Fez, in which native troops and a mob of Mussulman women as well as men murdered Frenchmen and Jews with horrible savagery, has given a new impulse to the efforts of the Powers to find some way to peace between Italy and Turkey. It is natural, since the outbreak was religious in its motive, that attention should be turned to the position and influence of the Sultan of Turkey, as head of the Moslems. It has already been suggested in these columns that the maintenance of his spiritual authority must necessarily be one of the prime considerations in any terms that may be discussed. It is on this point that the present Government of Turkey feels the greatest anxiety. The political sovereignty of the Sultan in Tripolitana might be impaired substantially, or completely abandoned, without serious loss of prestige to the Turkish Government, without, indeed, its being known, much less understood, by great numbers of the subjects of the Sultan. But any impairment of religious authority, any apparent surrender in that direction to "infidel" aggression, would instantly be comprehended and resented by the mass of believers.

Egypt is a precedent in some degree. In that country a High Commissioner is appointed by the Sultan, who has supervision of the religious institutions of the people, and though British rule there is as unquestioned as in any of the British possessions, there is little trouble arising from the religious sentiments of the natives. Particular care is taken that the Koranic law in regard to marriages and divorces shall be maintained. A like arrangement should prove practicable in Tripolitana. Indeed, so far as concerns that country and its people, it may be said that the political rule of the Turk was detested and resented, and the substitution for it of the rule of Italy would probably after a little be accepted, if no offense were offered to religious sensibilities. The situation is, of course, complicated by the adoption of the decree of complete annexation, on the part of Italy, but it ought not to be impossible to overcome this, since, in the long run, Italy might attain at far less cost the object for which she set out.

SYNDICALISM.

It will be surprising if the strike on the Olympic shall not prove to be the last straw laid on the backs of their countrymen by the British unions. Collective bargaining for the betterment of the conditions of employment of the bargainers is one thing; collective bargaining as a means of taking the bread out of the mouths of more needy and willing workers is another thing. There is no objection to the former, and there ought to be no defense of the latter. The distinction is worth remarking because the world through there is a tendency of wage earners to presume upon the forbearance of the mass of their fellow-citizens, who are misled into acquiescence by the false benevolence of the language used to conceal the brutality of the idea that some men shall not work unless other men are willing. This is not a question between labor and capital, or between employers and employés. It is a question between fellow-workmen, and they are more brutal toward each other than soldiers in war. Soldiers respect non-combatants, but women and children are the victims of wars between unions and between unionists and non-unionists.

The facts in this case as they come across the ocean are that the firemen and oilers objected to the seaworthiness of the lifeboats on the Olympic. This being adjusted to their satisfaction, they refused duty unless non-strikers were discharged. The company refused to dismiss the loyal men, and upon the arrival of substitutes for the strikers the seamen refused to work with "blacklegs," or "scabs" as American unionists call those who earn wages without a union license. The point where the strikers were wrong was not in objecting to the lifeboats. In that they may have set an example to the too easy-going general public, for whose use the lifeboats are provided on terms of lifeability with the ship's company, alequality, on the Titanic the boats saved though othe crew than of male passenmore of the men they refused to work gers. But where against whom no obbeside substitutes.

jection is mentioned they boycotted their equals in the eyes of the law. Ashore this passes without the remark which it deserves, but the law of the sea is different. Seamen are enlisted, and refusal of duty is mutiny. Accordingly, those who chose their company at work too selectly were promptly arrested, and it is likely to go as hard with them as they deserve.

Incidents of this sort are happening so frequently now that it is impossible not to ask why there should not be a mutiny law ashore. Is not the railway service as necessary to public convenience as steamship service? And is there not at the present time a threat to interrupt our railway service by unionists, heedless of everything except their own interests? There are two unions among our railway employés, just as there were two among the Olympic's strikers. In such cases how are employers to avoid offending one union or the other? And if either union is willing to serve the public, why should it not be protected in doing so? This is not an idle question, because it is one of frequent occurrence. The New York building trade is greatly disturbed by the rivalry of the carpenters' unions, and an incident of the fight is a refusal to use material coming from non-union shops. Thus strikes in this neighborhood are made to affect the industry in distant cities, where the workers are not concerned in any local quarrel. Yet thousands of honest workers cannot earn their living because of controversies in which they have no part and ought not to have any concern. There is not room to catalogue the cases of this sort affecting this neighborhood alone.

There are others wherever unions rule. Yet it is impossible to have any remedy against the unions, and they have the assurance to ask exemption from the law against capitalist trusts because of their benevolent purpose. Senator BACON introduced such a bill but a few days ago, and it is supported by those convicted of criminal contempt of court in conducting boycotts against principles of humanity as well as against the law forbidding conspiracies in restraint of trade. It may be expected that the Olympic's strikers will have short shrift, and it would be well if the right to earn a living were made free from restraint by unreasonable conspiracies in this country as well.

A NEW HARBOR.

Congressman AYRES of the Eighteenth District of this city, in an article in the current number of The Independent, says that the engineers appointed in 1907 to survey and report on the harbor of New York have reported to the Board of Engineers at Washington, suggesting important improvements. Practically these may be summed up in the cutting of a channel 900 feet wide and 35 feet deep from the Battery to the Sound, with a depth of 30 feet from this channel to the piers on either side of the East River. He states the estimated cost at $30,000,000.

This would permit the passage of all but the largest vessels, would give a second practicable and ample entrance to the harbor for both merchantmen and naval vessels, would reduce the maximum currents now so difficult to deal with, and would largely multiply the utility of the port for foreign commerce as well as for protection in case of war. The sum seems a large one, but the problem is large and great results are possible.

THE PREPOSTEROUS SMITH.

When one contemplates this remarkable Senator from Michigan one is moved to wonder if there can be any more at home like him. What sort of constituency could have kept him in Congress year after year? Did the Michigan Legislature elect him to the Senate as a joke? The spectacle which Senator SMITH has made of himself and presented to the world by his inquiry into the Titanic disaster has been as ludicrous as anything could be that grew out of a calamity so dreadful, but the Senator's performances on Thursday were something more than ludicrous. They call for sharp censure and reprehension. In diverting the inquiry into an attempt to find out how THE TIMES got its news, Senator SMITH opened up a branch of investigation that could have no possible relation to the causes of the Titanic disaster. The ignorance the Senator has shown throughout the investigation has brought upon him a good deal of ridicule, but in the questions he addressed to Mr. MARCONI he seemed to be moved by a sort of stupid malevolence. We do not know if it is possible to make Senator SMITH understand so simple a matter as the story of the procuring of BRIDE'S narrative for THE TIMES, but we will attempt it.

To begin with, the getting of BRIDE'S story involved no "suppressing" of news. Marconi operators are not allowed to prepare and transmit news stories by their wireless apparatus. While the Carpathia was at sea nobody could have procured a news story of the disaster from either BRIDE or COTTAM. It was only when the ship was at her pier that BRIDE told his story for THE TIMES. He told it then as other survivors told their stories, as others were telling it at that moment to the representatives of other newspapers. BRIDE'S story was not that whole story of the wreck for which the world had waited so impatiently, which belonged to all the world; it was the narrative of his personal experiences, precisely like those told by other survivors. After the voyage was at an end, when his duties as an operator had been all performed, when he had no more dispatches to send, he told for THE TIMES what happened to him and to those near him, what he saw and heard, just as the other survivors did. He had a perfect right to sell the story to THE TIMES, just as he would have had the right to prepare it and sell it to a magazine. The same may be said of COTTAM, whose personal narrative was similarly obtained by THE TIMES. Moreover, it can scarcely be pretended that any story of the wreck published in THE TIMES was suppressed. We know of no more effective way of giving full publicity to such matter.

The facts as to the wireless messages to the Carpathia operators have been grossly and shamelessly perverted. The public has been led to suppose, Senator SMITH seems to have supposed, that these messages, informing them that they would be liberally compensated for their personal narratives, were sent to them while the Carpathia was still at sea. In fact, the first message was sent at 8:12 P. M., when the Carpathia was near the Battery. The last message was sent at 9:33 P. M., two minutes before the Carpathia tied up at her dock. These messages, which the officer of the United States Navy who intercepted them thought "significant "enough to be brought to the attention "of the department," were not written by Mr. MARCONI or by Mr. SAMMIS of the Marconi Company. The messages were sent by an operator of one of the Marconi stations, sent in his own words, after he had received a telephone message from Mr. SAMMIS requesting him to inform the operators aboard the Carpathia that they would be paid for their stories if they were willing to tell them. The company had no objections, there could be no objections, to giving these operators a chance to earn money of which it is evident that they stood in need. Both men had been on duty constantly day and night for four days. They sent such messages as the Captain of the Carpathia permitted them to send, and if among these were no news messages the fault was not theirs. They would not under any circumstances have been permitted to send dispatches of their own composition. BRIDE had lost everything he possessed in the wreck and had sustained such injuries that he had to be propped up on a cot in the Carpathia's wireless room, so that he might relieve the Carpathia's own overworked operator. Exhausted and suffering great pain, he clung to his key until the ship was made fast at her pier, just as he had kept at his work on the Titanic until the ship went down. The cruelty of the attacks upon this faithful man and his equally faithful companion, COTTAM, transcends anything yet conceived in the malevolence of newspaper jealousy. Senator SMITH appears to have thought that BRIDE'S story of his personal experiences, prepared after his release from duty, should not have been reserved for exclusive publication in THE TIMES, but should have been given to the press generally. That is peculiarly a Smith idea. If it was the duty of the operator to tell the story to the whole world, then it must have been the duty of the surviving officers of the Titanic, and they said not a word until called before the committee. But you cannot expect the Senator to understand the difference between the news story of the wreck and the personal story of a survivor.

THE TIMES has not, in its own behalf, the slightest objection to the most thorough inquiry into the manner in which it gets its news, if that is thought to be a profitable occupation for a committee of the Senate. But Senator SMITH gives cause for public indignation when he calls before his committee Mr. MARCONI, one of the greatest benefactors of humanity, through whose invention the saving of the lives of those who survived the Titanic disaster was made possible, and hectors and harasses him with his insulting questions and suspicions. Mr. MARCONI testified that he knew nothing whatever about the messages sent to the operators; that should have been sufficient. But Senator SMITH continued his harrying and hectoring as if he had before him some criminal, instead of the great benefactor of the human race whose praises are upon the lips of all men. It may be conjectured that Senator SMITH was put up to this wretched business by newspapers jealous of THE TIMES. If that is so, he must see that he has neither helped his instigators nor hurt THE TIMES, that he has only made an exhibition of his ignorance and his incapacity to conduct a serious investigation of this nature. Such exhibitions on his part, it appears, are no novelty in Washington. This one has been a cause of amazement abroad and, because of the Senator's indecent treatment of Mr. MARCONI, it has aroused resentment here.

GEN. GRANT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral procession accompanying the body of Major Gen. F. D. GRANT from the Battery to the ferry of the West Shore Railroad yesterday was one of the most impressive ever seen in New York. Crowds thronged the sidewalks all along the line of march, and hats were removed as the caisson bearing the soldier's body passed. The troops in line, including detachments from all branches of the service, and the escort of members of the Ulysses S. Grant Grand Army Post marched well, and the solemn military ceremony was conducted with simple dignity, inspiring reverent feeling among the spectators. Gen. GRANT'S personality and habit of thought and life were greatly respected in this community, and, indeed, wherever he was known throughout the country. Reticent of speech, and reserved in manner, he lacked the essentials of large popularity, and he had had little or no opportunity for brilliant military achievement. But he served his country well, and his services will be honorably remembered. Handicapped at the beginning of his career by his relationship to the greatest soldier of his era, and, indeed, overshadowed throughout his career by the imperishable fame of his father, he nevertheless won nearly the highest honors an American soldier can obtain, in time of peace, and he received none that he did not fairly earn.

Fifteen years ago to-day the tomb of the hero of Appomattox was dedicated by President MCKINLEY. The body of Gen. GRANT had then long rested beside that of his wife in the crypt beneath the uncompleted structure. The work of construction was long delayed, and the original design of the monument has never yet been carried out. The approaches from the river may be built some day, and statues put in the places designed for statuary. As it is, the monument is sightly, and well placed. When it was dedicated the soldier who was laid at rest at West Point yesterday afternoon was in civil life, having retired from the army. He returned to service at his country's call the following year, and his fitness for the military career has since been amply proved.

INSPECT THE INSPECTORS.

The facts in regard to the temporary appointments in the new Bureau of Fire Prevention which were yesterday communicated to the Mayor by the Civil Service Reform Association require careful consideration. These appointments are mainly for Inspectors, with unusual powers, which are necessary for the safety of the public, but which are costly to the parties in interest. Such powers are of great value when used intelligently and impartially. They are, however, obviously liable to abuse, and they should be placed in the hands only of persons of tested character and competence wholly free from the temptations of politics.

It appears, from the statement made to the Mayor, that the appointments have been given to the number of seventy-four out of eighty-nine to Democrats, and that they have been distributed pretty evenly among the Assembly Districts. Bearing in mind that the average standing of these persons in the non-competitive examination to which they were subjected was but 75, while twenty-eight of them received but 70—the lowest possible grading consistent with an appointment—the inference is pretty strong that an element of politics entered into the selection. If this was the case, it was entirely contrary to law and contrary to the interests of the public. There are no duties in the work of the city more important than those of these Inspectors. The men to whom they are intrusted should be of the best sort attainable, and politics should be shut out from the selection with the severest strictness. It may be said that the appointments are only temporary, until a new eligible list, as the result of competitive examination, can be made up. But it is probably better to postpone appointments rather than take men of a low grade, and men whom the politicians have aided in choosing. The Mayor has shown a clear determination to get the best men for the Fire Department, in ordering that the appointees for the force should be taken in their order from the head of the list. We are confident that he will examine this matter in the same spirit.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD.

Ninety-one of the 205 bodies of victims of the Titanic disaster have thus far been identified, but it is not yet known whether more will be taken to Halifax by the Mackay-Bennett than the fifteen which have been embalmed. Perhaps all, or nearly all, the others have been buried at sea with appropriate ceremonies. The bodies of Col. ASTOR and Mr. STRAUS will undoubtedly be brought to this city. The sea has, thus far, given up few of its dead, and it is likely that most of the bodies will never rise to the surface. Tales of groups of frozen men floating on icebergs lack any sort of verification. They are not believable. Yet it must be said that many of the verified incidents of the Titanic disaster might well have been placed in the same category before they were proved true.

There is, of course, much comfort to the relatives of the dead in the recovery of the bodies. So far as the admission of wills to probate is concerned, the Surrogates of this county decided some time ago to ask for no further attestation of the death of a Titanic passenger than proof that he was not in the company of survivors brought to this port by the Carpathia. There was not the slightest chance of the rescue of any of the others. As for the great majority of the victims, their graves are deep enough and quiet enough in the unsounded depths of the Atlantic. They can never be disturbed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Perjury and Lying Under Oath.

Rather severe criticism of the City Court Judges as lacking elementary legal knowledge is implied in the answers of the General Sessions Judges and the District Attorney to the charge that our Grand Juries will not indict for perjury except in rare instances, or our petty juries convict for it except in instances still rarer.

That accusation was made with particularity and emphasis this week, and it fitted in very well with the impression, supported by not a few seemingly authoritative statements, that our courts "reek with perjury," especially in the trial of civil cases. The reply now made is, in effect, that the Judges of the City Court, like the general public, labor under the delusion that a witness under oath who says what he knows to be untrue is a perjurer—in other words, that lying under oath is perjury.

The Judges of General Sessions and the District Attorney, justifiably irritated by an arraignment of the jury system that also impugned their own competency, call attention to the fact that perjury, properly so called, is something more than mere lying under oath—is an artificial or statutory crime, carefully defined and restricted. In the first place, it must be a falsification "material to the cause at issue," and thus a good deal of lying can be done on the witness stand without incurring the penalties of perjury. In the next place, even when the falsification does relate to matters material to the cause at issue, that this was done knowingly and intentionally must be proved beyond reasonable doubt before conviction can be obtained. Often such proof cannot be presented, though there exist some approach to a moral certainty that perjury has been committed.

The defense is thus perfect—technically. Whether or not such hairsplitting tends to increase or decrease the public's respect for courts and court procedure is another question, and one which neither the accused nor the accusers in this controversy have deemed it wise to raise.

They Get More Than Pay.

Not a little surprise has been caused by the recent disclosure that the wireless operators on steamships work for what, considering the skill required from these men and the responsibilities imposed upon them, seems like extremely and wretchedly small pay. From $4 to $12 a week, according to experience—which also tends to mean according to the size of the vessel and the number of passengers carried—would, indeed, be a pretty miserable wage, ashore, for employés who are certainly not in the common laborer class, and it isn't much afloat. One must remember, however, that these men have no rent or board to pay, and what they get is about as good as at least twice as much ashore.

The wireless operator, if he choose, can save a much larger part of his pay than would be possible if he had a similarly remunerated position on land. And then the job is one with many attractions. That remarkable product of Michigan, Senator SMITH, asked Mr. MARCONI if the dangers of the life didn't make it difficult to get men to take these places. As if those dangers ever deterred a real boy from going to sea if he had a chance! Of course the perils are only incidental to the chance of having exciting adventures and seeing the world, and therefore are negligible.

The work of the wireless operator is pleasant and interesting, and the position gives him the dignity of an officer of the ship, in semblance if not in reality. He associates more or less on social equality with the other officers, and he meets the passengers on a level that assures him their confidence and respect. Every now and then he has, and seizes, the opportunity to be a hero and win glory, dead or alive.

So, everything considered, the wireless operator, in spite of his small pay, is very far from being an object of compassion. It isn't a good job to keep long, but, as starts in life go, it is far from being the worst.

Messages from Mr. Stead.

Several spiritualistic mediums are already in one way or another advertising the fact that they expect soon to get "communications" from the late WILLIAM T. STEAD. One even announces that already hints of a coming message have arrived.

Of course the communications will come. No such expectation was ever disappointed—when its realization was sufficiently desired or reasonably profitable—and we shall doubtless soon be treated to a lot of solemn nonsense, presented as Mr. STEAD'S own report on his experiences in the Beyond.

The attainment by the mediums of some degree of plausibility in their productions will not be as difficult in this instance as it usually is when the names of men equally well known are used for the exploitation of the credulous and superstitious. As it happens, Mr. STEAD, though a most estimable man of high and good intentions and not a little ability, had himself wandered far into the murky domain of spiritualism and imagined that he found queer treasures there. Probably enough he has promised several people in the spirit business to send them messages after death if he found it practicable to do so; possibly enough some of them will honestly believe that the messages have come.

Cost of Living at Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am enrolled in the membership of three clubs—one of the downtown luncheon variety, one for social intercourse, and one for open-air recreation.

During the past year all three have advanced their annual dues, one to the extent of $10 and two to the extent of $25. This strikes me as illustrative of the increased cost of living with a vengeance. My idea has been that these advances were not completely warranted by increased cost of supplies, service, &c.—that they could have been partially, if not wholly, averted by reasonable measures of economy, more specifically a checking of the tendency toward greater luxuriousness. Of course, to enable one to pass fair judgment on this situation, a knowledge of controlling circumstance in each particular instance might be considered as essential. Nevertheless, it clearly points to the signs of the times, and the views of other club members, pro and con, would be of interest. E.

New York, April 25, 1912.

A Common-Sense View.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

To the mind of common sense these considerations are reasonably clear:

First—The personal experiences of this operator, intensely dramatic, and non-professionally associated with the greatest marine tragedy in all history, were his own; his to keep, his to sell wherever he chose to sell them.

Second—That a sharp line is to be drawn between these experiences and the news of facts for which the mourners for victims, the steamship officials, and the general public were waiting for those hours when this man was doing the operating for the Carpathia, with nearly 700 survivors of the Titanic on board.

Third—That wrong was done if news facts that would relieve any one's anxiety were held back for sale to any news interest; and no wrong was done if no such holding back can be shown.

The burden of proof, then, is on those who criticise the bargain to sell an exclusive story. Instead of shouldering it they are choosing to deal in generalities. News enterprise is to be commended in itself. It is the breath of life to journalism. We do not think that THE NEW YORK TIMES bought or sought to buy the sort of news for its exclusive purposes that is in the nature of things the property of the whole world after such a catastrophe as the sinking of the Titanic. Of course, neither the White Star Company nor the Marconi Company would have thought of making merchandise of such news, or of giving it out save with absolute impartiality.

AIR TO KEEP THE WATER OUT.

Editor of Compressed Air Magazine Outlines Plan to Keep Ships Afloat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unsinkable ship is not yet, although many in recent years, down to the victims of the Titanic, have confidently thought it attained. The "collision" bulkhead, as it was first called, has saved many a ship, but it did not save the Titanic. It is now a feature of all modern ships. In the days of the wooden ship it was not easily practicable, if indeed it was possible, and so we have long lists of ships sunk, like the Arctic, with often a loss of all or nearly all on board.

The bulkheads upon which we rely so much for the saving of our ships from sinking—when they save them—are watertight transverse partitions which divide the interior of the hull into sections, with the result that if any one, or any two, or sometimes if any three of these sections fill with water as the result of a collision, or the striking of a rock or an iceberg, the ship will still keep afloat. It is understood by the writer that in the Titanic there were fifteen of these bulkheads, or sixteen separated sections. Any two adjacent bulkheads exercise their saving function not at all upon the section which they inclose between them, but on the sections adjoining this one on either side. The inclosed section may fill as it will and the bulkheads offer not the slightest hint of opposition. Yet why not?

Indeed, to protect the section which any two bulkheads jointly inclose should be their most important and imperative service. If each section besides its two watertight, or, for our present purpose, airtight bulkheads had also an airtight deck inclosing it above, with airtight hatches or doors, and if absolutely nothing more were done or provided, then if a hole, however big, were stove into or near the bottom so that the water would rush in, the section could not be more than half filled with water.

The air which normally filled the section at a pressure of one atmosphere could be compressed by the inrushing water to a pressure, as long as the ship floated, not exceeding two atmospheres, or fifteen pounds to the square inch by a pressure gauge, and to a volume of not less than one-half of what it was originally, and then the water would have to stop.

If now compressed air were forced into that half filled section at the pressure required, not exceeding fifteen pounds gauge, the water would all be driven down and out; that is, down to the top of the hole by which the water had been rushing in, and to then hold the water from again rising above that level it would only be necessary to maintain the air pressure by forcing in just enough air to make up for whatever air leakage might occur. It would not be necessary to wait for the water to rise in the section before beginning to force in the air. This should be begun as soon as the water began to rush in, or as soon thereafter as possible. No care would be required about the air except to supply it in sufficient quantity. Any excess of air would be driven out at the bottom with the water, and no increase of pressure could be thrown back upon the compressor. This is how the air is disposed of when men are working in foundation caissons. The air must be continuously renewed so that it may continue breathable, but it is only necessary to continue forcing the air in; its discharge will take care of itself.

Any compartment of the Titanic between two bulkheads and beneath the lower deck may be assumed to have had a cubical content something like this: 90 feet abeam, 50 feet fore and aft, 30 feet deep—135,000 cubic feet. A considerable portion of this space would be occupied by coal or cargo, so that we may assume a space of 100,000 cubic feet to be filled, or, in addition to the normal atmospheric content of the compartment, there would be an equal additional volume of air to be supplied, and with air compressors having a free air capacity of 5,000 cubic feet per minute the space would be filled and the water would be expelled in twenty minutes, and the maximum power required would be 250 horse power. It is not necessary here to go into the practical details of the arrangement suggested, but it would be well to have oil-engine-driven compressors, which can be started at a minute's notice, located upon an upper deck, preferably one on each end of the ship, and connected to deliver into the same pipe system, with all necessary valves, &c.

It would seem to be a somewhat strange and unaccountable thing that there could at this day exist an opportunity for the writer, or for any one else, to be calling attention to this matter. There is nothing in the way of originality of invention in the suggestion, no special ingenuity is required in the application of it, and there can be no question as to the results which would be secured.

FRANK RICHARDS,
Managing Editor of Compressed Air Magazine.

New York, April 25, 1912.

The New St. Rose's Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very pretty sight upon Corlears Park, East River, across the water from the navy yard. It is the new St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, on the corner of Jackson and Front Streets. Five stories of buff brick, an interesting roof line, a belfry of the Spanish mission type, and many ecclesiastical-looking windows have sprung into existence under the fostering showers of $62,000. But now there is a dry season, and we nurses, who have planned and prayed for this home for destitute women and men suffering with cancer which is beyond cure, are fearing that the home will not be finished before the hottest weather, unless there is more money for the contractors. We need to pay a large sum early in May, or else are promised a variety of woes instead of the completed house. We beg, therefore, that our desolate patients may be allowed to rank with all other tragic victims, and, while they live, receive timely help, so that the cool, spacious home may be theirs in June next. It is for invalids who cannot travel to our country home, an hour from New York. May this help come!

Mother M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.
The Servants of Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y., April 25, 1912.

Senator Smith's Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the questions being asked by Senator Smith, I would suggest that he inquire whether the motion of large ships produces indigestion, and if this complaint would affect one's chances of swimming to shore should a vessel go down in the middle of the Atlantic.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 25, 1912.

"NEPTUNE'S INVITATION."

Ho! tempest-tossed mariner, come with me
Down to my kingdom far under the sea.
After thy gallant but fast-failing fight,
Come pillow thy head in my palace tonight.

Where is that palace? Ah! many there be
Down in my kingdom far under the sea—
In ancient Atlantis long sunk 'neath the wave
And many a high-vaulted gem-studded cave.

In what will I clothe thee? In robes of the best—
In silks from the East and in furs from the West:
The brightest of pearls on thy brow shall be borne
And the costliest jewels thy vesture adorn.

On what will I feast thee? On viands most rare
That my palace's tables abundantly bear,
Of the finest of wines thou freely may'st sup—
Rare vintages long in my sea vaults laid up.

And who for thy company? A notable host
My banqueting hall in the sea depths can boast,
Of statesman and scholar, of soldier and sage,
And sea kings with names writ on Fame's fairest page.

Yea, great men and brave men shall with thee sit down,
With wit and with wisdom the banquet to crown,
And women all faultless of form and of face
The feast with their beauty and brightness shall grace.

So, tempest-tossed mariner, come thou with me
Down, down, to my kingdom far under the sea,
Come after thy gallant but fast-failing fight—
Come pillow thy head in my palace tonight.

W. S. BATE.

ST. GEORGE'S ELECTS REV. KARL REILAND

Chooses Him as Rector to Succeed Dr. Birckhead, Who Goes to Emmanuel Church, Baltimore.

MR. MORGAN CONSULTED

Vestry Received Cable Dispatches from Him Constantly—New Rector Gained Fame at Grace Church.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square elected as its rector yesterday the Rev. Karl Reiland, now rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers. The election takes effect on October 1, when the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead retires, to become rector of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore. Dr. Birckhead is to go abroad on June 1, having been granted, at the same session of the vestry that elected his successor, a leave of absence until Fall.

J. Pierpont Morgan, has cabled several times, and has been in touch with the parish during his entire absence in Europe, and in reality took part in the vestry meeting which chose Mr. Reiland. Other members of the vestry are R. Fulton Cutting, who is junior warden as Mr. Morgan is senior, Seth Low, John Seeley Ward, Henry W. Munroe, Charles S. Brown, Joseph W. Harriman, William Foulke, Dr. James W. Markoe, Wm. E. Curtis and H. H. Pike. Informally, it was stated yesterday that Mr. Reiland, if he accepts, is assured of financial changes in the management of the parish and its work.

It was learned yesterday that immediately upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Birckhead there were many friends of the parish, in New York and eleswhere, who felt that the former rector, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, now living without parish work in a small Connecticut town, ought to be asked to take up St. George's work again. There was no formal action taken by the vestry of St. George's, it was said yesterday, but it is known that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford wrote several letters to members of the parish in answer to inquiries concerning his possible return. In these letters he said that under no conditions could he think of coming back as his physical state would not permit it. He expressed the same hearty interest in the parish's welfare as formerly.

His Success at Grace Church.

It was as first assistant to and personal friend of the late Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington that the Rev. Karl Reiland came into country-wide prominence based upon his success in building up the great Sunday night congregation at Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. His work there brought him into prominent pulpits in several cities, and upon platforms as public speaker. He was known also as a good administrator, and during the last few years at Grace Church had much to do with the running of that famous parish. Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, not a few expected him to be chosen as new rector of Grace parish. Mr. Reiland is young, vigorous, broad in views, full of plans, and enterprising in his ecclesiastical work. He was educated at Trinity and St. Stephen's Colleges, and at Berkeley and Virginia theological seminaries. For four years, before coming to Grace Church this city, he was rector of Trinity Church, Wethersfield, Conn. Upon the resignation of the Rev. James E. Freeman of St. Andrew's, Yonkers, and after the coming to Grace Church of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Mr. Reiland was chosen for the Yonkers rectorship, and soon became a leader in that city. He has also been named on some important committees of the diocese, especially along social service lines. Bishop Greer is known to have approved his selection for St. George's, in spite of some objections that were raised by St. Andrew's over the prospect of losing him. St. Andrew's is itself one of the two parishes in the diocese, outside of this city, having more than 1,000 communicants.

5,000 In His Charge

St. George's parish has a membership exceeding 5,000; said to be the largest Protestant church in the world worshiping in one building. It was a daughter of Trinity parish, and for many years was attended by prominent New York families. Some years ago an effort was made to change its location to that of the former Everett House, on the north side of Union Square, it being felt that Stuyvesant Square is out of the way. The effort failed, in part from opposition of other parishes, but chiefly because it was felt to be St. George's duty to stay on the east side. When at a low ebb J. Pierpont Morgan stood behind the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, then a young Canadian clergyman, and under his administration, St. George's attained a greatness second to none. Much of the credit is given however, to the strong vestry, and their financial support.

The present rector, the Rev. Dr. Birckhead, resigned because he felt himself unfitted for the task of reorganizing the work as it now needs to be. At a dinner of the Men's Club held on last Thursday night he was presented with resolutions, and by a rising vote wished success in his Baltimore work. Mr. Reiland belongs to the same school of thought as Huntington, and Rainsford. He is strictly orthodox in faith, but liberal in forms of work.

Y. W. H. A. FUND HALF WON.

Contributions for New Building Pass the $125,000 Mark.

The subscriptions to the $250,000 fund being raised by the Young Women's Hebrew Association for a new building passed the half-way mark yesterday, with contributions totalling several hundred dollars more than $125,000 reported. The announcement that the second day of the "home stretch week" of the campaign found the work half done was enthusiastically greeted at the daily luncheon in the campaign headquarters in the old Tiffany Building, Union Square and Fifteenth Street.

The largest subscription reported yesterday—$1,000—was given by Mrs. Ernst Thalmann as a memorial to her late husband, and a bronze memorial plate in his memory will be installed in the dormitory of the new building. This dormitory will provide rooms for at least 150 girls.

Louis Allen Abramson, the manager of the campaign, declared yesterday that he was much pleased with the spirit of the workers and the determination with which they have sought subscriptions. The campaign will end next Thursday. Mrs. Israel Unterberg, President of the association, and the members of the Executive Committee of the campaign have decided that its close will be signalized with an entertainment for the workers at which prominent speakers will outline the purposes of the association and its prospects in its new building.

Mrs. A. N. Cohen, who started the campaign by obtaining the first $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, spoke at yesterday's luncheon. She said that the association, with organizations for rescue work among girls, had convinced her that an extension of the good work done by the Young Women's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue and 100th Street was the only way to meet the problem. She said she believed that if the association got the kind of equipment the needs of the community demanded there would be practically no need of rescue work as carried on by a number of organizations.

BERMUDA SUMMER VISITORS ARRIVING

Passing of Winter Season Brings New Influx from North—Hotels Remain Open.

ISLE OF WHITE'S TENT CITY

Tally-Ho Coaching Parties to be a Feature of the Belmont—Col. McAnerney Gives Dinner at Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 21.—Though the winter season for Bermuda has come to an end, yet it does not mean, as in the case of most resorts, deserted streets, shuttered windows and general apathy until the Fall frosts again appear in the North. On the contrray, the wonderfully even climate prevalent throughout the twelve months on this little island has resulted i na constantly increasing influx of Summer visitors eager to take advantage of the sailing, swimming, fishing, golf, tennis, riding and other outdoor forms of recreation. To such vast proportions has this Summer business grown that now there are three passenger steamers running weekly from New York, whereas three years ago there was one steamer making the trip once in ten days.

The Princess Hotel closes on April 27, ending a twenty-ninth season. To meet the demand, however, of the constantly increasing number of Summer visitors, the Hamilton Hotel and the Belmont will remain open for the entire Summer, as well as Inverurie and a number of the smaller houses. W. A. Barron, manager of the Hamilton for the last three seasons, leaves on May for the Crawford Notch Hotel, in the White Mountains.

The R. M. S. P. Arcadian, which made her last trip from Bermuda for the season on April 23, will leave New York for Southampton via Panama and the West Indies on arrival in New York, from whence she will take up the Norway cruises during the Summer, returning to the Bermuda service during the Summer and Fall. A number of prominent people went up on the Arcadian on her last trip, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCreery, Mrs. John H. Matthews, Miss Natalie Matthews, Col. John McAnerney, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Col. and Mrs. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Herendeen, Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Faber, Miss Faber and R. W. Pike.

One of the features of Bermuda this Summer will be the Isle of White, with its new tent city and small portable houses of one, two and three rooms. The large Casino and the excellent swimming, canoeing and sailing will make the Isle of White a rival for any coast resort on the Atlantic.

The Belmont is arranging for a series of weekly tally-ho coaching parties during the Summer, as well as a weekly tennis tournament to be held on Saturdays, followed in the evening by a dance in the hotel ballroom.

Col. John McAnerney of New York gave a dinner in the Hamilton Grill on Monday night preceding the military band concert on the terrace, the following guests being present: Mrs. E. L. Mackenzie, Miss Julia Mackenzie, E. S. Van Vlassel and H. R. Watson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Herendeen of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barron of Newburyport, Mrs. C. R. Blake and Miss Blake of St. Louis.

Recent arrivals at the Hamilton from New York include Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bartlett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Stevens, W. B. Stewart, of White Plains; Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sherman, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict of Montclair.

Recent arrivals at the Princess from New York include Mr. and Mrs. George F. Miller, A. W. Miller, E. S. Gill, C. M. Waterbury, Miss A. Waterbury, Fred G. Russell, Irwin A. Ball, Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Johnson and Miss Violet Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moore of Round Brook, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Guy Minton of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Strong of Chatham, N. J., and Dr. and Mrs. William H. Watson of Utica. Bostonians include Mrs. George S. Gardner, Judge Elijah George, E. Howard George, Mrs. F. L. Field and the Misses Field. Westerners include Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Seaman, Mrs. George Brumder, Miss Brumder, and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Mayer, all of Milwaukee.

New Yorkers at the Belmont include Mrs. J. Graham Parsons, J. Graham Parsons, Jr., Miss S. H. Thompson, Miss M. A. Mattison, Miss L. L. Rossi, Canadians include E. C. Beadsmere and Miss Marion M. McKeana of Toronto.

Miss Amy Baker's Recital.

Miss Amy Baker gave her annual recital yesterday afternoon at Rumford Hall, assisted by Royal Dadmun and Bruno Huhn, before an enthusiastic audience. Miss Baker's recitations included some verses by Miss Mary Moffat Cunningham, "The Band That Played as the Ship Went Down," relating to an episode of the sinking Titanic; "A Tirade a la Carte," "God's Li'l Jewelry, Says She"; Adelaide Proctor's "A Legend of Provence," "A Few Words at Parting," and "The Night Before Christmas." Mr. Dadmun sang, among other things, Händel's "Caesar's Lament," Secchi's "Caro Bene," Rogers's "Let Miss 'Lindy Pass," and Homer's "The Pauper's Drive." Bruno Huhn was at the piano.

Georgetown Alumni Meets To-night.

The Society of the New York Alumni of Georgetown University will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 8 o'clock to complete arrangements for the Carroll Monument celebration to take place May 2 to 11 at Georgetown University. The Carroll Monument will be unveiled on May 4 and the presentation speech will be made by Chief Justice White. Speeches will be made by President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Champ Clark, and the Austrian Ambassador. The Carroll Monument has been given by the Alumni and has been erected to the memory of Archbishop John Carroll, who was the founder of Georgetown University.

American Tourists See India.

BOMBAY, April 26.—The American tourists cruising around the world on the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line, completed their eighteen days visit in India to-day and sailed for Suez homeward bound. The last days were spent in a trip up the harbor to the famous island of Elephanta. In the evening a farewell ball was given in honor of the passengers at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mrs. Helen C. Greanelle Gives Dance.

Mrs. Helen Chester Greanelle gave a dance last night at her home, 44 West Seventy-fifth Street, for Miss Margaret Peters. A cotillion was danced, Frederic S. Wells, Mrs. Greanelle's father, leading with Miss Peters. The favors were Jack roses and jessamine, in remembrance of the days when New York families had their own flower gardens. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses. Mrs. Greanelle received, assisted by Mrs. Grace Huntington Strong and Mrs. William Frederick Peters. Supper was served at midnight.

Dinner for Countess Messiglia.

Mrs. Lauterbach gave a dinner last evening at the Plaza for the Countess Messiglia. The decorations were baskets of white lilacs and Spring flowers, and the guests included Col. Knox and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Patten Glover, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. H. Van Courtlandt Homans, Mrs. St. John Gaffney, Baron Slippenbach, W. Holden Weeks, G. Tarleton Goldthwaite, Count de Lafayette, James Anderson Hawes, and Capt. Charles H. Wilson.

Mask and Wig Club Appears To-day.

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will appear this afternoon and evening at the New Amsterdam Theatre in "Miss Helen of Troy." This is the first visit of the club to New York in many years.

Mozart Bachelor Girls Give Dance.

The Bachelor Girls of the Mozart Society gave a dance last night at the St. Regis for the benefit of the East Side Clinic. A cotillion was danced. About 500 were in attendance. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A benefit concert for the families of the musicians who perished on the Titanic will be given this evening at 8:30 at the Regneas Studio, 133 West Eightieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Barney Schley, Jr., are at the Hotel Gotham for a short visit.

The wedding of Miss Alice Stanchfield to Dr. Arthur Wright will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stanchfield, 30 West Eighty-sixth Street. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will attend.

Edward S. Perot, who is to marry Miss Katherin Oakley on April 30, is giving his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Miss Alice Andreae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andreae, Jr., will be married to-day in St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo to Woodbury Seamans, son of Dr. and Mrs. William S. Seamans of this city. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Albert Gould Jennings is staying at the Hotel Belmont.

The Earl of Seafield is sailing to-day on the Arcadian for the West Indies.

There will be a dress rehearsal this afternoon at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, of the wedding ceremony of Miss Valerie Worthington and Langdon Roper, which is to take place next Tuesday. Mr. Roper will give his bachelor dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman will open their country place, Tintern Hall, at Rye, the middle of next month.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will open her country place, Wanakawa, at Westogue, Conn., on May 5.

After the performance last night of "Tags and Tatters," the principals of the cast and a few young men were invited by Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston to an informal supper, followed by dancing, at her Washington Square residence.

TELLS WOMEN'S SECRETS.

All Nervous, Hysterical, and Jealous, and All Deny It, Says Mme. Michaelis.

Mme. Karin Michaelis, who wrote "The Dangerous Age" in Denmark and then came to America and married Mr. Stangeland of the American Consular Service, lectured last night at Carnegie Hall to a small audience, and most of them women, about marriage, the family, and divorce.

"My little innocent book," as Mme. Michaelis described "The Dangerous Age," which has now been translated into fourteen languages, was the first subject she mentioned. She told of the opposition, indignation, and finally the honor with which it had been accepted. "At first women denied the existence of the things I wrote about in 'The Dangerous Age.' But women invariably deny the existence of all those things the regulation of which will make them less attractive. Women deny nervousness, and yet all physicians know that not one woman out of ten is free from dangerous nervousness. In the same way women deny that they are hysterical at times. But physicians say that I am right when I make them so. They deny jealousy, but nearly all women are intensely jealous. And so they deny the truths I set forth in my little innocent book."

Then Mme. Michaelis launched into physiology, whence she emerged presently with a brand-new proposal for an extra holiday for working women. She said she saw no reason why there should not be another Sunday, when the shops would be closed all day and open from 6 to 10 in the evening. She pointed out many advantages that she said would follow this. The father could shop with the mother, she said, and the Christmas shopping spirit could be made a weekly occurrence. If there couldn't be this extra holiday, then she said every woman should take an hour every day in which to rest and do nothing and think of nothing.

MOB ATTACKS KIRSCHNER.

Rescued by Detectives and Locked Up on Robbery Charge.

The homegoing crowds in Broadway, in the vicinity of Twelfth Street, halted at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a man ran out of Twelfth Street, knocking men and women from his path, and dodging and twisting. Behind him ran a girl crying:

"Stop him! He stole my money!"

The man had nearly reached Thirteenth Street before the startled crowd in his course thought to catch him. Then James J. Clinton jumped from his perch on the driver's seat of an Adams Express Company truck and grabbed the man. The girl came up, crying and wringing her hands. Her appearance moved the crowd to quick anger against Clinton's prisoner. Half a dozen men grabbed him away from Clinton, and began to punch and pummel him. Every man within reach seemed anxious to land a blow on the man.

Detectives Murray and Botti came up while the crowd was beating the prisoner, and they had to swing their billies before they got through the crowd to the man's side. He was almost unconscious from the beating he had received. The crowd continued to try to get at him, even after the detectives had shown their shields, and they dared not leave the prisoner long enough to call a patrol wagon.

Kirschner denied that he had seized the package. He said Miss Huberman had thrown it away, and he had picked it up. It was found on him when he was arrested. He was locked up.

DAMROSCH LEAVES ORATORIO

Resigns as Conductor of Society After Many Years' Service.

At the annual meeting of the Oratorio Society held at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening Frank Damrosch resigned his position as conductor of the society. Earlier in the week he had sent a letter of resignation to the Secretary of the organization, which gives his reasons for the action. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Tuthill:

After serious consideration, I have come to the decision that I must resign from the leadership of the Oratorio Society.

Under the influence of the splendid success achieved by the society in the recent Brahms festival, I thought that I might continue to serve, and it was with this intention that I formulated the conditions which I believed necessary to the proper conduct of the work of the chorus, which I submitted to the Executive Committee a short time ago.

Since then, however, I have realized more and more that in view of my other responsibilities, I ought not to undertake a task which, however congenial it may be in itself, yet exacts from me more time, more strength and nervous energy than I should take from the principal duties I have to perform.

I leave the leadership of the Oratorio Society with great regret, because of the associations and memories reaching back forty years, because of the loyalty of the chorus and the splendid form shown by it during the past season, and because of the favorable conditions for work of the highest excellence which the adoption of my suggestions at the above-mentioned meeting of the Executive Committee assures for the future.

Will you kindly present my resignation to the Board of Directors at the proper time?

Yours very truly,
FRANK DAMROSCH.

Frank Damrosch has been conductor of this organization for many years. Last season he resigned but later reconsidered his decision.

New Brighton Theatre Opens May 13

The New Brighton Theatre, at the terminal of Ocean Boulevard, Brighton Beach, will open for the season on Monday, May 13, under the management of David Robinson. There will be a vaudeville bill for the opening, and the house will be redecorated.

Comedy for New Flushing Hospital.

Society people of Flushing and vicinity appeared last night in the comedy, "Lady Windermere's Fan," at the Good Citizenship League Building, for the benefit of a fund that has been started for the erection of a new hospital in Flushing. The play was given under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Stanley. Mrs. Thomas E. Brewer appeared in the title role, and the part of Lord Windermere was taken by Clarence M. Buscher of Great Neck.

ROBB ART OBJECTS SOLD FOR $186,002

Sixteenth Century Persian Animal Rug Brings the Highest Price, $22,000.

$15,100 FOR FRENCH PANEL

Metropolitan Art Museum Buys an Italian Terra Cotta Alto Relievo, "Madonna and Child," for $900.

The J. Hampden Robb sale, under the auspices of the American Art Association, had its two concluding sessions in the grand ballroom of the Plaza yesterday, the rugs, carpets, and tapestries being sold in the afternoon and the pictures in the evening.

The former made up the important part of the collection, and the afternoon sale was the most important of all, bringing returns of $149,000. The lowest price brought was $125 for a painted heraldic Italian tapestry panel, and the prices ran from that up to five figures, a fine sixteenth-century Persian animal rug, framed and under glass, bringing the highest price, $22,000, going to Duveen Brothers. This carpet was 7 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 8 inches, and made with 480 hand-tied Persian knots to the square inch. The weft was of silk and the warp of the finest wool. In its design of animal figures are leopards, tigers, lions, boars, with trees and flowers in many colors all on a ruby red ground. This carpet hung in the reception room at the right of the entrance hall in the Robb residence.

There was competition over a large Persian silk carpet, 17 feet 8 inches by 12 feet 9 inches, sixteenth century, with 700 hand-tied knots to the square inch. This is said to be the largest carpet of its high class known. It went to D. G. Kelekian for $15,100. Seligman & Co. bid on this up to $14,000, and V. Benguiat was another bidder. The carpet was started at $3,000, jumped immediately to $5,000, and then went up by large bounds, every alternate bid being that of Benguiat, who bid in even thousands to his opponents' hundred-dollar bids.

A marvelous figure tapestry, the "Passion and Triumph of the Redeemer," a Flemish Gothic tapestry of the fifteenth century, with beautiful rose tones, used extensively in the draperies, with yellow, old blue, and white, was sold, through Otto Bernet, agent, for $14,000. To the same agent were sold the five fine seventeenth-century floral tapestries, Michel Corneille's "Children at Play," for $10,000. Four of the panels show children in a semi-classical costume at play, and the fifth is a two-figure panel.

A very beautiful rFench fifteenth-century panel, which went to a purchaser who buys under the name of "W. Chester," has a single figure subject and sold for $15,100. The panel is 9 feet 8 inches high by 4 feet 2 inches wide. There is a beautiful old-rose background, and on a patch of pale green stands the figure of a young man in the rich garb of the early Renaissance. A crane stands beside him in an attentive attitude, as if listening to a peroration which the young man appears to be making; there is a bird in a tree overhead and numberous flowers of all kinds.

M. Orme Wilson paid $8,400 for an early eighteenth-century Beauvais tapestry panel showing a pretty pastoral scene, "Blind Man's Buff," after a cartoon by François Huet. Seligman & Co. paid $7,650 for a rare and charming French Gothic tapestry, millefleurs. Upon the dull blue ground are "thousands of flowers," flowering plants en mass, interspected here and there with rabbits and dogs. The rose bites and green are the color tones, with the animals in white, shaded.

A fine and rare sixteenth-century rug, Persian, Ispahan weave, went to V. Benguiat for $6,000. This had a rose du Barry ground, with the large lotus flower in the design, small flowers and tendrils and cloud bands in harmonious tones. Another similar rug went to the same buyer for $4,900. Hugh Murry paid $3,200 for a pair of Louis Quatorze royal Gobelin upright tapestry panels, Diana and Apollo.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art purchased an Italian terra cotta alto relievo, a delightful "Madonna and Child," attributed to the sixteenth century, for $900. It was done in high relief, with tones from pale buff pink to brownish red.

There were many well-known persons at the sale, among them C. B. Alexander, C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Maynard, Miss Morris, Miss Scoville, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Hugh Murry, Dr. William Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller.

A Few Pictures Sold for $8,640.

The returns for the few pictures sold in the evening were $8,640, a quaint "Peace and Plenty," picture of Rubens and Frans Snyders, bringing the highest price, $3,000. This went to Otto Bernet, agent. It is a picture of the period, 1615 to 1618, when Snyders co-operated with Rubens. To the nest of Rubens' cupids in the centre of the painting, back of which can be seen a distant landscape, Snyders has contributed a frame of flowers, fruits and vegetables, a large wreath of these hanging above the cupids, with others forming pillars on either side. The models are Rubens' own children and a tiny Isabella Brant emerges, head and shoulders, at one side. A tiny monkey is introduced on the other side in the corner.

The picture was brought to this country by Joseph Bonaparte, and is said to have belonged to Charles I. of England and sold under act of Parliament. At the sale of the contents of the Bonsparte mansion at Bordentown, N. J., the picture was withdrawn and later bought at private sale by James Robb, the father of the late J. Hampden Robb.

"The last Rubens sold in this country," said Mr. Kirby, in selling the picture, was at the Yerkes sale and it brought between $25,000 and $30,000 and was taken abroad to be sold again and much money was made on it."

Two old-time pictures, views of the "Falls of Tivoli," by Joseph Vernet, a French artist, went to W. Seaman, agent, for $400 each; another old-time French picture, "A Four-in-Hand," by Carle Verne, went to Edward Brandus for $470; a "Portrait of a Gentleman," attributed to Van Anton Van Dyke, went to Seaman, agent, for $600, and a water color, "Christ in the House of Simon," by Edward H. Corbould, to the same buyer for $300.

An interesting picture, which went to Dorn Barber for $190, was "A Spanish Lady," painted by Emmanuel, whose "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is one of the important pictures of the Metropolitan Art Museum. It is a portrait of a Baltimore woman in low-necked gown and hoops, the costume of the 60s. The painter was to have received $1,000 for it, but it did not suit the lady, who refused to take it. Unable to dispose of it, the artist eventually painted a transparent lace mantilla, which he threw over the lady's head and shoulders, and sold her as a Spanish beauty for a good sum. This story is told in a report of an exhibition of pictures by The Cincinnati Times in 1878.

The total returns for the sales of the contents of the Robb manson, three afternoons and one evening, are $186,002.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

James T. Powers and Louis Mann have agreed to take part in the programme to be offered at the first public meeting of the Federation of Theatre Clubs at Wallack's Theatre on May 5.

Dorothy Arthur, a niece of Daniel V. Arthur, has been added to the cast of "Robin Hood," now in rehearsal at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Miss Arthur will present some of the old English folk dances.

Additional volunteers for the benefit to be tendered Gustav Amberg at the Casino Theatre on May 6 are Pamela Gaythorne and Wilfred North of the Little Theatre, who will appear in Schnitzler's one-act play, "Literature."

Jose Collins has signed a long-time contract with the Shuberts to remain as one of the stars of the Winter Garden company. The contract contains a clause forbidding her to return to England for a period of three years. When she has finished her engagement at the Winter Garden she is to be starred in a new production.

Rehearsals of "Sisters of Fear," a new play by Jules Eckert Goodman, will begin next week under the direction of William A. Brady. The play will be produced out of town late in May and will be presented in New York next Fall.

Minnie Dupree will make her first New York appearance in a one-act play, "Live Wires," by Ivy Ashton Root, at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week. The piece is produced under the direction of Walter N. Lawrence.

TO BOOM SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Five Scouts Will Distribute Pledges This Afternoon in Marching Garb.

A parasol parade in the interests of the Suffrage Parade on May 4 will take place this afternoon, starting from the Women's Political Union headquarters, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 3 o'clock. It will be formed by five women in white parade gowns and 30 cent parade hats, carrying white parasols upon which will appear appropriate legends.

The five women will be escorted by assistants with bags of parade pledges which women will be asked to sign, agreeing to march in the big procession. While the women were out with their banners in the parks they were not able to carry enough pledges and these gave out while there were still many persons who wished to put down their names.

PROF. KNOX DIES IN KOREA.

Instructor of History of Religion in Union Theological Seminary.

SEUL, Korea, April 26.—The Rev. George William Knox, Professor of the Philosophy and History of Religion in the Union Theological Seminary in New York, died here yesterday after a short illness of pneumonia. Dr. Knox was on a tour of the world during his Sabbatical year, and had come to the East with his wife.

Dr. Knox was an authority on the history of religion who was recognized in this country and in Europe. He was the author of the article on the "History of Religion" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica which stirred up a long controversy only recently. Roman Catholics took exception to the article, and it was made the subject of many tracts. One called "Poisoning the Wells" was widely circulated. Dr. Knox was also an authority on Japan and Eastern affairs. He had written mny books and articles on Japanese life as well as on theology.

Dr. Knox was expected back in America this Summer. He had planned to spend some time in Japan on his present trip, where he had previously been as a missionary. A dispatch was received on Thursday at Union Theological Seminary saying that Dr. Knox was ill with pneumonia.

Dr. Knox was born at Rome, N. Y., in 1855, and entered the Presbyterian Ministry at the age of 24, after a course in Hamilton College and in Auburn Theological Seminary. He went to Japan soon after being ordained, as a missionary, and remained for fifteen years. For the effectiveness of his work the Emperor bestowed upon him the Order of the Rising Sun in 1898.

On his return from the Orient Dr. Knox became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rye, N. Y. He began his work with the Union Seminary in 1898 and three years later was appointed to a professorship. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1888 and Doctor of Laws from Hobart Colege in 1904.

Dr. Knox was a member of the Century Club. In 1877 he was married to Miss Anna Holmes.

Dr. Francis Bacon.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—Dr. Francis Bacon, an eminent surgeon and alienist, and a recognized authority on yellow fever, died at his home here this morning in the 81st year of his age. Dr. Bacon was the son of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a famous abolitionist preacher at Center Congregational Church during the civil war period, and was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1831. He did duty in the yellow fever outbreak in Galveston in 1852, until he himself was stricken, served in the civil war as surgeon with the Second and later with the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and was subsequently Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac and after that Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf. Dr. Bacon was appointed professor of surgery at Yale after the war, holding that chair until 1877.

John William Smith.

John William Smith, a Director of the Central Park Zoo for more than thirty years, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital after an operation on Saturday for intestinal trouble. He was born in New York City in 1839. For many years he was Superintendent of the Second Avenue Railway. In 1875 Mr. Smith was elected to the New York Assembly. He was a member of Apollo Hall, which later became Tammany Hall, and was an intimate friend of Richard Croker. Mr. Smith lived at 20 East 129th Street with his daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Campbell.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie died yesterday at his residence, 138 East Fortieth Street. He was born in 1854 at the Benecia Barracks in California. His father, the late James Allen Hardie, was Inspector General of the United States Army. Lieut. Col. Hardie served in Cuba and in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, and retired three years ago on account of disabilities incurred during the Cuban campaign. He leaves two sisters, living in this city, and a brother in Washington, D. C.

Obituary Notes.

PETER V. QUILHOT, last of the early stage drivers of Chicago, died at his home in Shabonna, Ill., Thursday night. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1822, and went to Chicago when 12 years old, and soon afterward gained employment driving a stage coach.

Dr. FAYETTE L. THOMPSON, General Secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood, died yesterday in East Orange, N. J. His health broke down after exhausting service for the Men and Religion Forward Movement. Dr. Thompson had had charges in Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. He became interested in the Brotherhood Movement in 1908. Since February, 1910, he had been the General Secretary of the organization.

Mrs. FLORENCE ST. JOHN WARDWELL, the wife of Henry L. Wardwell, a broker, died last Wednesday at her home, 51 East Seventy-seventh Street. Her husband and five daughters survive her.

ROBERT H. RUDDY, a retired builder, died on Thursday of heart disease at his home in Mount Vernon. He owned at one time one of the largest estates on the north side of Mount Vernon.

Mrs. JANE H. M. DENHAM, wife of William F. Denham, died on Wednesday at her home, 11 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Denham was 71 years old, and was an active member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. ELISE MERAS, wife of Prof. Baptiste Meras, proprietor of Stern's School of Languages, died on Thursday at her home, 961 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Meras was 68 years old, and is survived by her husband, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN STEELE ARBUTHNOT, for eighteen years with the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, died on Thursday of cerebral hemorrhage at the home of his sister, Mrs. R. C. Johnson, 330 West Eighty-fourth Street. He was 50 years old, and leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

JAMES GRAVES, a civil war veteran, aged 73, is dead at his home, 1,064 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. NANNIE T. BRADLEY-JONES, the widow of Edward H. Bradley-Jones and a daughter of Osmond C. Tiffany of Baltimore, died on Wednesday at her home, 69 West Ninety-third Street. She was a member of the Colonial Dames and other patriotic orders. Mrs. Bradley-Jones was born in Baltimore 53 years ago, and was a descendant of the Pinkney and Rogers families of Maryland and the Tiffany family of Massachusetts.

Mrs. LOUISE JESUP CUDDY, widow of Edward H. Cuddy, died at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday. Her home was at 414 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and she was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES ROBERT BOUCHER, one of the most widely known railroad engineers in Canada, died in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, yesterday. Up to the time of his illness he had been engaged in building bridges along the lines of the Algoma Central Railway. He had also done a great deal of railroad work in the United States. Mr. Boucher was 64 years old, and is survived by a widow and a son.

EBENEZER HAYARD AIKMAN, formerly a member of S. M. Aikman & Co., manufacturers of ships' lanterns, died yesterday at The Ellersly, Henry and Clarke Streets, Brooklyn. He was 78 years old and a native of this city.

WILLIAM HENRY BONNETT, who died in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, was born in New York City on Feb. 1, 1830. He lived here up to thirty years ago, when he removed to Pittsburgh and spent most of the remainder of his life there. Mr. Bonnett leaves the following children: Mrs. Louise E. Bates of Canton, Ohio; Edward M. and Marguerite Bonnett of Riverside, Cal.; Mrs. S. S. Marvin of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Clarence R. Bonnett of Pittsburgh.

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GAYNOR ANSWERS JOHNSON'S CRITICS

Mayor Defends Fire Prevention Appointments, Which Civil Service Body Assails.

DENIES HAND OF POLITICS

Association's Attack "Petty, Partisan, and Unfair to the Last Degree," Says Mr. Gaynor.

Mayor Gaynor replied yesterday to the charge made by the Civil Service Reform Association that Tammany Hall was responsible for the eighty-nine men selected for the temporary appointments in the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Samuel H. Ordway, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, in a letter to the Mayor, said that investigation disclosed that the places had been divided about evenly among the Tammany distract leaders.

In a letter to Mr. Ordway the Mayor denies that politics entered into the appointments, and describes Mr. Ordway's investigation as "petty." This is his letter:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor, April 26, 1912.

Dear Sir: Your letter of April 24 is at hand. You point out that of the eighty-nine persons temporarily appointed to positions in the Fire Prevention Bureau you find seventy to be enrolled on the primary lists as Democrats, four as Republicans, one of the Independence League, and fourteen not enrolled.

Is it your complaint that the seventy Democrats ought to be seventy Republicans? If the Fire Commissioner were a Republican I dare say that would be the case. But the whole tenor of your letter rather indicates that you object to appointees who are enrolled to vote at the primaries of any party. Is that your complaint? Do you contend that men who enroll themselves so as to vote at the primary contests should not be appointed to public positions? That would be a strange way of treating men who have an interest in public affairs and manifest it by participating in the primaries, especially now, when the method of nomination by primary is growing so rapidly.

Should Be Distributed.

Permit me to say that I do not care where they are enrolled. I draw no such lines. Nor do I draw any lines against those who are enrolled. Do you? It may be that your complaint is against the seventy Democrats, for I have noticed that heretofore when dismissals of Democrats were made so that Republican appointments could be made by Republican heads in exempt places you remained silent. You say you find the seventy Democrats to be quite evenly distributed among the Assembly districts. And why not? No doubt they should be selected from all over the city. You also point out that five of the Democrats are members of political committees. The number seems to be small. If the head of the departent was intent on filling these places with mere politicians I think that instead of five, nearly the whole seventy would have been taken from political committees. I cannot help feeling that your letter is petty, partisan, and unfair to the last degree.

The appointments were only temporary, until examinations could be held and an eligible list could be made up. In no case but a competent person of good character will get on the eligible list. Meanwhile, the head of the department had to make temporary appointments. I have no doubt he has made fairly good selections. The partisan aspect of your letter cannot help detracting from the influence for good of your association.

You speak of rumors and intimations which you say have reached you. Permit me to say that I do not understand that honorable men are guided by rumors.

To Investigate Charge.

You call my attention to the fact that one of the appointees was dismissed for misconduct in the Building Department of Manhattan. That is a serious matter which I will have attended to forthwith.

Permit me to add that when these appointments were being made you did not come forward and give me or Mr. Johnson any assistance whatever. I do not hesitate to say that I have done at least as much to lift up the civil service system as you and your organization, as long as you have been at it, and I regret to say that I have done it without assistance from you or from your association, and your present letter leads me to believe without even your good-will. Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.
Samuel H. Ordway, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Chairman Ordway is preparing a reply which will be made public to-day. In it he will say that the Mayor has not answered the charge that politics dictated the appointments.

Attacks Fire Prevention Law.

The Allied Real Estate Interests announced yesterday that it proposed to start proceedings in the courts to test the constitutionality of the Hoey fire prevention law which created the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The President of the organization, Allan Robinson, has sent a communication to all its members stating that the bureau has been made a part of a political machine. This communication says in part:

The use of positions in the Fire Prevention Bureau as a reward for political work is a confirmation of the opinion long held by members of our association, that the Hoey law was intended from the first to place the control not only of the Bureau of Fire Prevention but of the entire Fire Department in the hands of practical politicians.

Our association has not opposed the establishment of a Bureau of Fire Prevention—on the contrary, it supported the movement to increase the protection to life and property, and it assisted in the drafting of the McManus-Herrick bill, which was also favored by the Committee on Safety, the Citizens' Union, and the special committee of experts which included Fire Chief Croker.

The successful attempt of the politicians to gain control of the Fire Department began under Commissioner Waldo, and the tactics employed at that time drove their chief foe (Croker) from the department. The politicians realized that so long as neither the Chief nor the Commissioner had the absolute power to make promotions and assignments in the uniformed force the members of that force could not be compelled to do political work. The placing of this power in the hands of the Commissioner, himself a political appointee, would give him the power to compel obedience on the part of the uniformed force to orders issued by the political leaders who gave him his place.

President Robinson states that if the Hoey law is repealed efforts will be made to have a law similar to the McManus-Herrick bill, which passed the Legislature in 1911, but was vetoed by Mayor Gaynor, enacted.

FALLS AMONG CHILDREN.

Carpenter Killed In Brooklyn When Scaffold Gives Way.

A group of children from the neighborhood of Jay and Nassau Streets, Brooklyn, were playing tag at the junction of the two thoroughfares late yesterday afternoon when the body of Louis Nelson, a carpenter, of 1,335 Fortieth Street, that borough, shot down from the seventh story of a new factory building on the southeast corner and struck the sidewalk, narrowly missing some of the youngsters.

The building under construction for the Carey Box factory is being built of reinforced concrete and Nelson was at work putting wooden frames in place for the concrete when a board of the scaffolding broke under him. Two other workmen near him heard him cry out as he fell. They ran to aid him and in doing so stepped on the board that he seized to break his fall. They were almost thrown to the street with him as the weight of his body dislodged the board.

Nelson's skull was practured and almost every bone in his body was broken. He was dead when an ambulance arrived.

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DEALERS' ENDURANCE RUN.

Brooklyn Association Planning a Two-Day Trip.

For the first time in two years there will be an endurance contest on Long Island, according to the plans of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association. Arrangements are being made by this association to promote a two days' run, covering close to 400 miles, about the middle of May. As soon as these plans are nearer perfection a sanction will be requested from the American Automobile Association Contest Board.

The Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association is the organization which has promoted two successful automobile shows, and in 1910 held an endurance run. As yet the exact route for the proposed contest has not been selected, but it will be a sort of "all over Long Island" affair. According to present arrangements, the contest, which is under the dealers' auspices, will be under the direct management of E. F. Korbel, who had charge of the heavy work on the run two years ago. The dealers will hold a meeting during the week to take up the details of the contest.

May Hold Conference in London.

BERLIN, April 26.—It is understood that the international conference for the discussion of improved lifesaving facilities on passenger steamers will probably be held in London. Although Germany proposed the conference, she is willing to waive the privilege of selecting Berlin as the place of meeting.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked on them are:

KROONLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. J. W. Allen, Miss Gertrude Bates, Mrs Eugene Bristol, Mrs. F. V. Burton, Mrs. W. Butler, Paul Clason, Mrs. J. Coffin, Miss M. C. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Green, Miss Lucy Green, Mrs. T. F. Harrow, Mrs. D. H. Hills, Miss C. M. Hills, Mrs. H. Hobart, Mrs. Olive Justice, Mrs. B. A. Lounsberry, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lounsberry, A. P. Marlow, Miss Maud Milton, Miss W. L. Moore, Lieut. Col. J. M. T. Partello, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Roberts, E. W. Sells, Miss Dorothy Sells, Col. Thomas Symons, T. S. A., Mrs. Symons, W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Luther H. Tucker, Jr., Miss P. Carol Tucker, H. S. Van Duzer, Miss Grace G. White, Miss Louisa White, H. S. Van Duzer.

ARCADIAN (Southampton, via West Indies)—H. B. Anderson, Mrs. J. R. Blackie, Louis Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Cotton, W. S. Foster, Miss L. L. Freeman, Capt. K. Gambell, Mr. and Mrs. George Giddens, G. W. Grant, Cuyler Hastings, Joseph Hilton, Leo Hopwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roland Kay, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H

THE BUSINESS WORLD

OPPOSE NEW BUILDING CODE.

Terra Cotta Men Say Its Fireproofing Provisions Are Unfair.

The Terra Cotta Fireproofing Manufacturers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Building Trades Employers' Association, 30 West Thirty-third Street, to discuss the proposed new Building Code. After the meeting a statement was made by a representative of the association, in part, as follows:

The members of the Terra Cotta Fireproofing Manufacturers' Association feel that they have not been fairly treated in the preparation of the proposed new Building Code. The injustice that is imposed upon them is not visible on the surface to the casual reader, but it is such that the concrete fireproofing interests receive an immense advantage. By increasing the thickness and weight required for hollow tile floor arches the new code increases the cost of this standard method of fireproofing by 20 per cent.

The committee that drew up the code was made up in such a manner that one could hardly expect the question of fireproofing to be treated in an impartial way. Among those most active in the drafting were men who have direct interest in concrete construction or who have appeared under retainer by the concrete interests at previous discussions of building codes. One member of the committee is the head of a large concrete contracting firm; another was retained by the concrete interests to plead their cause two or three years ago, and another is a manufacturer of concrete blocks whose business is directly affected by the code.

The severe conditions put upon tile in the present proposed code are not called for by the most approved practice of architects and builders.

It was decided to appoint a committee to protest against the fireproofing provisions objected to.

EXPECT ADVANCE IN LEATHER

Demand for the Better Grades from Furniture Makers.

Recent trading in upholstery leathers shows a tendency on the part of furniture manufacturers to use the better grades of stock, according to a prominent selling agent. The demand for plain colored stock is very light at present. Spanish leather is being extensively used, however, and future prospects for an excellent general business are bright. The local furniture manufacturing trade is still affected by the dullness following the Easter holidays, but increased activity is expected to develop in the next few weeks.

A general advance on all grades of upholstery leather is looked for in the near future. The present cost of raw hides is said to be at record levels, and an announcement of increased prices on the part of the leading tanneries is generally expected.

AGITATE POST OFFICE SITE.

Merchants' Association Backs Up Senator Gorman's Bill.

The Merchants' Association has issued an appeal to the civic and commercial organizations of the city urging their support of Senator O'Gorman's bill for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the purchase of new sites for a Federal Court building and a post office. A hearing on the bill was held last week by a subcommittee of the Senate and the Merchants' Association states that there seemed to be an inclination on the part of some of the members to reconstruct the present building or to place on that site a new building exclusively for postal purposes.

It is the general opinion not only of Manhattan, but of the rest of the city, the association believes, that the present post office site should be returned to the historic City Hall Park and it consequently asks that citizens send their protests against the retention of the present building or the substitution of a new one to the Senate Sub-committee on Appropriations, who are Senators George Peabody Wetmore, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and Thomas S. Martin.

WHEAT GOES UP.

Excited Buying Follows Bad Reports of Kansas Crop.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Excited buying of wheat to-day put up the price of the cereal 2⅝c above the figures current twenty-four hours previous.

The market closed strong within a shade of the top point of the session, with the July option at $1.12⅝@$1.12¾, a gain of 3c a bushel from the low level of the day.

The advance was caused by the receipts of the worst reports of the week on the Kansas wheat crop.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

That the recent improvement in the volume of trade is fully maintained is evidenced by the latest statistics. Bank clearings outside of New York this week made the gratifying gain of 11.5 per cent. over 1911 and of 12.0 per cent. over 1910, while in New York the increases were 20.6 and 6.0 per cent., respectively. Railroad gross earnings during the first two weeks of April increased 6.5 per cent. These proofs of business activity are all the more significant because weather conditions have not been altogether favorable to distribution, and retail trade has, in particular, been somewhat checked as a consequence. On the other hand, better crop reports are received from the cotton fields. In dry goods and leather there is continued expansion in distribution, with prices strong. Business sentiment has been helped this week by the greatly improved labor situation. The domestic financial situation has improved, while the Bank of England's position is much better. The May disbursements in this country on account of interest and dividends are estimated as nearly $7,500,000 more than last year. The demand for bonds is fair, particularly those of high quality. Foreign commerce is in a favorable position.

Bradstreet's says:

While activity at the larger markets has given way to some degree of quiet, especially in lines heretofore very active, dry goods for instance, the contrary seems to be true of the less important centres, most of which report further improvement in distribution. Of course, the flood affected areas of the Mississippi Valley, and markets catering thereto still reflect unfavorable conditions. But the week shows on balance that affairs have become somewhat more cheerful. Thus higher temperatures have come to pass, farm work and seeding have been aided, some progress in cotton planting has been made in the South, the Spring wheat regions report satisfactory soil conditions, Winter wheat reports are more favorable, there is less talk of extensive Winter killing, timely rains have revived the plant in parts of the Southwest, outdoor operations have been given an impetus, industrial disturbances are waning, iron and steel are active at higher and more profitable prices, and, finally, retail trade has recently improved. In the larger dry goods markets, as distinguished from the lesser centres, woolens and worsteds are firm, supplementary and duplicate orders for staples being the feature. But otherwise demand for dry goods seems to have receded, though joblot offerings of semi-staple white goods and linens have attracted some retail dealers. Indeed, the dry goods trade in general reports that untoward weather has hurt retail trade, and jobbers as well as converters say final purveyors are exercising more or less caution. Leather remains firm in price, demand for foreign crossbreds is a feature in the raw woolen market, and prices for new-clip Western wool are strong. There is an improved tone to the market for lumber.

248 Business Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 248 business failures in the United States during the week against 260 for the previous week and 240, 189, 268, and 282 for the corresponding weeks of 1911 to 1908. The Middle States had 73, New England 39, Southern 52, Western 46, Northwestern 12, and Far Western 26. Canada had 23 against 29 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

To Take Shoe Machinery Testimony.

BOSTON, April 26.—Gen. Charles K. Darling was appointed by Judge Putnam of the United States District Court today, by agreement, as special examiner to take testimony in the suit of the United States against the United Shoe Machinery Company and subsidiary companies for a dissolution of the parent corporation. Four months time is given the United States to file its proofs.

SAVING IN BETHLEHEM BONDS

Company Will Be Relieved of Heavy Sinking Fund Charges Against Notes.

In connection with the issue of $15,200,000 of the new $50,000,000 first lien and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company to be authorized at the special stockholders' meeting on May 14, it is estimated that a large saving will be made by the company in sinking fund charges. Part of the $15,200,000 will be used to retire $6,600,000 6 per cent. notes which carry a $720,000 annual singing fund charge. The 2½ per cent. sinking fund obligation attaching to the new issue leaves a balance in favor of the company on sinking fund charges of $340 annually. The $2,668,000 of the company's existing 5 per cent. extension mortgage bonds already purchased are to be paid for out of the new issue, but they were not to be cancelled, and the $300,000 yearly sinking fund charge of that issue will not be affected.

It is the general expectation that Hallgarten & Co., Harvey Fisk & Son and William Salomon & Co., who, in association with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the purchasers of the present $15,200,000 issue, will also buy the additional bonds to be issued in the near future. Although no official announcement of the amount of the additional bonds to be issued has been made, it is reported that they will bring the total issue of the $50,000,000 to be authorized up to $17,500,000.

STEEL HEARING HERE, MAY 6.

To Take Evidence at Custom House in Dissolution Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Announcement was made to-day that the hearings for the taking of evidence before the examiner in the case of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation will begin on May 6 at 10:30 A. M. in the United States Customs Building, New York.

Counsel for both the Government and the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries involved have been notified. The examiner who will take the evidence is Henry P. Brown of this city.

Claflin to Head Commerce Chamber.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, has refused a renomination as President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Nominating Committee is expected to present the name of John Claflin at the next meeting as a candidate for the office of President.

Telephone Girls Demand Concessions.

BOSTON, April 26.—Notice was served to-day on the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company by 1,000 girl operators of Boston, that they would insist on the demand for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage scale of $6 a week and time and a half for overtime.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

KALIL'S.—A petition has been filed against Kalil's Restaurant, a corporation, at 14-18 Park Place, by Wise & Lichtenstein, for these creditors: C. Druckleib, $203; John W. Surbrug, $548, and Constantin Contopoulo, $45. It is alleged that the corporation made preferential transfers of property to William F Christy, John E. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, as trustees, and to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and permitted the bank to foreclose a chattel mortgage on all the furniture and fixtures, which were bought in for the bank and transferred to the Kalil Catering Company, the bank taking a chattel mortgage from the last named company and holding all of its capital stock. Judge Mayer appointed William Blau receiver, bond $20,000.

THE H. M. WEED BUILDING AND DECORATING COMPANY of 124 West Forty-fifth Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $24,482 and assets $16,697. Judge Mayer appointed Alexander Brough receiver, bond $5,000, with authority to complete the work. Among the creditors are the Colonial Bank, $5,000; Dinkel & Jewell Co., $5,785; Adolph Grant & Co., $1,225, and Martha R. Weed, $5,000.

C. DI FORE & CO.—Another petition was filed yesterday against C. Di Fore & Co., dealers in Italian products and wines at 90 Macdougal Street, by these creditors: French-American Wine Company, San Francisco, $397; Engels & Krudwig Company, Sandusky, Ohio, $57, and California and Ohio Wine Company of this city, $294. Judge Mayer appointed Albert C. Bonaschi receiver on the request of the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce. The assets consist of stock $1,000 and outstanding accounts probably $5,000.

E. FRANCES PALMER, medical electrician of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition with liabilities $10,286 and assets $249. The principal creditors are Rudolph W. Yates, $2,500; Mrs. E. G. Moody, $1,500; Mrs. Herbert T. Beatty, $1,950, and W. C. Hogan, Pittsburgh, $4,101.

SAMUEL GOLKIN.—A petition has been filed againht Samuel Golkin, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 140 Ludlow Street, by these creditors: Metropolitan Tobacco Company, $617; Turco-American Tobacco Company, $360, and George L. Storm & Co., $37.

ALBERT FINE.—Schedules of Albert Fine, manufacturer of dress suit cases at 68 Thomas Street, show liabilities $33,196 and assets $8,476. Among the creditors are the Standard Trading Company, $6,000; L. F. Robertson & Sons, $2,583, and Charles Roberts, $1,500.

J. ALBERT SEE.—Schedules of J. Albert See, produce commission merchant of 320 Washington Street, show liabilities of $20,954 and assets of $10,042. Among the creditors are Reuben S. McNab, Brooklyn, $8,000; Emma See, $4,867; John C. Clark, Brooklyn, $1,500, and the Connolly Auction Company, $955.

FRIEDMAN BROTHERS.—Schedules of Friedman Brothers, grocers at 621 Lenox Avenue, show liabilities of $1,591 and assets of $173.

IKE GOLDBERG.—Schedules of Ike Goldberg, dealer in cloaks and suits at 149 First Avenue, show liabilities of $1,543 and assets of $655.

M. ROSETT.—Joseph M. Conklin, Trustee in bankruptcy of M. Rosett, banker, 114 Liberty Street, has obtained permission from Judge Mayer to sell $100,000 corporate stock 4¼ per cent. of the City of New York on deposit with the State Controller and out of the proceeds pay off two mortgages of $60,000 on property owned by the bankrupt, of which $15,000 is on 197 Stanton Street and $45,000 on property at Perth Amboy, N. J. The question is whether the $100,000 stock inures to the benefit of creditors, who are non-residents of this State, was not passed upon by the Judge, but was held in abeyance for future determination by the court, but all rights in the stock will follow the proceeds whether in cash, mortgages, or other substituted property or securities.

LOUIS DELEMARRE.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for Louis Delemarre, butcher, of 253 West Eighty-sixth Street, with authority to continue business twenty days. The assets are estimated at $7,000 in real estate and personal property. The real estate is mortgaged for $5,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day against Charles H. Bartlett of West Newbury, Russell C. Watson of West Newbury, and William A. Swasey of Newburyport, copartners conducting the New Orpheus Theatre at Newburyport, at the instance of three creditors whose claims aggregate $789. An assignment for the benefit of creditors was made to Fred H. Hyde of Haverhill on April 11.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alper, Adolph—J. E. Austrian, $189.
Abell, Allen—H. D. Tenny, $1,745.
Aufrecht, Gustave A.—A. Slocum,, $823.
Appro, Frank—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $109.
Albers, Henry F.—Rubber Trading Co., $3,115.
Brown, Henry, and J. Harry Tierman, executors—K. Kopf, $899.
Baker, William F., Commissioner—H. A. Flood, costs, $105.
Bingiorno, Salvatore and Frank, (not summoned)—J. E. Bates & Co., $198.
Boyd, Evelyn—Jordan, Moriarty & Co., $168.
Connolly, Patrick—C. Messler, $175.
Connolly, John—M. C. Sayward, $145.
Delynski, Henry—Kerin & Dunn, $134.
Eldredge, Frank M.—Lord Mfg. Co., $432.
Erskine, George C. and Archibald, (not summoned)—Henry Lindenmeyer & Song, $101.
Epter, Ben, and Louis Richmond—Germania Bank of the City of New York, $167.
Fink, William B.—Orth & Hastings, $130.
Fischel, Jacob—C. Parish, $552.
Friedman, Sigmund—A. Friedman, $138.
Fisher, Fred T.—H. L. Sandford et al., $201.
Flood, William E.—A. V. Bisland, $1,560.
Geller, Nathan—I. Rosen, $217.
Same—New York Tube and Spool Cotton Co., $344.
Garvin, Janet D.—C. D. Folsom et al., $1,966.
Goodstein, William L.—Record and Guide Co., $120.
Greenberg, Jacob—J. E. Bates & Co., $168.
Glassman, Samuel—I. E. Raymond, $189.
Homler, Sam & Brane—H. Lewkowitz, $185.
Hudson, Walter T.—McElravey & Hauck Co., $380.
Hagerty, Peter B.—Reid, King & Co., $257.
Howard, Van S.—H. & A. Cohen, $119.
Hunske, Henry J.—M. Wertheimer, et al, $750.
Heller, Adolph & Julius Newburger—I. Medlin, $178.
Jacobs, Tobias—L. Bergman, $316.
Jacobs, Volney J.—Indian Refining Co., $143.
Kaffka, Charles, guardian—Huylers, costs, $112.
Kalmus, Philip—Reliance Building Co., $121.
Koppel, Samuel or Koppel Ross—N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meat Co., $148.
Kotler, Meyer—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $381.
Kraus, August—C. A. McGregor, $128.
Lincoln, Estelle or Stella or Estelle or Stella Kramer—J. Klugman, $395.
Licht, Jonas & David Roemer—H. Scherl, et al, $518.
Moore, David—Hobart Electric Mfg. Co., $161.
Same—Same, $204.
Mach, Joseph—J. Stein, $127.
Negro, Charlotte & Amedeo—L. Bernasconi, $1,808.
Nass, Sam—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Neaman, Robert H.—S. V. Cohen, $121.
Orr, Robert P. & Agnew—A. B. Wilmink, $5,197.
O'Flaherty, Jennie—J. Reilly, $865.
O'Day, Patrick H.—A. F. Brenner, $1,070.
Pope, Wm. L.—Hermann & Sons, $103.
Powell, Eugene—Rice & Hutchins N. Y. Co., $202.
Perine, Harry—O. F. Taussig, $1,482.
Rafsky, Abraham—J. Coleman, $775.
Rosenstein, Wilfred L.—C. E. Abbott, $178.
Same—L. H. Fehsenfeld, $180.
Seabury, Lawrence—D. Darke, $169.
Simon, Morton—Carpenter Corcoran, $131.
Strauss, Albert H.—D. C. Thomas, $1,133.
Scanlon, William B.—S. Well, $153.
Schenkel, Jacob—Doty & Saringelur, $392.
Shapiro, Isaac and John B. Garifalos—Decker & Son, Inc., $792.
Tenenbaum, Harry and Noime—H. B. Claflin Company, $244.
Turner, Jesse F.—A. E. Cory, $933.
Ubelmesser, Charles R. and William Wenderhold—W. S. Pfeiter, $2,750.
Weidenfeld, Charles O. Lewandos French Dyeing and Cleaning Company, $103.
Woodward, Ralph F.—E. H. Smith, $427.
Welsberg, Samuel—S. Schenberg, $191.
Zabriskiel, Gertrude L.—M. A. Phillips, $353.
Alexander Printing Company—B. Zippert, $781.
Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.—D. L. Breisacher, $1,145.
Elck Realty Company—A. Aronowitz, $182.
Nassau Electric Railroad Company—M. Raeder, $174.
Ben Straus Company—J. Hech et al., $1,815.
Jay Street Cold Storage Company—H. P. Skelly, $889.
Van Dyck Gravure Company—W. Grass, $1,383.
City of New York—J. W. Gartner, $687.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Blair, William S.—C. Bonynge, March 13, 1911, $739.
Eaton, Herbert A.—C. C. Edmonds, July 7, 1911, $8,814.
Hansen, Hans R., and William Shackelton—L. Schwartz, May 29, 1911, $303.
Illinois Surety Co. and James D. Hallen—People, &c., April 20, 1912, $2,500.
Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. of London, England—O. Kelsey, April 5, 1912, $3,841.
Leitner, Jacob—M. Kirsch, April 4, 1912, $1,646.
Moore, Charles A.—L. E. Moeller, April 19, 1912, $348.
Meyerhoff, Jacob—H. B. Claflin Co., Sept. 13, 1894, $178.
Scharlach, Sally—B. Scheinberg et al., July 16, 1909, (released.) $5,069.
Mumms, George F., Jr.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., Jan. 10, 1912, (canceled,) $104.
Borys, Alexander, and Joseph Letauche—L. E. Baird, June 14, 1910, (vacated,) $521.
Courtney, Bernard—W. Chapman, Feb. 29, 1912, (released,) $625.
People's National Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.—O. Kelsey, April 4, 1912, $3,861.
Shankey, Vincent A.—N. A. Farrand et al., Feb. 1, 1912, $100.
Sellaro, Salvator F.—F. Cirota, April 23, 1912, $410.
Walsh, John—A. Sullivan, March 26, 1912, $677.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The report in the silk market to the effect that the Silk Association of America, now at 487 Broadway, would move to 32 East Twenty-second Street was denied yesterday by Secretary Ramsay Peugnet. The lease on the present quarters of the association does not expire till Feb. 1, 1913.

The thirty-ninth annual edition of The Coal Trade, a comprehensive review of the coal industry for the last year, has just been issued. The work is by Frederick E. Saward, for forty-three years editor of The Coal Trade Journal, 20 Vesey Street.

Colin C. Duncan of C. C. Duncan & Co., 31 Union Square, will sail for Ireland on the Lusitania May 8 to select Fall lines of merchandise. Duncan & Co. are among the heaviest importers of real Irish laces operating in the New York market.

A Reorganization Committee composed of Samuel Adams and W. H. Gelshenan of the Garfield National Bank; H. L. Gwalter, R. H. A. Hoffman, A. D. Walker, E. Gerli, and William Iselin, representing the creditors; M. D. Rogers and L. O. Thompson is working out plans for the reorganization of the Rogers-Thompson-Givernand Company, 321 Fourth Avenue.

Haviland & Co., manufacturers and importers of fine French china, are moving from 45 Barclay Street to their new building at 11 East Thirty-sixth Street. The wholesale department is expected to be ready for business about May 1.

Anthony C. Brew, for a number of years credit man for Faulkner, Page & Co., will on May 1 become Secretary of the Merchants' Protective Association, 346 Broadway. The place, which hitherto has been purely honorary, was formerly filled by G. M. Gray of James F. White & Co., 54 Worth Street.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.: Miss Heinstedt, infants' wear; 20 East 46th; Cellingwood.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss K. Sullivan, jewelry; Victoria.
Trarlicht-Duncker-Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. R. Reese, linens; 15 West 26th; Grand.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, waists; Imperial.
Wallace Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; R. A. Toomey, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. C. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker.
Rizit Brothers, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Rizit, graduation dresses, silks, coats; Latham.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue.
Vogue Millinery Company, Spokane, Wash.; J. A. Johnson, millinery; Grand Union.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

In order to avoid the possibility of danger from ice, the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line have been ordered to take the most southerly course, going to latitude 38° on the eastward trips.

The lifeboat capacity of all its steamers will be ample to provide for every person aboard.

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Largest S. S. Co in the World.
Over 400 SHIPS
1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
London-Paris-Hamburg
APRIL SAILING
Kais'n Aug. Vic. 30th, 9 A.M.

MAY SAILINGS
§‖Pretoria ... 4th, 12 Noon
Victoria Luise. 7th, 10 A. M.
§*Batavia ....11th, 1 P. M.
Amerika ....16th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant...18th, 10 A. M.
§‖Pennsylvania.23d, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati ...25th, 1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug.Vic.30th, 9 A.M.

JUNE SAILINGS
Victoria Luise. 6th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln. 8th, 11 A. M.
Amerika ....13th, 9 A. M.
§‖Pretoria ...15th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland ...20th, 10 A. M.
Hamburg .....22d, 12 Noon
Kais'n Aug.Vic.27th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant...29th, 10 A. M.

JULY SAILINGS
Cincinnati.... 4th, 12 noon
§‖Pennsylvania. 6th, 10 A.M.
Amerika..... 11th, 2 P.M.
Pres. Lincoln..18th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland.... 25th, 9 A.M.
*Hamburg direct. §2d Cabin only.
‖Will call at Boulogne.

Mediterranean
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. Hamburg..May 15, 9 A. M.
S.S. Moltke, May 29, July 6,10 A.M.

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May 29 July 10 Sept. 18
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CARONIA MAY 4, 10 A.M. June 29 June 1, 10 A. M. July 31
CARMANIA May 18, 10 A.M. July 13 June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10
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Kroonland... April 27, 10:00 A. M.
Adriatic..... May 2, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka.. May 4, 10:30 A. M.
Finland..... May 4, 10:00 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia.....May 11 | New York.....May 25
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N.R.
Minnetonka..May 4, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska..May 18
Minnehaha...May 11, 1, PM | Minneapolis..May 25
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland.....Apr. 27 | Vaderland .....May 11
Finland.....May 4 | Lapland .....May 18
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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Phila....May11,9:30 AM | Olympic (new)..May 25
Oceanic...May 18, noon | Majestic.....June 1
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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic....May 2, noon | Cedric.....May 16
Baltic.....May 9, noon | Celtic .....May 23
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CRETIC, May 18, 11 AM. CANOPIC, June 8, 4 PM.
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LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA
MONTREAL VIA QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL
MEGANTIC May 11, June 8, July 6
*TEUTONIC May 18, June 15, July 13
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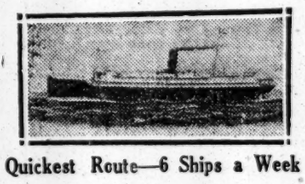
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*La Provence.....May 9 | ‡France (new)....May 30
*La Savoie.....May 16 | *La Provence.....June 6
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
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One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
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The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique takes this opportunity to advise the travelling public that all steamers of their fleet are already under instructions, from the Home Office in Paris, to follow, both eastbound and westbound, the most southerly course, in order to avoid any possibility of danger due to the presence of icefields already reported.

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FIX TUNNEL ROUTES FOR NEW SUBWAYS

One for B. R. T. Across Broadway, Through Beaver to Old Slip, and Under River.

LEG TO THE BRIDGES HERE

Interboro to Cross Under Whitehall Street to Fulton on Other Side—Service Board Adopts Plans.

Three of the new subway routes were arranged by the Public Service Commission yestedday. A new tunnel was laid out from the southern end of Manhattan to Brooklyn for the use of the B. R. T., or for the operator of the Triborough system, if in the end the city reverts to that. It was decided that for the present no more work should be done on Section 6 of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which stretches from Twenty-seventh Street to Forty-first Street, because if the H of the present Subway is completed there will be no use for any railway in Lexington Avenue below about Forty-tieth Street. A number of the representatives from the Eastern District of Brooklyn were heard on the routes which the elevated railroad in connection with the Fourteenth Street tunnel of the new subways should follow.

The new downtown tunnel under the East River involves the extension in a southerly direction of the loop line, which as at present designed stops at the Brooklyn Bridge. It is proposed by the Public Service Commission that it shall be carried down William Street to Old Slip, and turning east there shall cross under the East River to Clark Street in Brooklyn. It would then run up Clark Street till it nearly reached Fulton Street, and would then curve into that thoroughfare so as to form a junction with the Brooklyn and Manhattan loop line, as already laid out; between Clark and Clinton Streets.

From the point where the tunnel turned into Old Slip out of William Street another line would be carried west on Beaver Street under Broadway and then along Morris Street and Trinity Place to meet the Church Street section of the new B. R. T. line.

Another Tunnel for Interborough.

This tunnel is intended for the use of the B. R. T., which will, it is expected, operate the loop line between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges, and also the new line up Broadway. On the other hand, the other new East River tunnel, which has already been adopted by the Public Service Commission, but has not yet received the assent of the Board of Estimate, will be assigned to the Interborough in connection with its new Seventh Avenue line. This starts at Greenwich Street and runs in a southeasterly direction under Morris Street to get to Whitehall Street. As it reaches almost the edge of the docks it turns almost at right angles to a northeasterly direction, and cuts under the East River to Montague Street, up which street it will run till it makes a connection with the present Interborough Subway in Brooklyn about Fulton Street.

In announcing to the Board of Estimate their selection of the William, Beaver, and Clark Street route of the new B. R. T. subway, the Public Service Commission discusses two other possible solutions. It was suggested that instead of the Beaver-Clark Street tunnel, either a tunnel running under Liberty Street and Maiden Lane to Pineapple or Clark Streets, should be built, or four tracks should be placed in Whitehall Street, two for the B. R. T. and two for the Interborough, which would branch into two two-track lines up Montague Street and Pineapple or Clark Streets, respectively.

The Liberty Street-Maiden Lane route was rejected largely because of the narrowness of these thoroughfares and the difficulty and cost of construction past large abutting building resting on floating foundations. Moreover, it would have been necessary to build the subway twenty feet above the high water mark, and this would make the operation extremely costly. The four-track plan for Whitehall Street had the advantage of bringing both the B. R. T. and the Interborough lines to the extreme end of Manhattan, but it would have meant a long and costly tunnel under the East River in order to reach Clark Street and serve the Brooklyn Heights district, and would have involved the extension of the William Street line for five blocks mainly under private property. The additional cost of this line is estimated at $2,000,000.

How the Tunnels Hook Up.

By the lay-out of the East River tunnels now recommended by the Public Service Commission, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will get a line from the centre of the business district of Brooklyn to Bowling Green, and thence curving up Trinity Place to Church Street it will reach Broadway at Vesey Street. Moreover, it will be able to operate trains by the William Street extension of the loop around two circles. One of these will use the Williamsburg Bridge to reach Manhattan and will come the full length of the extended loop line to get back to Brooklyn by the tunnel laid out yesterday, and the other will connect with the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, line by the Manhattan Bridge and will use the loop line from Canal Street south to the new tunnel. By this means, the necessity of sending trains from the loop to the Brooklyn Bridge by a grade, which has always seemed questionable to practical engineers, will be obviated.

On the other hand, supposing the Board of Estimate gives the Whitehall Street-Montague Street tunnel to the Interborough, the new Seventh Avenue subway will have a switch to the Battery from Morris Street, in much the same way as the present Subway has a switch to South Ferry, and Seventh Avenue passengers will be carried through the new tunnel direct to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and thence to the present Subway terminus at Atlantic Avenue. The public Service Commission points out in its communication to the Board of Estimate that it had first thought of connecting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tunnel with Atlantic Avenue, and that it will be still possible to do so, if the traffic demands it in the future.

Borough President McAneny would not discuss the Public Service Commission's plans yesterday, as he said he had not yet studied them. He spent several hours yesterday with Col. Timothy Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, going over the plans.

Maltbie "Insubordinate."

The resolution for the discontinuance of the work on Section 6, referred to at the outset here, was introduced by Commissioner Eustis. As soon as it had been read Commissioner Maltbie, who has always contended that if the city built the triborough route there would be no lack of people willing to operate it, asked:

"How do you know the city could not make use of the entire Broadway-Lexington Avenue line? No contracts have been made for operation as yet."

Chairman Willcox explained that an agreement had been reached substantially, and Commissioner Eustis said that Frank Hedley, Vice President of the Interborough, had informed him that his company could not make any use of the subway below the junction with its present line. Commissioner Cram, who has always opposed the dual subway plan, as he voted for the resolution, remarked to Commissioner Maltbie:

"I am surprised at your insubordination."

Only Commissioner Maltbie voted against the resolution. The Bradley contract for the section was for $3,634,213, and the city has so far expended $128,780 on it.

In the afternoon the commission held a public hearing on the proposed route starting from Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, running under the East River by a tunnel to East New York. A list of twenty-two organizations in favor of the project was read, and Herman Gohlinghorst, President of the Ridgewood Heights Association, said that there was no objection to an elevated road in the Eastern District, and that Wyckoff Avenue would be the best for the purpose. The Eastern District Subway League also handed in a petition with 25,000 names in favor of the proposal, but a number of property owners on Wyckoff Avenue objected to an elevated road.

Commissioner Williams explained that even with using elevated construction the line would cost $15,000,000, and there was no chance of getting a subway, and urged that much of the $30,000,000 to be spent on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Broadway line should be considered as spent for Brooklyn and not Manhattan. Nevertheless, the dispute between those who wanted an elevated line and those who declared for a subway or nothing became exceedingly warm.

ASKS $1,570,000 FOR HARBOR

Stimson Urges Congress to Approve Plan for Relieving Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Improvements costing $1,570,000 to relieve the congestion in New York Harbor and accommodate the manoeuvring of vessels like the Lusitania and Gigantic, are urged in a report transmitted to Congress to-day by Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Bixby, Chief of Engineers. The report was called for several years ago in a River and Harbor act, which directed the army engineers to make a survey of the Hudson River along the front of New York City, with the view to widening and deepening the channel.

"The improvement desired," says the letter of Gen. Bixby, transmitting the report of Col. William W. Black, the division engineer in charge of harbor work at New York City, 'is increase in depth in parts of the Hudson River to meet the requirements of the large transatlantic steamers which ply as far up as Twenty-third Street, and the large freight steamers which ply above that point.

"The district officer presents a plan for dredging a channel 800 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water off Ellis Island to Newark Street, Hoboken; deepening an irregular shaped shoal off Hamburg Avenue to a depth of 40 feet; dredging a channel 550 feet wide and 26 feet deep along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront; removing an irregular shaped shoal on the east side of the river between West Nineteenth and West Thirty-second Streets to a depth of 40 feet, and removing a rock near the Battery and an obstruction near Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at a total cost of $1,570,000.

"These estimates are based on the supposition that the construction work will, as now seems desirable and advantageous, be prosecuted under a first appropriation of $200,000 in cash and a contract authorization for $250,000 additional and subsequent appropriations, with a view to completion of the entire project in five years."

In his report, under date of March 4, 1912, on the survey of the Hudson, Col. Black in part says:

"During the past few years there has been a very large increase in the commerce on the New Jersey waterfront where these shoals are situated. Extensive wharf and pier construction has been completed at Hoboken, Guttenberg, Shady Side, and Edgewater, and the size of vessels carrying this commerce has increased to beyond the draught permitted by the shoals. The freight handled in the section obstructed by the shoals at Jersey City is estimated at 28,000,000 tons annually, and in the section at and above Guttenberg at 3,200,000 tons.

"Both the inbound and outbound deep draught vessels engaged in the commerce of the harbor are now forced to use the deep water channel on the New York side of the river, and the manoeuvres of these vessels upon arriving at and departing from their berths extend out from the pier head line 550 feet to 1,600 feet. The result is that vessels are crowded and hampered in their movements and in constant danger of serious damage by collision. It is expected that with the opening of the Panama and State barge canals to commerce the traffic in the river and the danger of collision will greatly increase, and that within a few years thereafter the commerce will be of such large amount as to render it imperative to remove the obstructing shoals."

REALTY TRUST HEARINGS END

Court Reserves Decision In Whitestone Foreclosure.

Supreme Court Justice Crane, sitting yesterday in Long Island City, concluded hearings in the suit of William M. Crowe, a bookkeeper of the Realty Trust, to foreclose a mortgage on a tract of the Malba Land Co. at Whitestone, L. I. The company fought the foreclosure of the mortgage on the ground that it was procured by fraud. Justice Crane ordered the counsel in the suit to submit briefs and reserved decision.

Anthony M. Clegg, who as a salesman for the Realty Trust went to New Haven and interested investors of that city in the Ziegler tract at Whitestone, L. I., was a witness yesterday. He admitted that his share of the profits for promoting the scheme were fixed at $100,000. Of this he gave away $40,000 in lumps of $10,000 each to New Haven men who subscribed early and praised the scheme among their fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Clegg denied the story of several previous witnesses that the land appraised by the Ziegler estate at $100,000 and sold to the Malba Land Company for $640,000 had really been transferred for $350,000, and that in addition to taking away $200,000 of the New Haven investors' cash, a $90,000 mortgage had been added under false representations. Mr. Clegg said that he is still heavily interested in the Malba Land Company.

MAY SPEND ZBOROWSKI CASH.

Executor Gets Permission to Pay for English Repairs.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday giving to Henry L. Morris, executor of the estate of the Countess Margaret L. Zborowski, permission to spend $95,802.73 of the funds of the estate in this country for repairs to the Zborowski mansion at Higham, Canterbury, England. The repairs were begun during the life of the Countess, and the English estate was without funds to pay for them, because little of her property was in England when she died. Most of her securities were in this country, where her cash also was on deposit.

The Countess, who was a granddaughter of William Astor, held New York real estate worth $1,361,000, had $1,400,000 in personal property here, and $438,572 on deposit in local banks. The principal beneficiary of her will was her son, Louis, who lived with her at Higham.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Thirteen-year-old Antonio Mariano was held for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of manslaughter. He is accused of having caused the death of William Mather, Jr., 12 years old, on Feb. 28.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Several cases of smallpox in a very mild form at Whitney Point, Broome County, have been reported to the State Health Department. Some of the victims were playing about the streets before the disease was recognized.

DULUTH, Minn.—Three men from the packet freighter North Sea, due to leave on her first trip, perished in the bay yesterday. They were returning to the steamer, and in a heavy fog walked off the pier.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Fire destroyed a hotel, the Methodist Church, about fifteen dwellings, and a dozen barns at Locke, twenty-one miles south of Auburn, early yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A number of Princeton alumni, headed by President John G. Hibben of the University, arrived here yesterday for the first meeting in the South of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs. The entertainment programme for President Hibben included a breakfast by the local alumni, luncheon at the Golf and Country Club, and a smoker last night by members of the Hermitage Club.

MACON, Ga.—It is believed that some one deliberately tried to wreck the Dixie Flyer, which ran into an open switch in the Central of Georgia yards here early yesterday. The flyer's engineer and fireman were hurt. John Wall of Atlanta, the engineer, reports having seen a man run from the switch.

NEENAH, Wis.—When Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rusch were divorced in the Circuit Court here on Thursday Mrs. Rusch received a cemetery lot valued at $10 as her share of the property. The couple had been married fifty-five years and have ten children.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Unable to obtain a divorce from either of his two wives, Peter Sharp is living happily with both at his home here, according to his attorney. Sharp married his first wife more than forty years ago, but became separated from her in the Chicago fire. Believing her dead thirty years later he married again. Last Summer he learned that his first wife was still alive, and since then he and both wives have lived together.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—A. D. Poachout, a Wells Fargo Express messenger, is under arrest, charged with being a confederate of Ben Gilbert, a Globe Express messenger also under arrest, accused of the theft of $14,000 from the Globe Express office here on April 19. The money was consigned from Salt Lake City to a coal camp at Somerset, Col.

LADING BILL FRAUDS LAID TO RAILROADS

Their Laxity in Handling Bills May Cause a Financial Crisis, Says L. E. Pierson.

ALSO BLAMES STATE LAWS

Urges Uniform Legislation Making All Roads Responsible for Bills Signed by Their Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—That the continued laxity in the handling of bills of lading by the railroads is likely to precipitate a serious financial situation almost at any time, was asserted to-day by Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Irving National Exchange Bank of New York before the Louisiana Bankers' Association in session here.

Mr. Pierson laid the blame almost entirely on the railroads, who, he said, were blocking proposed changes in the bill of lading laws looking toward the establishment of the bill of lading as a sound and reliable instrument of credit. The stupendous frauds which have been perpetrated in the past by means of the order bill of lading was made possible, Mr. Pierson said, by the conflicting laws of the several States and by the connivance of the agents of the railroads. The railroads have fought all efforts to make them assume the responsibility of the official acts of their agents.

To compel the railroads to be responsible for the fraudulent bill of lading issued by their agents was the reform Mr. Pierson most strongly urged. He pointed out that it was often the custom of some freight agents to sign up and leave an entire pad of blank bills of lading with certain firms. Some agents, he said, give shippers authority to sign the agent's and railroad's names to bills of lading. Many agents also made it a practice to sign bills of lading prior to the receipt of the goods.

Such abuses, Mr. Pierson pointed out, annually cost the shippers, merchants, and banks of the country millions of dollars. To remedy these conditions and establish the business of the country on a sound basis Mr. Pierson urged the prompt passage in all the States of the Bill of Lading act of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the enactment by Congress of legislation which will hold the carriers responsible for bills of lading signed by their agents. Mr. Pierson said that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had ample power to order—not request or recommend—all railroads to issue order bills of lading on a uniform blank, filled out in ink and signed in ink with the stamp of the issuing office. He also advocated the establishment of central checking offices and there use the methods now in use by the Central Bureau on Export Cotton Bills of Lading to check promptly the issue of all export and domestic order bills of lading.

Mr. Pierson strongly approved the bill now before Congress which has been drafted by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws after many years of study. This law is designed not only to be adopted in those States where no bill of lading legislation at present exists, but also to supersede present and incomplete laws which may exist in other States, so that one complete uniform law may be obtained for all the States. All business men should unite, Mr. Pierson said, to urge Congress to pass this law in order to restore confidence in bills of lading as a medium to obtain advances of moneys to finance the great staple crops of the country.

FORM TRACTION SYNDICATE.

Chicago Capitalists Organize to Own Properties in Western States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company, who is interested in the Chicago transportation lines and a number of other utilities corporations elsewhere, has announced that he and his friends are forming a corporation for the purpose of organizing and owning a number of public service enterprises.

The new company, which is to be known as the Middle West Utilities Company, will be incorporated under the laws of an Eastern State and will have a substantial authorized capitalization. To begin with, the new corporation will own properties of the traction, lighting, and power variety in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Mr. Insull says it is his plan to finance his projects in Chicago, and the headquarters of the new corporation will be located here. He announced that $4,000,000 6 per cent. preferred and $8,000,000 common stock of the new enterprise has already been sold, about 25 per cent. in London and the remainder nearly all in this city and in the West.

READING SHORTS SQUEEZED.

This Is the Wall Street Opinion of the Rise to Record Price.

In a sudden increase in activity in Reading shares, which carried the price up to 176½, Wall Street thought it saw yesterday a movement to corner the short interests in the stock. The increase in activity communicated itself to the rest of the list, with the result that the day's trading on the Stock Exchange amounted to 907,000 shares, against 632,000 traded in the day before. Of the total sales, Reading constituted a much larger proportion than any other issue, 227,000 shares, with a par value of $11,350,000 changing hands.

Incidentally, yesterday's spurt carried Reading to its highest price in history. Three years ago the stock sold at 173⅝, which has since remained the high water mark. At that time, however, it was paying but 4 per cent., whereas it is now on a 6 per cent. basis. Although there is but a small part of the $70,000,000 of Reading stock that is not closely held, the issue has long been a speculative favorite, and the small floating supply has made it an easy stock to manipulate.

In connection with yesterday's rise the rumor of an early increase in the dividend rate to 8 per cent. became accepted as a fact in some quarters. Many traders also convinced themselves that there would be a segregation of the Reading's coal assets when the Supreme Court litigation is out of the way. A banker representing a very large interest in Reading said that there were no prospective developments within the company to account for the recent rise, and that George F. Baer was against another increase in the dividend, at least at this time. A quarterly payment of 1½ per cent. has just been made, and the board will not act on the next declaration for several weeks.

At its high price yesterday Reading was selling 25 points above its quotation at the beginning of this year. There has been a considerable short interest in the stock in recent weeks, and some of the brokers said that a successful effort to force the shorts to buy had brought about the advance of more than 7 points in the past two days. A broker who bought 10,000 shares soon after the opening on Thursday said that it was not delivered until twenty-four hours after the specified time, indicating that the sellers had trouble in borrowing the certificates.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Still Higher—Course Grains Sag—Cotton Alarms Allayed.

Wheat advanced excitedly with continuation of unfavorable crop reports, making new high levels and closing at the advance. Corn reacted on considerable profit taking and quieter cash situation. Oats were dull and steady. Provisions were active and very strong, advancing with heavy trading to further high levels on apprehension of decreasing supplies of live stock. Cotton showed easy undertone on the continuance of generally favorable weather conditions. Showers were reported and indicated for some sections, but there was less alarm manifested. Cottonseed oil was again excited and substantially higher with active short covering and further speculative buying, encouraged to some extent by provisions and grain.

WHEAT.

Wheat developed into a runaway market, advancing 2c to 3c from the low of the day, and closed at the extreme prices at gains of 1½c to 2c a bushel, compared with the final of the preceding day. For a short time early there was considerable hesitation and some evidence of pressure. The offerings were absorbed, however, and about midday prices began to advance, enormous buying developing as the market went through the previous high, carrying the price up in an excited manner in the afternoon with very heavy trading in all markets. There seemed to be no new development of a serious nature, only the markets were prepared to accept the bull news at its face value and discredit the bear news. There were reports of unfavorable character from Kansas and Nebraska, but none of a more serious nature than those heretofore received. A claim was made that a report on the possible supply of straw from the Central West to a large straw board concern indicated barely ½ to ⅔ of last year's results. There were showers in the Missouri Valley and Northwest, in the sections where there has been a little complaint of dry weather. Statistics were delayed and for a time there was wire trouble owing to the storm which has been moving across the lake. American exports for the week were 3,170,000 bushels against 1,680,000 bushels last year; Indian, 360,000 bushels against 536,000 bushels; Australian, 880,000 bushels against 960,000 bushels, and Argentine 4,496,000 bushels against 2,120,000 bushels. The indications for the world's exports were for a total of 11,570,000 bushels, compared with 17,824,000 bushels last week. English markets were lower, while Berlin was strong and decidedly higher. The Modern Miller crop report was considered bullish, reiterating previous advices. Cash wheat was nominal with No. 2 Red, $1.22 f. o. b. New York; No. 2 Hard Winter, $1.25¾; No. 1 Northern, opening of navigation, $1.26½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.13¼. Exporters reported four loads of Manitoba.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—Trading was less active and prices were relatively heavy. There was some stuff on the market all day, particularly in the May delivery and final prices were ½c to 1c net lower, due, it was reported, to selling of May and buying of later deliveries. Very little attention was paid to the corn market owing to the excitement in wheat and provisions. American exports of corn were only 76,000 bushels, against 784,000 bushels last year; Argentine, 782,000 bushels, against none. Cash corn was nominal with No. 2 quoted at 80½c f. o. b.

OATS.—Trading was quiet, the market closing about unchanged for the day. Prices were influenced a little by the strength in wheat, but the weather conditions were not unfavorable and the reports of favorable progress in seeding in Iowa, Nebraska and the Northwest caused buyers to hesitate. Cash oats were firm with Standards and No. 3 White, 64c, No. 2 White 64½c.

PROVISIONS.

Record quotations were reached in the provision market with very heavy trading. Prices opened up on general buying orders, advanced steadily, and closed at about the extreme at 30 to 35 points advance on lard, 15 to 17½ advance on ribs, and 67c advance on pork. Receipts of hogs were disappointingly small at the Western packing points; live hogs were generally higher, while the steady advance in values of late uncovered a good many stop orders, bringing with the advance quite a large demand from provision interests generally. The trade seems to be accepting the reports on the live stock supply of the country as indicating much smaller supplies later in the season.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	..	..	..	$1.20½
July	$1.15½	$1.17½	$1.14⅞	1.15¼
September	..	..	..	1.11⅝
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	10.95@11.00	10.65
May	..	..	10.95@11.00	10.65
July	..	..	11.20@11.30	10.88
September	..	..	11.55@11.65	11.22

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—				
May	1.14	1.15⅝	1.14	1.14¼
July	1.10	1.12⅝	1.09⅝	1.10¼
September	1.06	1.08½	1.05⅞	1.06¼
Corn—				
May	80¾	80⅞	79⅝	80⅜
July	78	78	77½	77⅝
September	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Oats—				
May	57⅞	58	57⅞	57⅜
July	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅜
September	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44½
Lard—				
May	10.55	10.87½	10.55	10.50
July	10.75	11.02½	10.75	10.70
September	10.97½	11.27½	10.97½	10.90
October	11.07½	11.32½	11.07½	11.00
Ribs—				
May	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.02½
July	10.35	10.47½	10.35	10.30
September	10.52½	10.70	10.52½	10.50
Pork—				
May	18.60	19.05	18.60	18.50
July	18.90	19.35	18.90	18.80
September	18.97	19.50	18.97½	18.92½
October	..	..	..	18.37½

COTTONSEED OIL.

It was another day of frenzied buying and extraordinary advances were recorded. There was evidence of forced covering of shorts, due partly to the exhaustion of marginal accounts, and it was reported that one small concern was temporarily financially embarrassed. Stop-loss orders on the short side were uncovered, with those interests recently opposing the market stampeded. The impressive advance in the lard market was again instrumental in the violent upturn, while the anxiousness to obtain crude was illustrated in the advance of about 3c per gallon over night at the South, the market now being quoted at 6c per gallon at all points. Sentiment seems more mixed, but pending the restoration of normal trading conditions and a cessation of the buying wave which seems to be in progress in grain, provisions, and oil, there is little inclination to antagonize the advance. There is some talk of consuming inquiry being interfered with by the uprush of values, but bulls reiterate their previous claims of this being only a momentary factor, as the shortage has already been created by the enormous forward sales indulged in during the early part of the season. There was a fair setback from the high quotations, due to a quieter demand from shorts and profit-taking sales, this latter inspired to some extent by the rapidity of the upward movement.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.71
April	..	..	6.95	6.72
May	7.15	6.85	7.03	6.75
June	..	..	7.02	6.84
July	7.17	7.05	7.11	6.89
August	7.32	7.17	7.23	6.96
September	7.32	7.18	7.19	6.99
October	7.35	7.17	7.18	6.96
November	6.81	6.80	6.70	6.71

COTTON.

Resiliency noticeable during yesterday's session was at a minimum, and the level of values was constantly below the finals of the previous day. The volume of offerings tended to assume larger proportions on the small upturn, and this accounted for the opening losses of from 5 to 7 points being enlarged upon, to an average of over 20 points at the end of the day. Influential in the liquidation was the more favorable weather than had been anticipated, as neither the early weather map nor the detailed weather advices disclosed the moisture which was privately reported to be falling during Thursday afternoon.

Similar reports were received during yesterday's late session, with rain falling at various Southern points, according to the dispatches, but the effect of these reports was not observed in stemming the downward trend of the list. The weather was cloudy through the South and temperatures high, with the official forecast for the Eastern belt indicating showers, but it seemed as though many had come to the conclusion that following almost a week of favorable weather the precipitation, if light and not incessant, would not be particularly damaging. No precipitation was indicated for the Western belt by the official prediction.

Notices for about 30,000 bales circulated during the day, but these had little depressing effect. Prominent spot concerns were purchasing the May option in the local market, selling July at times as a hedge. The warehouse stock is now 3,000 bales greater than last year at New York, when 136,000 bales were in store, although the certificated stock is only 121,000 bales, against 131,000 a year ago. Obviously, with the May delivery substantially below a parity with values through the South, the outlook for heavy tenders during the balance of the month is not bright unless there should be a partial readjustment, affording a more satisfactory basis for the delivery of some of the less desirable cotton now held by the factors.

The Liverpool market was a shade under expectations yesterday, although spot sales were larger abroad, amounting to 14,000 bales. Foreigners were sellers in this market, and at intervals there was a persistent stream of selling for Wall Street account, while New Orleans displayed relative weakness. The weekly statistics contained little new feature. The into-sight, given at 140,000 bales, was slightly larger than looked for. Since Sept. 1 the into-sight amounts to 14,737,000 bales, against 11,285,000 a year ago. Spinners' takings for the week were 279,000 bales, practically the same as last week and comparing with 187,000 last year. The visible decreased 132,000 bales, against a reduction of 125,000 last year, and now aggregate 5,812,000 bales, against 2,639,000 bales last year.

Southern spot markets were generally unchanged, although a less urgent demand is suggested by the smaller sales. At New York, middlings were 11.75c. The Journal of Commerce issued reports from correspondents on Georgia and Alabama, with a large reduction in acreage claimed in Georgia, but it was admitted that the situation had not been far enough advanced to warrant definite information. A smaller use of fertilizer was claimed for Alabama.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	11.40	11.40	11.25@11.27	11.41
May	11.42	11.20	11.20@11.27	11.44
June	11.45	11.45	11.32@11.34	11.52
July	11.58	11.40	11.40@11.43	11.61
August	11.61	11.41	11.41@11.43	11.61
September	11.62	11.43	11.44@11.45	11.63
October	11.70	11.51	11.51@11.52	11.74
November	11.69	11.61	11.52@11.54	11.73
December	11.79	11.61	11.61@11.62	11.83
January	11.72	11.58	11.56@11.57	11.74
February	11.65	11.65	11.56@11.57	11.77
March	11.81	11.62	11.62@11.63	11.84

COFFEE.

Coffee interest was again centred in switchins from May to later positions. Price changes were narrow. The close was unchanged to 3 points advance. Havre was ¼ franc lower for May and ¼ to ½ higher for later months. Hamburg advanced ¼ pfennig. Brazil Rio was 75 reis lower, and Santos was unchanged.

Spot coffee was 14½c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	13.48@13.50	13.45
May	13.54	13.48	13.49@13.50	13.49
June	..	..	13.59@13.60	13.51
July	13.76	13.71	13.72@13.73	13.74
August	..	..	13.79@13.81	13.79
September	13.93	13.85	13.85@13.86	13.83
October	13.83	13.83	13.83@13.84	13.89
November	..	..	13.82@13.83	13.80
December	13.87	13.82	13.81@13.82	13.78
January	..	..	13.80@13.81	13.79
February	13.81	13.80	13.80@13.81	13.78
March	13.90	13.84	13.84@13.85	13.81

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 33½c; extras, 33c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 30½@31½c; thirds, 28@29c; State dairy tubs, finest, 32@32½c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 24@27c; process, specials, 27@27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts 25½@26c; seconds, 24@25c; factory, current make, firsts, 25½c; seconds, 24½c; thirds, 22@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23½@24c; No. 3, 21@23c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, current make, white, specials, 16c; colored, 16c; white, average fancy, 15¾c; colored, 15½@15¾c; undergrades, 15@15½c; State, skims, current make, white, specials, 11½@12c; colored, 11¼@12c; choice, 10@11c; fair, 9@9¾c; undergrades, 7@8c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22@22½c; firsts, storage packed, 21@22c; firsts, regular packings, 19¾@21c; seconds, 19¼@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19c; dirties, 18@18½c; checks, 15@17½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 24@25c; Western, 19@23c; Kentucky and Tennessee, 18@22c; far Southern, 18@20c; goose eggs, 25@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fancy, large, new laid, 23c; selected whites, fair to good, 22@22½c; Western, gathered, whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 21½@22c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 20½@21c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, April 2, 1912.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 28) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable June 1, 1912, out of surplus net income, to holders of the said COMMON Stock registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on April 30, 1912. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

American Bank Note Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ending May 14th, 1912, has been declared, payable May 15th, 1912, to holders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1912.

The Common Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 1st, and remain closed until 9 A. M., May 16th.

GEO. H. DAFNORTH, Secretary.
New York, April 25th, 1912.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD NOTES DUE MAY 1, 1912.

The principal of these notes and the interest coupons maturing May 1, 1912, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and surrender of such notes and coupons at the office of THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
By GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, April 24th, 1912.
118TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record April 29th, 1912.

W. B. NOBLE, Cashier.

AMERICAN UTILITIES COMPANY.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the AMERICAN UTILITIES COMPANY will be paid on May 10, 1912, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on April 30, 1912.

J. P. CAREY, Secretary.
April 19, 1912.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, April 18, 1912.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable May 27, 1912, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, April 27, 1912.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due May 1, 1912, from Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds and Refunding and Extension Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, 25 Broad Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Michigan Central Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the FIRST THURSDAY AFTER THE FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 23d day) of MAY, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and to authorize the guaranty by that company of the principal and interest of consolidated mortgage bonds of The Canada Southern Railway Company to the aggregate amount of not exceeding $40,000,000 provided for in the lease of the Canada Southern Railway to The Michigan Central Railroad Company, dated August 15th, 1903, of which $22,500,000 are proposed to be presently issued and guaranteed for the purpose of refunding the first and second mortgage bonds of The Canada Southern Railway Company (amounting to $20,000,000) which mature January 1st, 1913, and March 1st, 1913, respectively, and to cover the cost of improvements made and to be made to its property; to authorize The Michigan Central Railroad Company to join in The Canada Southern Railway Company's mortgage to secure said consolidated bonds so as to cover its leasehold interest in that property, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, **May 14, 1912**, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, viz.: (1) To authorize the pledge by Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the whole or any part of its holdings of the capital stock of subsidiary companies to secure the guaranty by said Corporation of the payment of the principal and interest of five per cent. 30-year mortgage bonds of Bethlehem Steel Company or an issue limited to $50,000,000, and to approve the purchase and sale of some of said bonds by said Corporation; and (2) to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of the capital stock of said Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, May 3, 1912, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 15, 1912.

Dated Newark, N. J., April 24, 1912.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, April 25th, 1912.

To the Stockholders of The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1

Reading 176⅛

Highest in Its History.

OUR BOOKLET

Reading & Segregation

Explains in a clear, concise manner (1) what assets the Reading has for distribution; (2) why it must distribute them among its stockholders; (3) what this distribution will mean to the stockholders in dollars and cents.

Since we issued this booklet, January 20, Reading has advanced far more than any other active stock on the list.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Operations Centre Upon Reading, Which Rises 6 Points—Small Changes in Most Stocks.

TRADING IS VERY ACTIVE

March Railroad Earnings Irregular—Little Heed Paid to Passage of Money Trust Inquiry Resolution.

One-quarter of yesterday's total transactions on the Stock Exchange was given over to a violent movement in Reading which carried that stock some 6 points above Thursday's closing figure. Several of the other coal shares also were strong though by no means so conspicuously as Reading but it was nowhere argued that the rise in Reading was solely attributable to the good news of the settlement of the demands which the miners had made on the anthracite operators. There was a degree of speculative excitement in the movement in Reading which lessened the influence which the rapid rise in this stock had upon the rest of the market which, though it generally showed some advance displayed no disposition whatever to accept the leadership of Reading in the head-long advance which the day's operations brought about in that stock. It was natural that an advance of nearly 9 points in two days should have brought again into currency the suggestion of an impending distribution to the Company's stockholders, but so far as any evidence appeared the revival of this report was due merely to the feeling that it was necessary to offer an explanation for the action of the stock. There were those, too, who talked about discomfiture to the short interest in the stock because of difficulty in borrowing it, but this difficulty seemed to be much exaggerated by those who offered this as the explanation of the advance. From whatever point of view the movement in Reading be viewed the fact remains that the market as a whole profited very little by it if, indeed, it was not harmed. So far as the influence upon the coal stocks of the settlement of the miners' demand is concerned, the belief has prevailed all along that if a strike was avoided by a wage concession to the men this would mean an advance in the price of coal which not only would make up for the additional cost of mining due to higher wages but might even add something to the profits of the coal mining companies. If events should bear out this view of the matter there would be afforded at least one explanation for strength in the shares of the coal roads which have not divorced their coal mining from their railroad operations.

Some indications were afforded yesterday that profit taking was proceeding in some issues lately prominent in the trading under cover of the very rapid rise in Reading, and the much more moderate advances which occurred in some of the other leading issues. The action of the market as a whole established very little connection between the movement on the Stock Exchange and the day's news. Among the routine items of information were the statements of several of the large railroads for the month of March, including the Union and Southern Pacific, both of which showed net losses for that month. There is thus drawn a somewhat sharp contrast between the showing made by the Western railroads and that of the Eastern railroads which have so far reported, which include the Baltimore & Ohio. In the case of the Eastern roads the heavy shipments of coal during March in anticipation of the suspension of mining at the beginning of April naturally served to swell the earnings for that month.

Little attention was paid to the news of the adoption by the House of Representatives of the resolution providing for the "money trust" inquiry along broader and more radical lines than those which it was proposed to follow when the investigation was turned over to several standing committees of the House instead of being placed in the hands of a special committee. The political news of the day merely served to strengthen the view which Wall Street had previously formed regarding the outcome of the contest for the Presidential nomination now under way.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Beet Sugar Co. for dividend on common.
Electrical Securities Co. for dividend on preferred.
Georgia, Southern & Florida Railway for dividend on first and second preferred.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Co. for dividend.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, four, five, and six months, and 4@4⅛ per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months maturity.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3¼ per cent., off 1-16 per cent. Paris, 3 per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3⅝ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $318,870,164; balances, $13,186,918; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $127,834.

The local banks lost $9,795,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8710.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 3-16 plus 1-32; check, 95⅛ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.18⅜ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.35; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.20⅝ less 3-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8420; 90 days, $4.83.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84; 90 days, $4.82⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21½; 90 days, 5.22½ less ¼.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94½.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94⅛.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 3-16d higher in London, at 28d per ounce, and ⅜c higher in New York, at 60¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, '62, f'chg.	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s..Sept., '60, f'chg.	101½	101¼	101¼	101½
4½s..Mc., '30-60, f'chg.	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4½s..Nov., '57, f'chg.	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s..May, '57, f'chg.	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s..Nov., '17, f'chg.	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102½
4½s..May, '17, f'chg.	101⅞	...	101⅞	...
4s ..May, '59, f'chg.	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s ..Nov., '58, f'chg.	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s ..May, '57, f'chg.	99¾	100	99¾	101
4s ..Nov., '55-6, reg.	99	99½	98¾	99½
4s ..Nov., '36, reg.	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¾
3½s..Nov., '54, f'chg.	86½	87	86¼	87¼
3½s..May, '54, coup.	86½	87	86¼	87¼
3½s..Nov., '50-54, reg.	86¾	87	86¾	87¼
3½s..Nov., '41, reg...	88	89	88	89

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Harriman Roads in March.

Both the Harriman roads reported decreases in their gross revenues for March, but the losses were comparatively small and created little interest when they became known. Furthermore, both roads had to record another decrease in net, although the Southern Pacific effected a saving in its operating costs. The Union Pacific's net for the month was $1,661,000, a decrease of $479,000. This company entered its ninth month with total net earnings of $24,320,000, a decrease of $3,740,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Even if this decrease is not lowered in the three remaining months, the surplus for the fiscal year will be well above the requirements for the 10 per cent. dividend. The Southern Pacific's March net carried a decrease of only $214,000, making its total decrease for the year to date $2,747,000.

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Reading's Progress.

Stock market prices are sometimes based on dividends, but not always. It is hard to explain the disparity often found between two issues of apparently equal security, but different dividend rates. For instance, on Thursday Lehigh Valley, which pays 10 per cent., was closely pushed by Reading, which pays but six. Reading opened with a slight advantage, its first sale being made at 167⅝, whereas Lehigh Valley's first sale was made at 167½. Both issues made their low point for the day at 167½, but by 3 o'clock Reading had forged ahead, and closed at 169⅝. The 10 per cent. issue closed the day at 168¾. Yesterday Reading got out of the Lehigh's class and gradually passed Union Pacific. These two issues sold on the same level for much of the day, but at the close Reading had outstripped the Harriman issue. It closed at 175, as against a last price of 173⅜ for Union Pacific.

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Favorable Bank Clearings.

Better business over the country at large is reflected in the statistics of bank clearings at the leading money centres. The total clearings for the week are $2,850,653,808, according to Dun's compilation, which is a gain of 17.3 per cent. over the same week last year and of 8 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1910. Notwithstanding a duller stock market in New York, exchanges here increased 20.6 per cent. over 1911 and 6 per cent. over two years ago. Dun's says: "This undoubtedly indicates that business in ordinary commercial channels continues to make satisfactory progress. The exhibit by the cities outside the leading centre is also very favorable, the total showing an increase of 11.5 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively, over the two previous years, while the large gains at a large number of the more important manufacturing and industrial points indorse the reports of expanding business that have been received from many different sources.

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Stocks at Highest Prices.

Some of the stocks which made high records yesterday are at the highest prices in their history. Twenty-nine made high records for the year and of these American Beet Sugar, American Can, American Writing Paper preferred, Canadian Pacific, Central Railroad of New Jersey, General Chemical, Mexican Petroleum, New York State Railways, Reading, Standard Milling, common and preferred, and United States Rubber, twelve in all, made the highest prices they have ever touched. Mexican Petroleum and New York State Railways have had, however, only a few weeks' history on the Stock Exchange. United States Rubber had made its previous high record in 1906.

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Silver at Highest Since 1907.

An advance of 3-16 pence an ounce in the London market yesterday, putting bar silver at 28 pence an ounce with a corresponding New York quotation of 60.75 cents, puts the metal at the highest level it has touched since Oct. 26, 1907. Authorities on the silver market attributed its strength to the clearing up of the Chinese situation, the prospect of the final settlement of the Chinese loan and the inference that the Chinese Government's coinage programme, interrupted by the revolution, is likely now to be carried out.

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Stock Market Averages.

The averages of twenty-five typical railroad and twenty-five industrial stocks on the Exchange swung yesterday at levels a little more than half a point higher than on Thursday. Both groups closed proportionately higher than on Friday, but quite a bit below the highest of the day. New high records for the year so far were made by both classes of stocks. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thurs., Apr. 25	95.49	94.80	95.15	95.36
Friday, April 26	96.34	95.31	95.72	95.66

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Apr. 26.	Low. Feb. 1.
†Years' range	91.43	96.34	88.74

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thurs., April 25	70.55	69.66	70.10	70.33
Friday, April 26	71.18	70.30	70.74	70.64

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Apr. 26.	Low. Feb. 1*.
†Year's range	64.00	71.18	61.47

*Also on Feb. 27.

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thurs., Apr. 27	93.28	92.78	93.03	92.82
Friday, April 28	93.32	92.79	93.05	93.26

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. Feb. 6.	Low. Apr. 24.
†Year's range	91.79	97.49	91.47

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thurs., Apr. 27	64.71	64.20	64.45	64.29
Friday, April 28	65.00	64.41	64.70	64.92

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. Feb. 6.	Low. Apr. 24.
†Year's range	62.95	67.17	62.94

	High.	Low.
Full year's range, 1911.	June 10.	Sept. 25.
Railroads	99.20	84.40
Industrials	68.97	54.74

†To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	April 25.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rects., customs	$1,081,685	$22,200,566	$254,527,334
Internal rev..	787,088	18,832,821	238,452,095
Corporation tax	97,040	472,918	3,650,184
Miscellaneous..	68,477	3,513,713	43,148,898
Total receipts..	2,034,872	45,080,019	$539,787,513
Expenditures...	2,330,930	49,808,707	554,448,152
Deficit	296,058	4,728,688	14,660,639

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $61,639,944; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,251,728.

The total balance in general fund was $123,119,432.

CURB. RULINGS.

The Listing Committee of the Curb Association has approved the application by Lehman Brothers for the listing of $30,000,000 common stock and $15,000,000 preferred stock of the B. F. Goodrich Company. This is a preliminary listing under agreement to furnish information relating to the company as soon as organization is complete and accountants prepare the statements. The stock will be traded in "when, if, and as issued."

The Curb Association has ruled that on and after May 6 all trades in American Marconi old stock be ex rights, except for cash, on May 6. All assignments of rights must be stamped by the Corporate Trust Company, 17 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in order to be good delivery. These assignments must be made in blank. No date of settlement of "when issued" contracts has so far been fixed.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading in Other Cities Shows Strength in Local Issues.

COPPERS UP IN BOSTON

Booth Fisheries the Feature in Chicago—United Gas Improvement Makes New High Record.

Trading in other cities yesterday was generally active and strong.

In Baltimore the declaration of an initial dividend of 1½ per cent. on United Railways resulted in a rush of buying orders for the stock, which rose to the highest price in a dozen years. An early dividend payment had been expected for some weeks, but no one looked for more than 1 per cent. Other issues of the United Railways were also affected, and gains were made by the notes and the income bonds.

In Boston trading increased in breadth and volume, and prices moved up, notably in copper specialties. American Zinc rose 1⅜ to 51¾, later dropping to 30⅝, with over 6,500 shares dealt in. Granby contributed 3,000 in the same time, rising 2¾ more, to 60¼ and holding practically at the best. Quincy reached 93 on unusually active dealings; Calumet & Hecla reached 497, Copper Range 65, Mayflower 184, Old Colony 113¾, Osceola 119½, St. Mary's 63½. Tamarack touched 46½, and Butte and Superior receded ⅞ to 36⅛, selling ex-rights; Indiana eased ⅝ to 21⅞. Other mining stocks were firm generally, with well distributed interest. Sugar was bought actively, and American Telephone was in good demand. Investment shares generally were strong. There was recession to some extent late in the day on profit-taking with the usual concomitant of quieter and narrower dealings.

In Chicago Booth Fisheries shares were the feature. The preferred issue closed at 88⅝, a net advance of 2¾ points, while the common at 54 closed 2 points up. National Carbon was another feature in a rise of 5 points over yesterday. Fractional gains prevailed in Sears-Roebuck and American Can common and preferred. People's Gas sold off 1¾ points. Considerable strength was developed in the early trading, Sears-Roebuck common again being a feature, advancing nearly a point, while Illinois Brick was active without much change in prices. There was some realizing on American Can common, which depressed prices fractionally. Offerings of United Boxboard stock were freely made. The time for depositing the stock under the plan of reorganization ended yesterday, and, according to members of the committee, there will be no further extension.

In Philadelphia there was an unusually broad and active session, and local stocks displayed noteworthy strength during the greater part of the day's trading. Probably in point of general interest, United Gas Improvement attracted most attention, selling up to a new high record for the year 80¾. Electric Storage Battery, the Asphalts, Lake Superior, Lehigh Navigation, and Union Traction all moved up. Of the arbitrage group Reading was the leader, rising above 87 on heavy buying. In the afternoon Lehigh Navigation extended its earlier advance, going to 91, an overnight rise of 1¼.

In Pittsburgh Pure Oil common was the active feature. The declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. was evidently a disappointment to some speculative holders as the stock was depressed from 11¼ to 10½ on rather liberal selling. Westinghouse Air Brake was strong, rallying 2¼ additional from 167½ to 169¾. Electric common reflected the rise in New York by selling up to 88¾, but lost a portion of the gain. Crucible steels were steady.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Aug. & Aiken pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Balt. Trust	165	165	165
25	Cons. Power	112	112	112
55	Cons. Power pf.	112	112	112
5	Fidelity & Deposit	150	150	150
1,045	G. B. S. Brewing	5¼	4¾	5¼
210	Hous. Oil, com. tr.cfs.	10	10	10
55	Int. & Gt. N. com.	51	51	51
5	Maryland Casualty	97	97	97
200	Seaboard Air Line	26½	26½	26¾
650	Seaboard Air Line pf.	53½	52⅝	53
8,790	United Rys.	23½	23	23¼
5	U. S. Fidelity	182½	182½	182½

BONDS.

$1,000	Atl. & Blr. 4s	88	88	88
1,000	Balt. Electric 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
10,000	Balt. City 4s, 1957	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	Col. & Green. 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75¼	75¼	75¼
10,000	Cons. Coal ref. 5s	93¾	93½	93¾
1,000	Cons. Gas 5s	100	100	100
4,000	Cons. Gas 4½s, 1918	99⅜	99¼	99¼
3,000	C. Co., Fla., 6s (wrts.)	96	96	96
3,000	City of Tac. G. R. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Detroit United 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
27,000	Fair. & Cl. Tr. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
22,000	G. R. S. Brewing 4s	55	54½	54½
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	18½	18	18
1,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2,000	Ga. & Pac. 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
1,000	Manchester Water 5s	103½	103½	103½
10,000	Nor. & Por. Trc. 5s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	100	100	100
10,000	N. O., M. & C. 1st 6s	92	92	92
2,000	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	105	105	105
2,000	Sou. Car. 4½s	102	102	102
1,000	United Rys. notes	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	90¼	90	90
66,000	United Rys. inc.	66¾	66¼	66¼
15,000	United Rys. 4s	85¼	85⅛	85⅛

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Boston & Albany	218	217	218
71	Boston Elevated	129	128⅝	129
27	Boston & Maine	100¼	100	100¼
1	Boston & Maine pf.	143	143	143
28	Boston & Providence	288½	288½	288½
165	Mass. Electric	20¾	20½	20½
680	Mass. Elec. pf. fr. war.	20	19	19½
48	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138	137½	138
45	Old Colony	183½	182	183½
20	Union Pacific	174½	173⅞	174½
12	West End St. R. R.	84½	84½	84½
12	West E. St. R. R. pf.	101	101	101

TELEPHONE.

953	American	147½	146¾	146¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,341	Am. Ag. Chem.	61¼	60	61¼
57	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
52	Amoskeag	80	80	80
20	Amoskeag pf.	104	104	104
155	Am. Pneu. pf.	14¼	14	14¼
1,851	Am. Sugar	130	127½	130
150	Am. Sugar pf.	123	123½	123
40	Am. Woolen pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	A. G. & W. I. pf.	15	15	15
110	East Boston Land	14¼	14	14¼
8	Edison	291	291	291
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec. rts.	127	127	127
13	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	86	86	86
11	General Elec.	171½	170½	170½
20	Mass. Gas	89½	89½	89½
5	Mass. Gas. pf.	97	97	97
10	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	101	101	101
80	North Texas Elec.	100	100	100
40	Pullman	161¼	161¼	161¼
69	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
235	Torrington	39	39	39
148	United Fruit	189	187½	189½
130	United Shoe Mach.	51½	51½	51½
47	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29½	29½	29½
2,980	U. S. Steel	72⅜	71⅝	72¼
48	U. S. Steel pf.	113½	113¼	113¾
25	Wollaston Land	2⅛	2	2⅛

MINING.

120	Adventure	9½	9½	9½
25	Ahmeek	300	300	300
410	Algomah	7¼	7	7¼
135	Alouez	47	47	47
3,440	Amal. Copper	84¼	83⅝	83⅝
8,858	Am. Zinc	31⅝	30	30⅝
795	Ariz. Commercial	6	5⅝	6
210	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
100	Batopilas	2½	2½	2½
10	Boston & Corbin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,835	Butte & Superior	37	36	36
878	Calumet & Arizona	74	73	73¾
63	Calumet & Hecla	497	493	493
175	Centennial	26½	26	26
1,274	Chino	30½	29¾	29¾
250	Copper Range	65	64¼	64½
310	East Butte	14½	14	14½
70	Franklin	14½	14¼	14¼
410	Giroux	5⅞	5 13-16	5 13-16
3,615	Granby	60¼	57⅞	59
49	Greene-Cananea	9	9	9
890	Hancock	34¼	33½	33½
1,450	Indiana	22⅜	21½	21½
165	Inspiration	19⅜	19¼	19¼
73	Island Creek	46	45	46
10	Island Creek pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
205	Isle Royale	28¼	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
370	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼
870	Lake Copper	46½	45¾	45¾
70	La Salle	7¼	7	7¼
40	Mason Valley	12½	12¼	12¼
1,000	Mayflower	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
430	Miami	25⅛	25¼	25¼
16	Mohawk	65¼	65¼	65¼
180	Nevada Con.	20	19⅝	19⅝
2,750	New Arc.	6	5⅝	5⅝
100	Nipissing	8	7⅞	8
930	North Butte	32⅜	32	32
120	North Lake	8½	8¼	8¼
105	Oilbway	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2,830	Old Colony Mining	11⅜	11⅛	11½
830	Old Dominion	55½	55	55¼
160	Osceola	119½	119	119
498	Quincy	93	92	92½
775	Ray Con.	19⅝	19¼	19¼
200	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
195	Shannon	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,050	St. Mary's Land	63	61	63
175	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
240	Superior Copper	37⅜	37	37
1,810	Tamarack	46½	45	46
150	Trinity	8	7⅞	8
106	Tuolumne	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
865	U. S. Smelters	39¼	38½	39¼
5	U. S. Smelters pf.	49	48¾	48¾
350	Utah Apex	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
1,380	Utah Con.	14½	14	14
150	Utah Copper	64⅛	64	64
1,275	Winona	7	6¾	6½
70	Wolverine	112	112	112
30	Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102	102	102
6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
10,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
15,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100¼	100⅛	100¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	39¼	38½	39⅛
80	American Can pf.	117	117	117
50	American Tel. & Tel.	147¼	147¼	147¼
315	Booth Fisheries	54	52	54
1,132	Booth Fisheries pf.	88⅝	86	88⅝
10	Chi. Elec. Ry. pf.	93	93	93
10	Chi. Rys., Series 1	93	93	93
43	Chi. Rys., Series 2	33½	33½	33½
50	Chi. Rys., Series 3	10	10	10
25	Corn Products	17⅛	17¼	17¼
43	Diamond Match	109	108½	109
295	Illinois Brick	67	66½	66¾
35	McCrum-Howell	24	24	24
415	National Carbon	110	105	110
206	People's Gas	113¾	112	112
2,665	Sears-Roebuck	175¾	172¾	174½
312	Pacific Gas	68⅜	66¼	66⅜
20	Public Service	93⅝	92¾	92¾
245	Public Service pf.	106½	105	105
494	Public Service pf. rts.	1	1	1
50	Rumely pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
110	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
745	United Boxboard	⅞	½	½
325	U. S. Steel	72⅜	71⅞	72½
50	Union Carbide	139½	139	139

BONDS.

$1,000	Com. Edison 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. 4s, B	90	90	90
1,000	Met. gold 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1,000	S. S. El. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Lake St. 5s	89	89	89
2,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
120	Amal. Copper	84¼	84	84¼
22	Cambria Iron	44¼	44	44
1,225	Cambria Steel	44¼	44	44¼
200	Con. Traction of N. J.	76½	76½	76½
636	Electric Storage	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
100	Erie	38	38	38
1,425	General Asphalt	23¼	23	23
745	General Asphalt pf.	67¾	67	67
2	Hunt. & Broad T. pf.	21½	21½	21½
147	Lake Superior	32⅜	31½	31½
232	Lehigh Navigation	91	90	91
661	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	91	90	91
570	Lehigh Valley	85½	84¾	84⅞
100	Lehigh Valley Tran.	11½	11½	11½
3	Little Schuylkill	58	58	58
220	Lehigh Val. Tran. pf.	28	28	28
37	Mine Hill	59¼	59¼	59¼
50	Missouri Pacific	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
756	Pennsylvania R. R.	63	62¾	63
108	Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	100	101
105	Philadelphia Co.	53½	53	53½
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	43¾	43½	43½
4,129	Philadelphia Electric	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
210	Phila. Rapid Tran. ctfs.	23¾	23½	23⅝
33	Phila. Traction	84¼	84	84
10,385	Reading	87 11-16	85 3-16	87½
300	Rock Island	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
638	Tonopah Mining	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
617	Tonopah Belmont	10¼	10¼	10¼
245	Union Traction	50¾	50¾	50¾
3,418	United Gas Imp.	80¼	80	80¼
7,225	U. S. Steel	72⅜	71¾	72
10	Warwick	54½	54½	54½

BONDS.

$5,500	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87
5,000	City 4s, 1940	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Con. Trac., N. J., 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,200	E. & Peo. 4s	89	88	88
2,000	Equitable Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Interstate 4s	63½	63½	63½
2,000	Lehigh Nav. P. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8,000	Lehigh Valley gen. 4s	98⅛	98	98⅛
1,000	Phila. & Erie 4s	100	100	100
1,000	Phila. Co. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, April 26, 1912.

Total sales April 26, 1912..... 907,349
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 46,928,359
Same period last year..... 32,290,516

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Change.
⅞	1	2,275	Allis-Chalmers	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— 1/8
3¼	3⅝	825	Allis-Chalmers pf	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ 1/8
83½	84	50,000	Amalgamat. Cop. x d.	83⅝	84½	83½	84	+ 1/8
61	61½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60	61½	60	60⅞	+ 1/8
70⅝	71	9,300	Am. Beet Sugar x d.	70⅝	71½	70	71	+1
98⅞	99½	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	.90	99	99	99	+1¼
134½	135	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ 1/4
38½	39	24,400	Am. Can	38½	39⅝	38⅜	39	+ 3/8
116½	117	2,000	Am. Can pf	116½	117⅝	116⅞	117	...
60¼	60⅝	3,400	Am. Car & Foundry	60¼	61¼	60½	61	+ 3/8
117⅝	118½	200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	+ 3/8
54⅜	54½	2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅜	54⅞	54	54⅜	+ 1/4
97¼	98	100	Am. Coton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	— 1/4
5⅞	6	700	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ 1/4
27¼	27⅝	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ 3/8
23⅛	23½	200	Am. Ice Securities	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ 1/8
15½	15⅞	1,400	Am. Linseed	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	...
39¼	39⅝	700	Am. Linseed pf.	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	+ 1/4
43⅝	44	2,550	Am. Locomotive	43⅞	44⅝	43½	43½	— 1/4
12¼	13	700	Am. Malt	13	13	12½	12⅞	— 1/8
56½	57½	163	Am. Malt pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
86½	86⅝	12,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85⅞	87	85¾	86½	+ 1/2
108¼	108¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	+ 3/8
87¼	87¾	200	Am. Smelt Sec. pf. B.	87	87	87	87	+ 1/8
130¼	130¼	12,300	Am. Steel Foundries	37	37⅜	37	37	...
121½	123	100	Am. Sugar Refining	127¼	130⅝	127½	130¼	+2⅜
146¾	147½	4,575	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ 1/2
255	259	800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	147	147½	146⅜	146¾	— 5/8
101⅜	102	540	Am. Tobacco	257	260	255¼	255¼	—2⅝
91	91⅞	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new.	102	102¼	101¾	101¾	— 1/8
36½	37	2,000	Am. Woolen pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1
43½	43⅝	3,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	37	37¼	36¾	36¾	+ 1/8
109¼	109¼	8,500	Anaconda Copper Co.	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	+ 1/8
141	141½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	109	109⅝	108⅞	109⅛	+ 1/8
109¼	109⅝	4,800	Atlantic Coast Line	141½	141½	141⅛	141¼	+ 1/4
87⅜	88½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅝	109¾	109¼	109½	+ 3/4
2⅞	2⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	...
38¼	38½	900	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	...
71¼	72½	900	Bethlehem Steel	38⅝	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— 1/8
83⅜	84	4,470	Bethlehem Steel pf.	72½	72½	71⅞	72⅛	— 1/8
143½	144	900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅞	84⅝	83¾	83⅞	...
37⅞	38	500	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144	144	143½	143½	— 1/2
255⅞	256	4,100	Butterick Co.	37	37⅞	37	37⅝	+1/8
...	...	100	Canadian Pacific	255	256	254¾	256	+1½
27¼	27½	3,200	Can. Pac. sub.cf.2d pf.	249	249	249	249	+2
94½	94⅞	200	Central Leather Co.	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27½	— 1/4
880	885	288	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	94¾	94⅞	94½	94½	— 1/4
80	80⅝	7,300	Central R. R. of N. J.	380	382	380	380	+4
35	40	120	Chesapeake & Ohio	70⅞	80⅞	70¾	80⅛	+5
191½	197½	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	40	40	40	40	— 1/4
37¼	37½	500	Chicago Gt. Western	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— 1/4
110½	111	6,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	37½	37⅝	37	37	— 1/4
...	...	8,112	Chi., M. & St. P. Rgts.	111⅛	111⅝	110⅝	110¾	— 1/4
148	144½	2,800	Chi. & Northwestern.	13-32	7-16	13-32	7-16	+1-16
137½	142	250	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	143½	145	143½	144	+ 1/8
29⅝	30	3,300	Chino Copper	137	138	137	138	+3
58	61½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— 1/2
30	30¾	210	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	60	60	60	60	—1½
143¾	144¼	1,150	Consolidated Gas.	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30½	...
16⅞	17	5,750	Corn Products Ref.	144¼	144⅝	144¼	144¼	+ 1/4
84⅜	85½	1,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	+ 1/8
82	86	50	Crex Carpet	84⅝	85	84½	85	...
173	174	700	Delaware & Hudson	85	85	85	85	...
560	564	100	Del., Lack. & West.	174½	174½	174	174	...
32½	33¼	200	Distillers' Securities	563	563	563	563	...
10	10½	200	Duluth, S. S. & A.	33¼	33½	33	33	...
37⅝	37⅞	14,250	Erie	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½	...
55⅝	56	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	...
45⅝	46½	200	Erie 2d pf.	56¼	56⅝	56	56¼	...
...	...	2	Fourth Nat. Bank	457	457	457	457	...
136	138	100	General Chemical	202	202	202	202	...
107	108	10	General Chemical pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	...
170¼	170⅝	900	General Electric	108	108	108	108	...
35	36¼	200	General Motors	170	171¼	170	171	+1¼
73⅜	74½	100	General Motors pf.	35	35	35	35	...
4¼	4⅝	1,800	Goldfield Consol.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ 1/4
132⅞	133	4,700	Great Northern pf.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ 1/8
41⅛	41¾	1,100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	132½	133½	132½	132⅞	...
93	96	260	Homestake Mining	41	41⅝	41	41½	...
130	130½	400	Illinois Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
19⅞	20	3,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	129¼	130⅝	129¼	130⅜	...
58⅝	59	5,200	Inter.-Met. pf.	19⅜	20¼	19½	20	...
115⅞	116⅜	700	Int. Harvester	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59	...
14½	15	200	Int. Paper	116½	116⅝	116	116	...
57	58	150	Int. Paper pf.	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	...
30⅝	30⅞	1,000	Int. Steam Pump	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
82	83½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	...
25	25½	1,700	Kansas City Southern	82	82	82	82	...
60¼	60⅞	700	Kan. City South. pf.	25¾	26½	25⅝	25⅝	...
107⅜	107⅞	500	Laclede Gas	61	61½	60⅝	61	...
160½	169⅝	52,200	Lehigh Valley	107½	108	107½	107⅞	...
187½	188	100	Liggett & Myers	169½	170⅜	169¼	169¼	...
160⅛	160¼	1,800	Louisville & Nash	188	188	188	188	...
71	74	120	May Dept. Stores	161	161½	159⅝	160	...
4⅞	5	100	Mercantile Marine	73	73	73	73	...
20	20¼	1,800	Mercantile Marine pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
71	71⅛	40,300	Mexican Petroleum	20⅝	20⅝	20	20¼	...
24¼	25½	800	Miami Copper	71⅜	72	70½	71⅛	...
22⅜	23¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25½	...
141½	142	225	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23	23	23	23	...
150	151	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	141½	141⅞	141¼	141⅞	...
30	30¼	3,200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	151	151	151	151	...
44	44½	17,150	Missouri Pacific	30¼	31	30	30¼	...
150	151	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	44½	45	44	44	...
129	130	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	150	150⅜	150	150⅜	...
90	95	300	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	129½	129½	129¼	129½	...
57⅜	58½	2,100	Nat. Lead Co. S. pf.	90	91	90	91	...
30½	31	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	57½	58½	57½	57¾	...
19⅞	20	600	Nev. Consol. Copper	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	...
120¼	120½	12,100	New York Central	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
58	61	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	121	121½	120⅝	120¾	...
138	139	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	60	60	60	60	...
39⅞	40¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	138	138	138	138	...
93	94	100	N. Y. State Railways.	40¼	40¾	40	40¼	...
46½	48	400	Norfolk Southern	93⅜	93⅝	93¾	93¾	...
113	113½	4,200	Norfolk & Western.	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
84⅝	84½	400	North American	113¼	114	113⅛	113⅛	...
122	122⅞	5,200	Northern Pacific	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84½	...
32	34	400	Pacific Mail	121⅜	122⅜	121⅝	122	...
53	53⅛	2,100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	34⅝	34½	34⅜	34½	...
100⅛	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	54⅜	54⅜	53¾	53¾	...
123¼	123½	9,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	...
112⅛	112¼	2,650	People's Gas, Chi.	125⅞	126⅛	125¾	125¾	...
106	106½	1,100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	114	114	112	112	...
22¾	23	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	106	106⅜	106	106⅛	...
89⅝	89⅞	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	22¾	23½	22¾	22⅝	...
36⅜	36½	300	Pressed Steel Car.	91¼	91¼	89⅞	89⅞	...
160½	161	96	Pullman Company	36	36¼	36	36¼	...
8¼	8½	700	Quicksilver	160⅞	161¼	160⅞	161¼	...
9⅜	10	700	Quicksilver pf.	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½	...
19⅜	19⅝	6,000	Ray Consol. Copper	9	9	9	9	...
35¾	36½	4,500	R'way Steel Spring.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19½	...
174½	175	233,200	Reading	34⅜	36½	34⅞	36½	...
99½	100	3,800	Reading 2d pf.	170¼	176⅝	170¼	175	...
24	24¼	2,700	Rep. Iron & Steel.	98¼	101	98¼	100	+1
79¼	79½	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	23⅞	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ 1/2
29½	29⅝	11,800	Rock Island Co.	78½	79⅜	78½	79¼	+1
57	57½	2,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	29⅞	30¼	29¼	29⅝	...
40¼	41	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	58	58¼	57½	57½	+ 1/4
32½	33½	100	St. Louis Southwest'n.	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ 1/4
25¾	26½	400	Seaboard Air Line.	33½	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	+ 1/4
53	53⅜	2,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	...
174¾	174½	1,700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	53	53¾	52⅝	53	+ 1/8
51	53	1,300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	174	175¼	172½	174⅜	+ 1/8
113⅞	114	6,200	Southern Pacific	50	52	50	52	+1
105	110	20	South. P. R. Sugar pf.	113⅜	114½	113⅜	113⅜	+ 1/4
29⅝	29⅞	2,800	Southern R'way pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	...
74⅜	74¾	160	South. R'way pf., ext.	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ 1/8
24	27	300	Standard Milling pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ 1/8
62	62¾	100	Standard Milling pf.	25	25	24½	24½	+ 1/8
42	42½	3,600	Tennessee Copper	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ 1/4
24¾	25¼	2,300	Texas & Pacific	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	+ 1/4
39½	40	1,500	Third Avenue, new	25	25⅝	25	25¼	+ 1/4
15	15½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40	...
101½	102¼	700	Underw'd Typewriter	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	...
9⅞	10⅜	1,400	Union Bag & Paper	102	102¼	101	102¼	+1
97	99	100	Union B. & Paper pf.	101¼	103⅝	97½	97⅝	— 1/8
173⅜	174	72,400	Union Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅛
106	107	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pr.	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	+ 1/4
105⅝	106	100	United Dry Goods pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— 1/8
34	34⅞	200	United Rys. Inv.	106	106	106	106	— 1/8
62⅜	63½	600	United Rys. Inv. pf.	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	— 1/8
18	18½	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	63	63¾	63	63	...
2	3½	300	U. S. Red. & Ref.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	...
60¾	60⅞	10,200	U. S. Rubber.	2	2½	2	2½	+ 1/2
114	114½	550	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	59⅜	61½	59¾	60¾	— 1/2
80¼	80¾	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114¼	+1½
72½	72¾	108,800	U. S. Steel	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ 1/4
113⅜	113¼	800	U. S. Steel pf.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72½	+ 1/4
63⅜	63¾	5,200	Utah Copper	113	113½	113	113¼	+ 1/4
50⅜	51	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	64⅛	64½	63¾	63¾	+ 1/2
8⅝	8¾	700	Wabash	51	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	...
21	21½	1,900	Wabash pf.	9	9	8¾	8¾	+ 1/4
61⅜	62¾	400	Western Maryland	21⅝	21⅞	21	21	+ 1/4
84½	85	2,500	Western Union Tel.	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ 1/4
76⅜	76½	3,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	85¼	85⅜	84½	84½	+ 1/2
24½	24⅝	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24¾	+ 1/2

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 26, 1912..... $2,625,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 291,621,500
Same period last year..... 280,513,000

Panama 3s, coup		10,000	108½	C & Erie 1st 5s		Du P de N Pow 4½s	
5,000	101⅜	ccov 4s, 1960		5,000	114	2,000	89½
City of Tokio 5s,		2,000	103⅝	Chi Gas Lgt & C		15,000	89¼
interim ctfs		20,000	104	1st 5s		East Tenn, Va &	
1,000	94¼	10,000	103⅞	Chi Gt Westn 4s		Ga con 5s	
2,000	94⅝	2,000	103⅝	1,000	103½	1,000	111⅜
Jap Gov 4½s, s in		conv 5s		C, Ind & L ref 5s		9,000	111¾
5,000	93¼	50,000	108¾	3,000	110⅜	Erie 1st gen 4s	
2d Series		Atl Coast Line 4s		Chi, Mil & St P		2,000	73½
1,000	92	1,000	93⅝	gen 4s, Ser A		8,000	79½
4,000	91⅞	Lou & N col 4s		4,000	98¼	ccov 4s, Ser B	
U S of Mexico 5s		2,000	820f.... 94⅜	conv 4½s, w i		12,000	80¼
6,000	95⅜	5,000	94⅞	70,000	102⅞	2,000	80⅜
N Y State 4s, 1961		Balt & O gold 4s		1,500	102⅞	Gen Motors 6s	
25,000	102	2,000	98⅜	73,000	102⅞	1,000	99⅛
N Y Canal 4s, 1961		2,000	98¼	65,000	103	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
3,000	102	S W Div 3½s		1,000	103⅛	6,000	97½
Tenn Settlemt 3s		7,000	91	W & M Div 5s		Ill Cent 4½s	
1,000	97¾	P, L E & W V 4s		5,000	106½	20,000	92⅛
N Y City 3½s, 1954		1,000	91¼	Chi, M & P Sd 4s		Ind Steel 5s, J. P.	
4,000	86½	Beth Steel 5s		10,000	53⅜	Morgan & Co.	
4s, 1956, reg		6,000	99	Chi & N W gen 4s		trust rcts	
10,000	99⅛	10,000	99¼	10,000	97⅜	25,000	101½
4s, 1958		4,000	99	Mill, Sparta & N		81,000	101⅜
3,000	99⅞	Bdway & 7th Av		Wn 1st 4s		100,000	101½
N Y City 4½s		1st con 5s		1,000	94	Inter-Met 4½s	
3,000	101⅜	2,000	103½	Chi, Rock Isl & P		2,000	82⅝
1,000	101⅞	B R T ref conv 4s		gen 4s		45,000	82⅜
Adams Express 4s		30,000	87½	2,000	96	13,000	82⅞
5,000	87⅞	1,000	87⅞	Chi, Rock Isl & P		1,000	82⅝
Alb & Susq 3½s		Bklyn Un El 1st 5s		Ry ref 4s		5,000	82⅞
25,000	92½	11,000	102⅜	13,000	89	Int Stm Pump 5s	
Allis-Chalmers 5s		stamped		C, R I & P R R 4s		1,000	93
16,000	63⅛	3,000	102½	2,000	72⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
2,000	63⅝	Cal Gas & El 5s		1,000	72½	3,000	101½
1,000	63⅞	5,000	96⅛	1,000	72⅝	ref 4s	
19,000	63½	C of Ga Ry con 5s		Chi, St L & N O		3,000	65¼
Am Ag Ch conv 5s		33,000	109¼	gold 5s		Kana & M 1st 4s	
1,000	102	Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	114½	5,000	92
2,000	102¼	4,000	121⅜	Chino Copper 6s		K C, Ft S & M 4s	
3,000	102¼	6,000	121⅞	5,000	130⅝	6,000	79⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s		Cent Pac gtd 4s		Colo Industrial 5s		Kan City So 5s	
5,000	80	500	95	2,000	76½	2,000	99⅝
Am Smelt Secur 6s		500	95	Col & Southn ref		2,000	99¼
22,000	104⅜	500	95	& ext 4½s		2,000	99
73,000	104⅞	Ches & O con 5s		1,000	96⅜	Kan City So 5s	
Am T & T col 4s		1,000	111	1,000	95½	2,000	73⅜
21,000	90⅝	gen 4½s		Del & H conv 4s		Kan City Ter 4s	
conv 4s		11,000	100⅝	8,000	95½	2,000	97⅜
20,000	118	conv 4½s		Den & Rio Grande		Lack Steel 5s, 1915	
25,000	116⅛	12,000	93¼	1st & ref 5s		1,000	91⅛
2,000	116	6,000	20f 93⅝	2,000	87½	Laclede G Lgt of	
Am Tobacco 6s		Chi & Alton 3½s		3,000	87¾	St L 1st 5s	
2,000	120½	C, B & Q gen 4s		2,000	87⅝	2,000	102½
Armour & Co 4½s		31,000	96⅝	2,000	83	Lake S & Mich So	
5,000	91⅞	joint 4s		Det & Mack gold 4s		4s, 1931	
1,000	91⅝	64,000	96⅝	3,000	92½	7,000	93⅜
A, T & S F gen 4s		4,000	96⅝	Dist Secur Corp 5s		Leh Val of Pa con 4s	
2,000	99¼	5,000	96⅝	2,000	74⅛	1,000	97
500 6f	99			1,000	74	Lou & N unifd 4s	
conv 4s, 1955				5,000	74⅛	1,000	99
						2,000	99⅛

Wall Street business, movements in wheat, cotton, steel and copper impartially reported in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Best Stock Exchange information and correct quotation lists for reference. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

Liggett & Myers		St L, Rocky Mt &		Mo, K & T		Bid.	Asked.
7s, temp bonds		Pacific 5s		pf.	62	63½
11,000	120⅝	5,000	83¾	Mor & Fs	174	176
5s, temp. bonds		15,000	84	N, C & St L	180	190
3,000	94½	1,000	84⅛	Nat Enam., 1½	17	20
1,000	94⅝	St L & S F R R		Nat L pf.	109	109¼
10,000	94½	gen 5s		Nat Rys of		
L, Cin & Lex 4½s		2,000	88	M 1st pf.	63	65
1,000	104½	1,000	87¾	N Y A Br.	54	56
Mer Mar col tr 4½s		5,000	88	N Y, C &		
1,000	65½	ref 4s		St L 1st		
11,000	65	2,000	79¼	pf.	103	110
3,000	65¼	2,000	79	N Y, C &		
7,000	65	1,000	79¼	St L 2d pf	85	90
10,000	65½	St L S W con 4s		N Y D Dock.	20½	...
Mex Petroleum 1st		2,000	83⅝	N Y D pf.	49	49
ref conv 6s,		2,000	83⅞	N Y, L &		
Series A		3,000	83⅝	W.	124	128
1,000	95f 99¼	St Paul, M & M,		N O T & L.		64
6,000	99¼	Mont Cent 6s		N & W pf.	90	92
2,000	99⅝	1,000	127¼	Ont Mining.	1½	2
1,000	100	Seab A L adj 5s		Pabst B pf.	110½	112
1,000	99½	2,000	80	Pac Coast.	90	100
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	80½	P C 1st pf.	85	105
1,000	93	1,000	80¼	P C 2d pf.	90	100
Mo P 1st con 6s		1,000	80	Peo & E.	16½	17
10,000	107	So Pac col 4s		P. Lorillard.	182	184
Mo Pac 5s, 1917		10,000	91½	P. Lor. pf.	109½	110¼
1,000	98⅝	3,000	91⅜	Pere Marq.	...	30
1,000	99⅝	41,000	91¾	P M 2d pf.	...	38
Mo Pac conv 5s		So Pac 1st ref 4s		Phelps-D'ge.	200	
11,000	89	5,000	94⅞	Phila Co.	106¼	107½
Mo Pacific 4s		So Pac conv 4s		P, C & St		
5,000	74	3,000	96	L. pf.	110	116¼
500	75	So Ry gen 4s		P, Ft W &		
5,000	74¼	16,000	78⅝	C.	163¼	
Natnl Tube 5s, J.		11,000	78⅝	Pitts St pf.	101½	102½
P. Morgan &		5,000	78⅝	P, Y & A		
Co. tr rcts		Stand Mill 1st 5s		pf.	163	
9,000	101¼	1,000	88	P S Car pf.	103	104
10,000	101⅜	Tex Co conv 6s		Pub S Corp.	110½	111
60,000	101¾	6,000	98⅜	R R Sec I		
N Or. Mob & C 5s		1,000	98⅝	C stk ctfs	88½	89
10,000	91½	Third Av ref 4s		Ry St S pf.	100⅜	101
N Y Central deb		3,000	83⅜	Rdg 1st pf.	90	91
4s, 1934		6,000	85⅝	Rens & S.	185½	
10,000	94½	Third Av adj 5s		R, W & Og.	128	129½
gen 3½s		5,000	73½	R G M Co		
4,000	87¼	2,000	73¼	pf.	104	110
Lake S col 3½s		Tol, St L & Wn 4s		Rutland pf.	58	80
3,000	82⅝	1,000	63	St L & S F 2d	25	26½
registered		Tri-City 5s		St L & S F		
1,000	80¼	1,000	98¼	1st pf.	65	66½
N Y G, El L, H		Underground Elect		St L & S F,		
& P col tr 5s		Rys of London		C & E I		
10,000	103⅝	4½s		pf.	140	...
N Y, N H & H		3,000	95½	St L & S F,		
conv deb 6s		Un Pac 1st 4s		C & E I		
2,000	130¼	6,000	101¾	new ctfs.	54¼	56
N Y, O & W ref 4s		registered		St L & S F,		
1,000	94¼	10,000	100	C & E I		
N Y Rys temp ref 4s		Un Pac conv 4s		pf. ctfs.	107	111
3,000	80	1,000	103¼	St L S W		
temp adj 5s		15,000	103⅛	pf.	75	76½
1,000	53⅝	5,000	103⅝	Sears-R pf.	122½	124½
16,000	53⅞	3,000	103¼	S-S S & I		
70,000	54	Un Pac 1st & ref		pf.	95	101
5,000	54¼	4s		So P R S.	70	80
11,000	53⅞	13,000	93½	So Ry M &		
N Y Telephone 4½s		1,000	93⅝	Ohio ctfs.	80	88
1,000

ABSORBS WESTCHESTER LINE

New Haven Allowed to Extend Its Control of Street Railroads.

ALBANY, April 26.—Authorization has been given by the Public Service Commission to the Westchester Street Railroad Company to issue $434,000 in common capital stock, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of parts of the Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Railroad, now a part of the Westchester Street Railroad system, and for other necessary expenses.

The company is also authorized to mortgage its property to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000.

The commission has also authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to acquire all the capital stock of the Westchester Street Railroad Company.

Hudson Bank Ready for Business.

ALBANY, April 26.—Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department has authorized the Hudson River Trust Company of Hudson, with a capital of $125,000, to do business.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,656. BOILERS.—Tenders addressed to the crown agents for the colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., England, will be received until May 10 for the manufacture and delivery, free on board Liverpool, of the following machinery for the crown agents for the colonies: Four Lancashire boilers, two well pumps, capacity of each 5,000 gallons per minute; two triple-expansion surface-condensing vertical engines for working well pumps; three triple-expansion surface-condensing vertical engines and pumps, capacity each 1,967 gallons per minute, together with economizer, condensers, steam and water piping, feed pumps, air pumps, &c.

8,657. GRAIN ELEVATORS.—The municipality of Antwerp, Belgium, invites tenders until May 7 for two floating pneumatic grain elevators. Particulars at Hotel de Ville upon application.

8,658. COTTON OIL IN CANS.—An American Consular officer in the Levant reports that there is a strong demand in his district for American cotton oil in cans containing two to five pounds.

8,659. FIRELESS COOKERS.—Several firms in the Near East have informed an American Consular officer that they would like to secure agencies for American manufacturers of fireless cookers. The Consular officer states there is a growing demand in his district for this line of goods, and American firms would do well to take advantage of the opportunity.

8,660. SHOES.—An American Consul in Asia Minor reports that a strong house in his district is planning to open stores for the exclusive sale of American footwear.

8,661. DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, AND KNITTED WEAR.—A manufacturer's agent in the United Kingdom is seeking to obtain agencies for American manufacturers of dress trimmings, ribbons, millinery novelties, and knitted wear. He informs an American Consular officer that he has had nine years' experience with the goods which he desires to handle, and he offers to supply references to any one interested.

8,662. SUGAR MACHINERY.—An American diplomatic officer reports that the progress of the sugar industry in a Central American country might result in the sale of some sugar machinery if catalogues, price lists, &c., were sent to certain persons.

8,663. GUN STOCKS.—In response to inquiries from the United States an American Consul reports that an engineer and Government contractor in his district is authority for the statement that a concession is open for a large number of gun stocks for a certain foreign Government.

8,664. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A wholesale and retail firm in France selling men's, boys', and children's clothing would like to receive from American manufacturers catalogues and price lists of children's "rompers" and play clothes with a view to acting as exclusive agent in that district.

8,665. COAL DEPOSITORIES AND WHARF ENLARGEMENT.—An American Consul in a Latin-American country reports that an official is taking steps to have a concession granted by the Government for the establishment of coal depositories and the enlargement of a certain wharf.

8,666. GOVERNMENT LOAN.—A telegram has been received from an American Consular officer stating that a foreign Government has decided to negotiate a loan for the reconstruction of the burned section of a certain city in the country. The amount will be $1,500,000.

8,667. OILSKIN CAPES AND MACKINTOSH OVERALL LEGGINGS.—The American Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, has forwarded a notice regarding tenders for oilskin capes and mackintosh overall leggings for the department of Posts and Telegraphs, Cape Town.

8,668. COTTON CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.—An American Consul in the Far East reports that an American corporation doing business in his district desires to hear from manufacturers of cotton carding and spinning machinery, suitable for a small factory to be run by steam.

8,669. TEXTILES.—A business man in England has furnished an American Consul a sample of a textile which he says is manufactured in the United States. He desires to enter into negotiations with the manufacturer of this textile so that he may make purchases which may aggregate as much as $475,000.

8,670.—CHAIRS FOR THEATRES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A firm in France selling furniture at retail and taking contract to furnish theatres and other public buildings with chairs, informs an American Consulate that it would like to receive from American manufacturers catalogues and price lists of such chairs. Correspondence in French.

8,671. WELL-DIGGING MACHINERY.—The Government of a Latin-American country has voted $10,000 for the purchase of a deep well-sinking plant and the sinking of one or more trial wells. The ground is of alluvial character.

8,672. RAILROAD MATERIAL.—According to the report of an American Consul, plans are being completed for the construction of a railroad in certain States of Mexico. American manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of railroad materials should communicate direct with a person named.

8,673. HYDRAULIC IRRIGATION PLANT.—An American Consular officer reports that the erection of a hydraulic irrigation plant is being planned for pumping water from a certain river in the country in which he is located. American manufacturers interested should correspond in Spanish with an individual who represents the company undertaking this project.

8,674. MOTOR CAR.—An official in an Asiatic country informs an American Consul that he is desirous of purchasing an American motor car, and would appreciate illustrated catalogues and price lists, cost, insurance, and freight certain city. Price lists should be in English or Indian currency. Correspondence may be in English.

8,675. KID AND BOX CALF LEATHER.—A commercial organization in a European country writes the Bureau of Manufactures that it has several inquiries for kid and box calf leather, and it would be glad to hear from American manufacturers of this class of goods.

8,676. MAPLE SUGAR AND MAPLE SYRUP.—A large wholesale grocery firm in Canada has requested an American Consul to obtain names of American firms desirous of importing maple sugar, as well as maple syurp, in carload quantities. American firms desiring to establish business connections with this concern should write to the Consulate referred to.

8,677. SHOE PEGS.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from an official of a trade organization in a European country requesting the names of firms in the United States that manufacture shoe pegs and which are desirous of doing an export trade in this line. The communication states that the organization has inquiries on hand from several markets for supplies of this nature.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

208—B. Altman & Co., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the United States. Argument continued.

231—Elmer H. Duffield, appellant, vs. Henry P. Ashurst, as District Attorney, &c. Argued.

232—German Alliance Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Home Water Supply Company. Argued.

233—Lillian F. Slocum, executrix, &c., petitioner, vs. New York Life Insurance Company. Argued.

Day call for April 29: Nos. 512, 549, 508, 804, 809, 716, 201, (and 202,) 447, 1,075, and 234.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Augusta A. Sternberger, appellant, vs. Bernard Perlmutter, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Yuseff, plaintiff, vs. Butler-Butler, Inc., defendant.—Submission dismissed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Edward L. Tierney, relatee, vs. William F. Baker, as Police Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Riley, respondent, vs. Oliver & Butt, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Tracey, respondent, vs. Oliver & Butt, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry Corn, respondent, vs. Samuel Bergman et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Giuseppe Angalone, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph A. Didier, respondent, vs. Frank C. Clark, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Clarke, J., dissenting. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Jacob Hoffman, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Davidson, appellant, vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Amelia Salomon, appellant, vs. Joseph Salomon, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Hazlitt A. Cuppy, respondent, vs. Stollwerck Brothers, Inc., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Annie F. Cross, respondent, vs. Ferdinand L. Cross, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting and voting for reduction of alimony to $60 per month.) Order filed.

Milton Berlinger et al., appellants, vs. Dwight MacDonald, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Rosenheim et al., appellants, vs. Max Brenner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Eleanor Griffiths, appellant, vs. Henry W. Griffiths, respondent.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Harris L. Colt, respondent, vs. Elizabeth B. Colt, appellant.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin P. Ducas, appellant, vs. Rachel N. Ducas, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Harry Voorhies, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick Rohde, appellant, vs. The City of New York et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Oliver Refining Company, appellant, vs. Adolph Aspegren et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John M. Hoteler, respondent, vs. Simon J. Frank, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

American Exchange National Bank, respondent, vs. Francis J. Palmer et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Heller, Hirsh & Co., respondents, vs. General Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ella C. Osborne, respondent, vs. Emily A. Thorn, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ethel M. Percival, respondent, vs. Lewis A. D. Percival, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary A. Fitzpatrick, respondent, vs. Morris R. Backius et al., as executors, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Saverio Scalzo et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Pietsch, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Peerless Printing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, respondent, vs. William P. Pickett, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People vs. Louis Cherry.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People vs. Mabel Wilson.—Motion granted. Order filed.

James C. Bushby vs. Lancalot M. Berkeley.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed. Opinion per curiam.

William H. Keepers vs. M. Hartley Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed. Opinion per curiam.

Abraham Berkschick vs. Leo Ritter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jacob Lenz vs. Modern Woodmen, &c.—Motion denied. Order filed.

John Balkau vs. Rohe & Brother.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of East 180th Street.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alvin S. Beringer vs. Patrick J. Frawley.—Motion granted, without costs. Order filed.

Mary Patterson et al. vs. Charles A. Youngs et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Nicholas Bardnarcysk vs Samuel Weil, Arjo Barnett vs. Max L. Typermass, Slawson & Hobbs vs. Edward Rafter, Mayer Cohen vs. Arthur Lundberg, Teddy Connolly vs. Rodgers & Hagerty, Edith A. Hulbert vs. Pelber Engineering Works, Louis Eschen vs. Madison Iron Works.—Applications denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

Daniel J. Leary vs. Gus A. Sandblom.—Motion granted on terms stated in opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

William McIntire vs. National Nassau Bank.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice. Order filed.

People ex rel Officer Kenny vs. James E. Stubbert.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

Barney Gelder vs. International Ore Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same vs. Same.—Motion for resettlement granted. Settle order on notice.

f William D. Tyndall vs. Pinelawn Cemetery. Same vs. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Equitable Trust Company vs. Samuel H. Moss.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William R. Smith vs. Board of Education.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peyton R. McCargo vs. Andrew Jergens.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Jean B. Todd vs. Frederick B. Pratt.—Motion denied, on the ground that the plaintiff has a right to appeal without leave. Order filed.

Israel Unterberg vs. Robert H. Elder.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Belle Brand vs. Jacob Glockner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary Gorlitzer vs. Betty Wolffberg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anna Hochstein vs. Solomon Schlanger.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Max Kliger vs. Samuel Rosenfeld and another.—Motion granted; case referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Eugene F. Vacheron.—Respondent disbarred. Settle order on notice.

Matter of C. Von Oden Hughes.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smith, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Hamilton Sec Co v. Hope Const Co—Edward L. Parris.
Seligman v. Doyle—Francis S. Williams.
Rose v. Viau Land Co—Louis B. Hasbrouck.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Davis v. Davis—Frederick C. Gladden.
SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Bruestle v. Acierno—Warren Leslie.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Ringer v. Glassbrenner—Edward R. Finch.
O'Brien v. Figueron—Moses J. Strouck.
Meinhard v. Ellis—Warren Leslie.
Jordan v. Klein—Allen Mandelson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Simson Wolf v. Hearn J. Power—Albert Sanders.
Hudson Mfg Co v. Gingold Realty Co—Howard R. Sands.
Thomas S. Olline v. Marianna Proviser—John J. Tracy.
SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Amelia Orth v. R & W Realty Co—John J. Mackin.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Katherine A. McArdle v. Thomas J. Reilly—Robert E. Danves.
CITY COURT—Smith, J. Masino Struggieri v. Adele Van Groyss—Arthur D. Stahl.
Federal Sign System v. W. Gaff—Henry H. Davis.
Bernard J. Fox v. Alfred Youmans—Elihu J. Zwilling.
CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. J. W. Taylor v. Elven Hathaway—George W. Simpson.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, May 1st, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONERN.

7 certfs. Julius Larsen Fodtojmaskiner Kobenhavn of Denmark.
2,150 shs. Larsen Machine Co.
5 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
$4,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
3 shs. Washington Trust Co.
15 shs. Home Title Insurance Co.
$30,000 Dunton Lodge Realty Co. 2d Mtg. 5 per cent. Regst. Bds., 1914, April, 1911, coupons on.
100 shs. Florida Trust Co.
50 shs. Builders' Mortgage Co.
10 shs. Home Trust Co.
10 shs. Remsen Realty Co. Prefd.
140 shs. Remsen Bond & Mortgage Co.
40½ shs. People's Surety Co.
20 shs. Central Stamping Co. Prefd.
4,000 shs. United Copper Co. common.
500 shs. United Copper Co. common.
$10,000 Belle Terre Estates 6 per cent. Regstd. Deb. Bds., 1917, with 100 shs. common stock as bonus.
$3,000 Dover White Marble Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. S. F. Bds., 1928.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly.
Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $380 up.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam, Dr. GOODCHILD, Pastor.—11, "Unjust Judgments"; 8, 60th anniversary of the Bible School. Recitations, carols, address by Mr. H. N. McKinney. Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 53d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 West 46th St.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9:40 A. M.
Young Women: Rev. Robert Walker, Leader.
Young Men: Dr. Addison Moore, Leader.
Public Worship; Sermons by Rev. H. M. SANDERS, D. D., at 11 and 8.

HOPE BAPTIST, Broadway, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Wireless Message." 8, "Unconditional Surrender."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—"The Spirit of God in the Life of Christ." 8 P. M.—"The Well Is Out of Sight." Baptism at the close of evening service.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 126th St. J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor. Morning, 11—"The Spiritual Awakening." Evening, 8—"The Message of Abdul Baha."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH 145th Street and Convent Avenue. HAROLD PATTISON, Minister. 11 A. M., "The Problem of Pain." 8 P. M., Musical Service, Gounod's "Gallia."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 and 8. Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Friendliness of Nature versus Men's Indictment of Nature and Providence for Cruelty Manifest in Great Catastrophies." Evening subject, "The Light that the New Astronomy Throws Upon God."

Disciples of Christ, (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D. Welcome to oldest church. Disciples of Christ.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., DR. WILLIAM SULLIVAN will speak on "THE DISCIPLINE OF DOUBT." The Public Is Welcome.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. Carnegie Hall, Sunday, at 11, DR. WISE WILL PREACH. "MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, Fifth Ave. and 76th St. At the closing Sunday service of the season, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman will preach on "THE ETHICS OF JUDAISM." Services begin at 11 o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Dr. Samuel Schulman will deliver the closing address of the season and will speak on "The Ethics of Judaism."

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St., the Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor,—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Ave., 73d St., Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d.—W. M. Horn, Pastor. —Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET, Corner Morton, Rev. GEORGE W. DOWNS, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Welcome.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Eighteenth St., west of Eighth Avenue. GEORGE EARLE BARBER, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 and 8. Men's Club Thursdays at 8 P. M. Welcome.

GRACE, W. 104th, near Columbus. Christian F. Reisner. 11, J. Wardell Stafford, D. D., of England. 7:45, "Were They Heroes?"

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh of India. 8 P. M.—Short Sermons by Dr. MacMullen. Wed. Eve. Prayer Meeting led by Dr. MacMullen.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. SANFORD CULVER HEARN, Pastor. DU BOIS H. LOUN, Associate. EDWARD KINNEY, Organist. Vested Choir. 11—Pastor: "A Gospel of Wealth." 8—Pastor: "A New Aristocracy."

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, Seventy-sixth Street, west of Columbus Av. GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister. Sermon at 11 and 8.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET METHODIST, bet. 2d and 3d Avenues. Rev. B. F. Saxon preaches morning and evening. A. M.—"Readings from an Old Book." P. M.—"The Power of an Endless Life."

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, Madison Av., cor. 126th St. Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, D.D., Pastor. 11, "Conservation of Religion"; 8, "Imperial Manhood." Monthly Musical Service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH West End Avenue and 86th St. REV. GEO. P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor 11—"THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS." 8—"LIFE INSURANCE."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, Forty-eighth St., West of Broadway. 11 A. M., J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. 8 P. M., Peace Meeting addresses, Henry Clews, Esq., and Dr. Hunsberger. Welcome.

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Duryea's Hall, 47 West 72d St. Subject—"The Power of Graciousness." Service 11 A. M. Speaker, W. John Murray. ALL SEATS FREE.

"IMMORTALITY." The REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH will preach a special sermon on the above subject in the New Church, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Service 11 A. M. At 12:10, following the service, the pastor, by request, will answer the question, "WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN BELIEF BETWEEN THE NEW CHURCH AND OTHER CHURCHES?" Ten minutes allowed for questions. Last of after-service classes.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN. Berkeley Theatre, W. 44th St., near 5th Av. Sunday mornings, 11 A. M. "BE YOUR OWN MASTER."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, The Academy, 113 West 79th St. Sundays, 11. F. W. Sears, Speaker. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Formerly the Fourth Avenue.) EARL HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, (entrance 117th St. and Broadway.) Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., MINISTER, Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Rev. MILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "GOD'S PROVIDENCE AND GREAT DISASTERS." 9:45 A. M.—Young Men's Bible Study Club. 3 P. M.—Sabbath School. Devotional Meeting Wednesday, at 8 P. M. ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D., will preach both morning and afternoon. The Mid-week service on Wednesday Evening at 8:15 will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

W. E. GRIFFIS, L. H. D. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av. THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA. Open meeting. Ladies invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor P. Ellwood Erickson, Assistant. Dr. Work preaches at both services. Oratorio Music, 8 P. M. Sullivan's "Prodigal Son."

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, Rev. E. A. Johnston Ross, M. A., of Montreal, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. Mr. Montgomery will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., Minister. Rev. Lowrie D. Cory, Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—"Fighting and Faith." 8 P. M.—"Looking on the Bright Side."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Mystery of Sorrow." 8 P. M.—"The Doing of the Impossible."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. WM. HIRAM FOULKES, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. H. BOYLE, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Lost Art of Modern Religious Life." 8 P. M.—"Ancient and Modern Idolatries."

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven o'clock and at Vesper Service at four. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. Preparatory Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Noonday Service, Monday and Tuesday, 12:30, and then discontinued for the season.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. Prof. ARTHUR CUSHMAN McGIFFERT, Ph. D., D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTER'N CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., (one blk. w. from Broadway.) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., will speak on "Christian Work in the Distant East." Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY will preach at 11 A. M. and Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. Sunday, April 28.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. G. W. Harris.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Communion, 8 A. M.; Service and Sermon by Rector, 11 A. M.; Choral Service, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS', (Anthon Memorial,) St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., Rev. G. Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, 71st St. Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector). Subject: "One Great Use of Religion." 4 P. M.—Memorial Service for Victims of the Titanic Disaster. Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem." Address by Dr. Grant. 8 P. M.—People's Forum, Speaker, Mr. Norman Hapgood. Subject: "The Public and the Press." 9 P. M.—Discussion, Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av.—Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Musical Service, Selections from Mendelssohn.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
3:30 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector.—60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PARISH. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., Very Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D.; 4 P. M., Rev. H. C. Robbins.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions 7, 8, and 9. EYRE'S MASS and SERMON, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Morning Pray, preacher, the rector....11 A. M. Evensong, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT. 45 est 27e rue. Services: 10½ h. et 8 h.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; 11 (Rector); 4 (Evening Prayer); 8 (Rector).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 9:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. A. R. Mansfield. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St. Rev. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Service and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. George E. Norton. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND 71ST STREET. Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Service, 11; Afternoon Service, 4.

ST. LUKE'S, West 141st St., Convent Av. SERVICES 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St. Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning and Evening Prayer, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Children's Evensong, 4 P. M. Preachers, Rev. Charles L. Biggs and Archdeacon Madden of Liverpool.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 W. 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. 8-11 A. M., 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4—Service for the 7th Regiment Veterans.

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES: 7:00, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:15 A. M., Litany; 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon; 8:00 P. M., Office of Prayer and Praise with Sermon. WEEK-DAY SERVICES: 7:30, 9:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY. The public is cordially invited to the services, both on Sundays and on week-days.

TRINITY CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH. West 25th St., off Broadway, (Madison Sq.) Sunday, 8 and 11 A. M. (Sermon,) 4 P. M. (Choral) Week days, 7:30 and 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 35th St. and Madison Av., Rev. W. D. STEVENS, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed.

FORT WASHINGTON REFORMED CHURCH, Ft. Washington Ave. and 181st Street. Rev. A. J. Muste at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St., Rev. JOSEPH R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St. and Madison Avenue, Rev. WM. CARTER, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"What Has Christianity Done and What Left Undone?" 8 P. M.—Sacred Cantata "The Daughter of Jairus."

SOUTH CHURCH, Park Av. and 85th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. MANOR CHURCH, 348 West 28th St., Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Minister. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at both churches.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Wanted: An Old-Fashioned Revival." Evening: "A Ship Going to Tarshish."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHO

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amos R. E. Pinchot Enlarges His Broadway Holdings at Seventy-sixth Street—Realty Corporation for United Cigar Stores Company—West End Avenue Protective Buying—Brooklyn Mercantile Deals.

An important purchase on upper Broadway, just north of Sherman Square, which has shown much renewed activity in apartment house building, recently has given Amos R. E. Pinchot one of the highly desirable corners in that locality for investment or future improvement. Mr. Pinchot, who owns the immediate southeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, a plot 75 by 108, now occupied by a five-story garage used by the Locomobile Company, has acquired the adjoining property, 2,148 and 2,150 Broadway, improved with a seven-story garage. The frontage is 52 feet, with a depth of 114 feet on the northerly line and 100.7 feet on the southerly line.

With this addition Mr. Pinchot now controls a corner plot of 127 feet on Broadway and an average depth of 110 feet. The property at 2,148 and 2,150 Broadway was sold by the Alicia Realty Company. It has been held at $250,000. John H. Berry was the broker in the transaction.

Only a short time ago Mr. Pinchot purchased the five-story commercial building on the opposite northeast corner of Broadway and seventy-sixth Street.

The United Cigar Stores Company, it is ascertained, is about to organize a real estate company as a holding concern for its many realty interests. It will be capitalized, it is stated, at $10,000,000, and there will be a bond issue of $100,000,000. The United Cigar Stores Company holds about 300 parcels of realty in the various boroughs of New York City, some of them owned outright and others held on long-term leases.

The officers of the company declined to make any statement on the subject yesterday. President George Whelan of the company is now returning from Europe, where he went a short time ago to finance the realty operation, and it is said he has interested several French capitalists. Until Mr. Whelan returns no statement will be made by the officials here.

West End Avenue Protective Buying.

Two private house sales on West End Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street, for protective purposes reveal the desire of some of the residents to prevent the encroachment of new apartment houses in their vicinity. The interesting feature is that one house was bought by a near-by resident to prevent the corner being acquired for a big building, while the other was purchased by an apartment house syndicate to protect their new apartment on the opposite corner.

Chester A. Braman, who owns the residence at 530 West End Avenue, on the southwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street, bought from Mrs. Marianna Gilsey the residence at 533 West End Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100, four doors south of his home. At the same time the purchase from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Colton of the house at 537, adjoining Mr. Braman's residence, was announced, having been acquired by the syndicate headed by Mulliken & Moller, which is finishing a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner of the avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, this deal having been made as a protection against the erecting of another big house opposite their structure. Leroy Crenbry was the broker in both deals.

These protective purchases virtually tie up the southwest corner against any projected apartment house improvement. The lower half of the same block, being the northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, has recently been secured by operators and will probably be improved with an apartment house in the near future.

Investor Buys Fifth Av. Apartment.

The Rhinelander, a ten-story apartment hotel at 12 Fifth Avenue, has been sold to an out-of-town investor by the Waverley Realty Company. Occupying a plot 26.8 by 100, the structure, which has been held at $250,000, adjoins the northwest corner of Eighth Street. It was erected about seven years ago, and was formerly known as the Rhinelander. Sold at auction in January, 1912, it was taken over by the Twelfth Ward Bank. The bank immediately resold the property to the Waverly Realty Company, the seller in the present deal.

Lower Seventh Avenue Deal.

Wilber C. Goodale has sold for Dorothea A. Kellerman 163 Seventh Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, a four-story tenement, on lot 19 by 89. The purchaser is the Madison Square Mortgage Company, which owns the adjoining two parcels, 159 and 161 Seventh Avenue, each having a 19-foot frontage.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The four-story box-stoop dwelling 50 West Seventieth Street, on a lot 23 by 100, has been sold by M. F. Loughman. A client of the F. R. Wood & W. H. Dolson Company is the buyer.

Another West 136th Street Deal.

Another deal on West 136th Street, in the vicinity of Broadway, where there have been several transactions of late, was reported yesterday by Bleecker L. Leggett, who sold to an investor 607 and 609, a five-story apartment house, on plot 54.3 by 99.11, located 100 feet west of Broadway. Mr. Leggett also owns 611 and 613, adjoining, having acquired the two houses from the Blackstone Realty Company in February.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Herman Arns Company has sold for William J. McCool to a client, for investment, 447 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story brownstone double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.5. This is the first sale of the property since 1885.

Elias A. Cohen has resold to Isaac Ross 9 and 11 Montgomery Street, two four-story houses, on plot 49 by 75, adjoining the southeast corner of East Broadway.

The Henrietta Fuerth estate has sold to an investor 27 Avenue A, northwest corner of Second Street, a four-story building, on lot 26.6 by 100. The property was held at $70,000.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for Charles Johnson a two-family frame house at 1,438 Longfellow Avenue, to Theresa Bastone, who gave in payment two lots at Lodi, N. J., and cash.

Leader & Silverman have purchased from the estate of Charles Barndt the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and 170th Street, a plot 100 by 168, which is to be improved with six-story apartment houses. Several months ago the same buyers purchased the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and 172d Street, which has since been improved with apartment houses. Morgan & Marston negotiated both transactions.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for George W. Moore to a client for improvement a plot 36.32 by 190 on Tremont Avenue, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for cash.

The three-story two-family dwelling 2,713 Creston Avenue, on a lot 24 by 80, has been sold by M. Bergen to G. H. Hachmann.

Brooklyn Sales.

John H. Berry has sold for Charles F. Mattiage the four-story mercantile building 92 and 96 Van Dyke Street, on plot 54.6 by 100; also the three-story garage on plot 27 by 100 at 81 and 83 Coffey Street. Both of these properties are in the active section near the new dock development of the South Brooklyn water front.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Midwood Manor two lots on East Ninth Street, near Avenue K, to Aubrey Bongers; two lots on East Ninth Street, near Avenue K, to J. C. Davis, and two lots on Ocean Parkway, near Avenue L, to L. B. Slaughter; at Kensington Park one lot on Seventeenth Avenue, near East Forty-sixth Street, to J. M. Taylor; at Kingsboro three lots on Ocean Avenue, near Avenue R, to W. J. Dillon, and at Midwood Manor West one and one-half lots on Bay Parkway, near East Fourth Street, to G. B. Cochran.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the three-story brick house at 631 Eleventh Street for W. L. Dowling to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

M. F. Loughman has sold his country home at Briarwood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., consisting of a dwelling, garage, stable, and about four acres of ground. The property has been held at $125,000. A client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company is the buyer.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Mrs. W. S. Buffum her residence and two acres at Dobbs Ferry to George A. Derbyshire.

The Briarcliff Realty Company has sold a farm of 200 acres situated in the town of Yorktown to a New York City client; the Sheeley place at Briarcliff Manor to George Graf of Brooklyn, N. Y.; one-half acre of land at Milwood to W. E. Orser, and a lot on the Pleasantville Road to John Simpson.

Recent Buyers.

Theodore P. Muth is the buyer of 716 and 718 Greenwich St., southwest corner of Charles Street, reported sold Thursday by the Colfax Realty Company.

Astor Death Will Not Stop Sale.

It was announced yesterday by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company that the death of Col. John Jacob Astor will not affect the partition sale set for the first part of June of about 60 acres on the east side of Broadway at 238th Street, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park, Jerome Park Reservoir, and Mosholu Parkway. Part of the property is at present occupied by the West Side Tennis Club. It is understood that the property occupied by the club is included in the sale. The 238th Street Station of the Subway is on the property, and recently the estate has been grading the streets through the property.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob J. Talbot has leased the three-story brick dwelling and the three-story brick loft at 211 East Nineteenth Street for Eugene J. Flood to Charles Gehringer for three years; the store and basement 685 Ninth Avenue to Moritz Herz for a term of ten years, and the store at 28 West Sixty-third Street for the estate of William Brennan to Edward H. Peck and Denison P. Chesebro, for three years.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for Christian D. Meyer to the Star Publishing Company the three-story building 46 West 135th Street.

The Improved Property Holding Company of New York has leased to Friedman & Krieger, cotton converters, the fifth floor loft, containing 15,000 square feet, in the Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn, in conjunction with William Cruikshank's Sons, has leased for the Fifty-four Barclay Street Company to Edwin Wilke the triangular store and basement on the southeast corner of West Broadway and Barclay Street, known as 9-11 West Broadway and 54 Barclay Street.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased, in conjunction with Cross & Brown, the top loft at 12 and 14 West Thirty-seventh Street to the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Building Loans.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned $90,000 on first mortgage to the Utility Realty Company on the property located 188 feet on the east side of Southern Boulevard and 224 feet on the north side of West Farms Road. The realty company will improve the property by the erection of eleven stores.

A loan of $225,000 has been made by the Germania Life Insurance Company to the Tomahawk Realty Company on a plot 150 by 100 on Claremont Avenue, 475 feet north of 122d Street, which is to be improved with an apartment house.

Sender Jarmulowsky has loaned $85,000 to the R. & A. Realty and Construction Company on the property to be improved at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 115th Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, n s, 139.1 ft e of Broad St, 20.4x about 112 to 32 and 32½ Stone St x26.11x irregular, four-story loft, three-story loft, and three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, F. H. Smith, Jr., $45,800.

Cleveland Pl, 10, e s, 192.3 ft s of Spring St, 27x99.3x26.2x99.3, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, withdrawn.

75th St, 327 and 329 East, n s, 228.4 ft w of 1st Av, 58.6x102.2, two four-story tenements; foreclosure, adjourned to May 3.

3d Av, 1,837, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 24.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lena Garland, $19,300.

5th St, 620 East, s s, 263.10 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x96, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure, to Philip Liberman, $21,500.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 119th St, 62.6x60x irregular, three-story stable; Sheriff's sale of one-fifth right, title, &c., which Marie R. Winters had on Feb. 3, 1910, or since; withdrawn.

130th St, 25 East, n s, 278 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of right, title, &c., which Leopold Herman had on June 10, 1909, or since; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Tailer Av, e s, 125 fe s of Macomb Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Margaret Schwallenburg, 2,160 Ellis Av, owner; J. Schwallenburg, 2,160 Ellis Av., architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, 461, to a two-story store; Wilmot Realty Co., 53 Broad St, owner; H. C. Wisner, 151 West 23d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

39th St, 104 and 106 West, to a six-story stable; W. McDonald, 677 6th Av, owner; F. R. Comstock, 1,146 Broadway, lessee; W. A. Swasey, 47 West 34th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

61st St, 5 East, to a five-story private dwelling; P. Jones, 13 West 51st St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $110,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,516, e s, 25.6x73; Frances H. Wolff to Max Benjamin, 51 East 88th St, ½ part, all liens, April 25; attorney, James J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

CHARLES ST, (Van Nest, Plot 13,) n s, 142.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x95.1; Ellen C. McManus to James F. Thompson, 52 Charles St, all liens, April 26; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CHARLES ST, (Van Nest, Plot 13,) n s, 142.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x95.1; James F. Thompson to Hamilton Walling, Jr., 17 Van Nest Place, all liens, April 26; attorneys, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 19 and 21, n s, 40.2x90; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Samuel Rodt and another, 64 East 97th St, April 26, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$26,500

CHRISTOPHER ST, 19 and 21, n s, 40.2x90; Gussie Lipman to Samuel Lipman, 960 Prospect Av, April 26, (mtg $47,500;) attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 475 ft n of 122d St, 100x150x irregular, (foreclosure April 16, 1912;) Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Tomahawk Realty Co, 62 William St; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St.....$173,050

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 25x100; Benj. M. Gruenstein to Sarah Wainstain, 249 Stanton St, April 15, (mtge $28,000;) attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St.....$100

CONSENTS to Steinway Tunnel; Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co. and others to Public Service Commission, First District; attorney, George S. Coleman, 154 Nassau St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 208, 27x—; Joseph G. Switzer to Simon Uhlmann, trustee, 3 East 59th St, Jan. 24, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$1

GREENWICH ST, 716 and 718, s w corner of Charles St, 39.7x60.6x14.10x67.7; Colfax Realty Co. to Theodore P. Muth, 880 West St, (mtg $17,000,) April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. 176 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, n s, 63.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 24x75, (foreclosure March 29, 1912;) Gilbert H. Montague, referee, to Jacob L. Herz, 569 West 150th St., (mtg $35,600 and all liens,) April 25; attorney, Maurice S. Hyman, 55 Liberty St.....$500

MADISON AV, 928, s w corner of 74th St, 80x18; Therese Schmeidler to Frank W. Burns, 423 Madison Av, (mtg $50,000,) April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV WEST, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x125; Andrew P. Morison to Major Realty Co., 2 Rector St, March 2, attorney, J. A. Houghwout, 2 Rector St...$1

PARK AV, w s, 62.2 ft s of 88th St, 20x70; Mary S. Pullman and another to Grace S. Pullman, Chester, N. J., April 8; attorney, William L. Turner, Cotton Exchange Bldg, N. Y.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 66th St; Gertrude M. Bain to Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co., 1 Madison Av, (mtg $160,000 and all liens,) April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 444 and 446, e s, 50x100; William B. Hurd, Jr., referee, to Francis Hustace, at Montclair, N. J., April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$70,500

STANTON ST, s w corner of Forsyth St, 25x75; Tannenbaum & Lowenstein, a corporation, to Max Tannenbaum, 58 East 123d St, all liens, April 25; attorney, I. B. Ripin, 132 Nassau St.....$100

2D AV, 2,284, e s, 25x81; Joseph Ungaro and others to Solomon Keller, 528 West 111th St, (mtg $20,000) and all liens, April 24; attorney, Henry Arnster, 114 Liberty St.....$1

2D AV, e s, 100.4 ft s of 59th St, 25x100; Joseph Kuhn to Mary E. Kuhn, 1,108 2d Av, (mtg $10,000,) all title, April 25; attorney, William Brennan, 220 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 19th St, 40x55.11; Antoinette Finck to Gramercy Freehold Co, 31 Nassau St, (mtg $60,000,) April 26; attorneys, Finck, E. & C., 31 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, 881-883, e s, 32.10x100; Abr. E. Rothstein to Beujah Schnitzer, 704 West End Av, all liens, April 8; attorney, Charles E. Maguire, 87 Liberty St.....$100

5TH ST, 236 East, s s, 21x96.2; Charles J. Neumann and others to Harris Sokolski, 38 East 7th St, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,500

5TH ST, 238 East, s s, 21x96.2; John A. O'Brien and others to same, April 25; attorney $100

6TH AV, 662 and 664, e s, 44x85; Thomas A. Sperry to Sperry Realty Co, 2 West 45th St, E. & S., March 29; attorney, John H. Jones, 2 West 45th St.....$1

7TH AV, s w corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; John E. Marsh, executor, to Realty Co. of America, 2 Wall St, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$375,000

7TH AV, w s, corner of 115th St, ¼ Block100; Wm. G. Wood and another to Evers, R. & A. Realty & Const Co., 801 West End Av, April 26, (mtge $100,000;) attorney, L. T. In. & T. Co., 160 Bway $1

7TH AV, 163, e s, 19.1x80; Dorothea A. Kellermann to Laura Taylor, 441 West 124th St, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Laura Taylor to Madison Square Mortgage Co., 265 7th Av, and Pauline H. Drew, 1,969 Broadway, (mtg $19,000,) April 26; attorney, same.....$1

9TH AV, 855 and 857, w s, 45x100; Louis Oppenheim to Theodore J. Jacobus, 336 East 50th St, (mtg $59,000,) ½ part, all title, B & S, April 25; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway $1

83D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Caroline M. Flower to Leonard Weill, 76 West 102d St, (mtg $25,500,) April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

84TH ST, 3 West, n s, 19x102.2; M. Steinfeld, Inc., to Eugene Vallens, 15 West 95th St, (mtg $27,700.) April 23; attorneys, Ferris, R. & S., 165 Broadway.....$1

94TH ST, n s, 287.5 ft w of Central Park West, 12.11x100.8; L. Harding Rogers, ref. to Audubon Mtg Co., 150 Nassau St. April 26, (mtge $13,500;) attorney, S. N. Freedman, 53 Liberty St $2,000

99TH ST, 159-161 West, n s, 45x100.11; Mary E. Sandford to Dennis McEvoy, 314 West 47th St, (mtg $57,500,) April 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 236 West, s s, 18x100.11, (foreclosure April 24;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Catharine B. Davis, 4,011 Pine St, Philadelphia, Penn., April 26; attorneys, Miller, King, L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$10,000

121ST ST, 341 East, n s, 25x100.11; Raffaele Sirico to Michelina Esposito, 332 East 115th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 25.....$100

121ST ST, 430-432 East, s s, 39x100.11; Raffaele Sirico to Michelina Esposito, (mtg $12,000,) April 25.....$100

123D ST, n s, 727.7 ft w of 3d Av, 25.8x100.11; Margaret Trajl to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, 220 Broadway, (mtg $14,000,) April 23; attorney, Frank L. Holt, 220 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, s s, 257.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; John Shepard to Harry W. Davis, 1,966 Valentine Av, (mtg $10,000,) April 18; attorney, Arthur Bell, 364 Alexander Av.....$100

130TH ST, 317 West, 28.2x1rreg.; C. B. Orcutt to Seaboard Land & Mtg. Co., 220 Bway, April 23, (mtge $5,000;) attorney, Frank L. Hold, 220 Bway $100

Bronx.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 12th St, 83x105, Unionport; Leopold Vath to Fredericka Schill, 860 Vanderbilt Av, April 10, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ALEXANDER AV, 137, w s, 25x100; Helene Schlobohm to Charles H. Schlobohm, March 25, 1909, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 184th St, 25x95.7; Pietro Amone to Scalze Realty Co., 707 East 187th St, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BARRETTO, now Fox St, w s, 112.5 ft n of 169th St, 80xirregular, to 169th St; Nora Construction Co. to Anthony Mancuso, 42 West 125th St, (mtg $4,000,) April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ELTON AV, s w corner of Springfield St, 50x100; Joseph Messerschmidt and others, executors, to Joseph Messerschmidt and others, 432 East 154th St, April 25, (mtg $9,000;) attorneys, Churchill & Marlow, 63 Wall St....$100

FAIRMONT PLACE, s s, 158.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 18.6x—; Helen L. Ashfield to William J. Weber, 800 Fairmont Place, April 20, (mtg $3,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 142.2 ft n of 180th St, 86x140.3; Esther Leve to Alfonso De Biasi, 2,117 Honeywell Av, April 26; address, 2,117 Honeywell Av.....$1

INTERVALE AV, 1,116, e s, 20x—; Angela Cioffi to Anna Biele, 1,535 Minford Place, April 25, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n s e corner of Belmont St, 118.5x—; Inwood Av, n w corner of Belmont St, 126.8x—; Inwood Av, w s, 317.11 ft n of Goble Place, 217.11x—; West Bronx Realty Co. to Alfred C. Gants and others, 900 Ogden Av, April 25, (mtg $38,000;) attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 162 ft s of 183d St, 72x143.1; Illinois Surety Co. to Kitchen Improvement Co., 2,009 Bronxdale Av, Nov. 17, 1911; attorney, Samuel Fine, 309 Broadway.....$1

SUMMIT AV, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 25x100; Alfred C. Sands and others to West Bronx Realty Co., 26 Ferry St, April 25; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 254.3 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Margaret D. Fitzpatrick to Minnie Borger, 1,087 Tremont Av, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Borger to Gustave A. Rueck, 1,051 Kelly St, (mtg $6,000,) April 25; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

TOWER PLACE, n s, 183 ft e of Webster Av, 28.11x100; Hiram M. Kirk, referee, to Bernard J. Rush, 3,074 Webster Av, as executor, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1,600

SAME PROPERTY; Bernard J. Rush, as executor, to Sarah A. Martin, at Bloomfield N. J., April 25; same attorney.....$1,600

WELLMAN ST, s s, 275 ft e of Mayflower Av, 25x120.5; Mary E. Purdy to Alice V. Conklin, 1,451 Minford Place, April 25, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester, N. Y.$100

163D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, 100x169.3; Manfred W. Ehrich, referee, to William H. Hall and others, 171 West 71st St., April 25, (mtg $28,000;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim, 170 Broadway.....$8,000

180TH ST, s s, 42 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x—; Martha C. Eymer and another to Emilia Fuscaldo, 2,139 Prospect Av, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, s w corner of 4th St, 40x42; Charles M. Straub to Jacob Olinger, 352 East 13th St, April 1, (mtg $27,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway $3,000

BEDFORD ST, 88, e s, 25x68.8x25x67.4; Angelo Musanti to Mary Mangini, 2,869 Bainbridge Av, April 20, due July 2, 1916; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$5,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 19 and 21, n s, 40.2x90; Samuel Rodt to Julia L. Butterfield, Cold Spring, N. Y., April 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St, April 26, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$7,500

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 475 ft n of 122d St, 150x—; Tomahawk Realty Co. to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, April 25, due as per bond; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St.....$225,000

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 25x100; Sarah Weinstein to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, April 15, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$5,200

DIVISION ST, 137 and 139, s s, 50x62.2; Harris A. Witkin to Stanislaus N. Tuckman, 616 West 137th St, April 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway..$2,000

LEWIS ST, w s, Lot 75, map of land of Samuel Pickett, 22.10x94; Louis Herman to Lucy D. Booth and others, trustees, 310 West 97th St, April 26, 3 years; attorney, Charles P. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$5,500

PARK AV, s e corner of 66th St, 75.5x80; Fullerton Weaver Realty Co. to Gertrude M. Bain, 17 West 32d St, April 24, prior mtg $160,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100,000

PEARL ST, 444 and 446, e s, 50x100; Francis Hustace to Frances C. Duryea and others, trustees, Nyack, N. Y., April 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $45,000

WEST ST, e s, 146.6 ft s of Rector St, 125x—; Washington St, w s, 156 ft s of Rector St, 25x89.6; B. Crystal & Son to State Realty and Mortgage Co, 11 Pine St, Oct. 27, 1911, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 11 Pine St.....$60,000

WEST END AV, 494 to 498, s e corner of 84th St, 92.4x irregular; Charles E. McManus to William H. Hall, 171 West 7th St, et al., executors, prior mtg $197,000, April 13, 1 year; attorney, T. C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St $193,225

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles E. Hall, 2,009 5th Av, and another, May 29, 1911, 2 years; attorney same.....$28,000

6TH AV, 499, s w corner of 30th St, 23.2x51.4; Robard Realty Co to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, April 26, 1 year; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway.....$25,000

6TH AV, 514, e s, 21x60; Philipp Bumb to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, 2 years, April 22; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $15,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; Realty Co of America to John E. Marsh, executor, Rahway, N. J., April 26, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Marsh & Weaver, 42 Broadway $325,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 115th St; R. & A. Realty and Construction Co to William G. Wood and another, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 26, due Oct. 26, 1913; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$100,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; R. & A. Realty and Construction Co. to Sender Jarmulowsky, 16 East 93d St, April 26, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris Clark, 165 East Broadway $85,000

7TH AV, 163, e s, 19.1x80; Laura Taylor to Dorothea A. Kellermann, 1,341 74th St, Brooklyn, April 26, 3 years; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 27 William St.....$19,000

12TH ST, 328 West, s w corner of Greenwich St, 23x44; Sarah A. Nickenna to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,500

13TH ST, 521 East, 25x10.3; Abraham Kane to Anna A. Stolts and others, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 19, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 95 Liberty St.....$1,000

24TH ST, 121 and 123 East, 50x98.9; D. & M. Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, April 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 160 Broadway $190,000

32D ST, 40 and 42 East, 50x98.9; William H. Sealch to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, April 25, due May 1, 1913; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 170 Broadway.....$200,000

53D ST, 212 East, 16.8x100.5; Benjamin Hattenbach to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 26, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$6,000

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5; 54th St, n s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 125x100.5; Roman Catholic Church of St. Ambrose to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 Chambers St, April 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$100,000

57TH ST, 121 East, 20x100.5; Mill Realty Co. to George R. Brewer, 61 West 48th St, April 25, prior mtg $45,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $12,000

72D ST, 152 West, s s, 20x102.2; Ella H. Remsen et al. to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., April 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

83D ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Leonard Weill to Caroline M. Flower, 179 DeKalb Av, Brooklyn, April 26, prior mtg $25,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $5,250

148TH ST, 231 West, 37.6x99.11; Jonas Luxenberg to Aaron H. Haskell, 27 East 124th St, April 25, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway $4,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, w s, 61.3 ft s of Albany Road, 55x128.7; Emeline Y. Godwin to Park Mortgage Co., 41 Park Row, April 10, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Fettretch & S., 41 Park Row, ...$3,750

BARRETTO AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 169th St, 30x irregular; Anthony Mancuso to Nora Construction Co., 1,037 Teller Av, prior mtg $4,000, April 23, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,516

BATHGATE AV, w s, 181.11 ft n of 3d Av, 25x105.6; Theresa Banaskovich to Amelia Kappes, 169 West 130th St, April 26, 5 years, attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.$8,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 184th St, 25x95.7; Scalzc Realty Co. to Eugene H. Hatch at Plainfield, N J, April 25, 3 years; attorneys, Rounds, H. D. & D., 62 Cedar St $14,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 158.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 18.6x80; William J. Weber to Helen L. Ashfield, Ridgewood, N J, April 26, prior mtg $3,750, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$2,250

JEROME AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114, Magda Operating Co. to Gertrude Oberbeck, 1,223 67th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $13,000, April 23, due Sept. 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Simmons & H., 198 Broadway $10,000

LANE, w s, 715 ft n w of road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, runs n w 95.10x n w 25x s w 97.10x s w 25; Anna Sellet and another to Maximilian Poisenski, 60 Terrace View Av, April 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 300 Broadway.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, at n w s of West Farms Road, 188.7x—; Utility Realty Co to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, April 28, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $90,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 50x100; Minnie Borger to Margaret D. Fitzpatrick, 979 Teller Av, April 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave A. Rueck to Minnie Borger, 1,087 Tremont Av, prior mtg $6,000, April 23, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance an Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,500

TOWER PLACE, n s, 185 ft e of Webster Av, 28.11x100; Sarah Hartin to William M. Hubbard, Hartsdale, N. Y., April 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,600

150TH ST s s, 51.6 ft w of Mott Av, 18.6x irregular; Stephen McCormack to John Toner, 339 West 49th St, prior mtg $5,500, April 26, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas J. Bannon, 5 Beekman St.....$2,000

180TH ST, s s, part of Lots 31 and 32, map of East Tremont; Emilia Fuscaldo to Martha C. Meyer, East Orange, N. J., April 26, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Katherine C. Kasser, 2,300 Crotona St, mtg $9,000, April 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Edward F Moran, 51 Chambers St.....$3,950

235TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Building Association of the Woodlawn Club to Sadie E. Collins, guardian, 534 4th St, Brooklyn, April 26, due as per bond; attorney, Hamilton, G. & F., 100 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 946, store and basement; John W. Kearney to Mrs. Alma Schaug, 166 West 129th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Sutro & Wright, 51 Chambers St.....$3,300

RUTGERS PL, 6, east store and bakery; Adolph Shapiro to Jacob Mendelowitz, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Abraham L. Levy, 49 Jefferson.....$1,080

COURTLANDT AV, 697, store floor, &c.; Peter Emmerich to Fritz Hattenbach, on premises, 8 years, from March 1, 1912; attorney, A. Arns, 229 West 42d St.....$900

GRAND ST, 345 and 347, south side, all; Nathan Abrahams to Security Bank of New York, 1 East 14th St, 10 years, from April 1, 1913; attorneys, Wing & R., 14 Wall St.$10,000

LONGWOOD Av, 986, store, &c.; Samuel Winters to Dillon E. Hall and another, 924 Summit Av, 2 2-12 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.....$3,600

MONROE ST, 16, store and basement; Mary E. Sandford to Gongi Epifanio, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 16 Monroe St.....$720

PIKE ST, 20 and

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near bay, depot, trolley; house 8 rooms, bath; large barn, chicken run; plot 70x140. Every improvement. ONSLOW-MOORE COMPANY, Freeport and 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Substantial 10-room house, with five 25-ft. lots; spacious veranda, beautiful views, fine trees; 22 min. from Penn. Station. Price, $15,000; suitable terms. Chas. Weaver, Bayside, L. I.

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MOUNTAIN LAKE FRONT

1½ hours from city, near Monroe, Arden, Tuxedo. 130 acres, 3,000 ft. on lake gem, 900 ft. elevation. Ideal Summer home region. Healthful, sightly. Price 40% under surrounding properties. For cash, $15,000. OWNER, 220 Broadway, Room 16A.

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on Hudson; 4 acres, barn, stables, hennery, shrubbery, shade, fruit trees, garden; gentleman's place; self-sustaining; 2 hours from city; photos; $8,500; terms to suit. T 15 Times.

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Greenwich, Conn.—Riverside Station; a beautiful Italian villa in Thrushwood Park; shore frontage; high elevation; ready for occupancy May 20. C. W. Baily, Manager, 3 West 42d St.

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Good farm, with big wood lot, for sale; nice place, with superb scenery, including cows, horses, and implements; price, $7,000. Owner, P. Verburg, Troy, N. H.

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Large, handsomely furnished house on the BOSTON POST ROAD. Contains 7 master's rooms, 6 servants' rooms, 5 bathrooms, fine library, handsome paintings; large stable and garage; beautiful lawn, grounds, and garden; gardener's cottage. Fine trees and shrubs. Rent reduced from $3,000 to $2,400 for the Summer—6 months. Immediate possession. Apply to

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TAYLOR BROS.,

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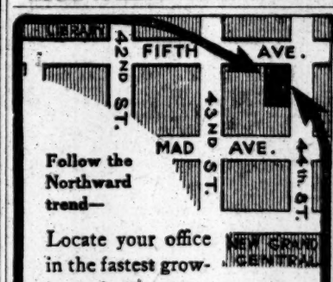

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOLLY DRESS & WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 3, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, embroideries, laces, trimmings, waists, silks, piece goods, machinery, safe, desks, fixtures, &c.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. SPINOSA, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 1, 1912, by order of the court, at 1 P. M., at 80 Mulberry St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, fixtures, &c.

ROBERT S. CONKLIN, Receiver.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. W. CARROLL & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 3, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' waists, Singer sewing machines, safe, tables, electric motors, fixtures, &c.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.

LEHMAIER & PELLET, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

To-morrow

The New York Times

Annual Real Estate Review

NINTH YEAR

New Ideas on Building—Interviews With Leading Real Estate Men on Questions of the Moment—Latest Introductions in Building Materials —Uses of Cement—Real Estate Developments in and Around Greater New York—Increased Values of Real Estate Securities—Big Brooklyn Developments—Skyscrapers in Course of Construction—New Homes in New Jersey—Staten Island and Its Possibilities—New Map of Queens—Suburbs of Greater New York—New York as a Summer Resort.

Professor C. P. Warren of Columbia University on "New York City's Architecture."

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy on "The Definition of a Tenement."

J. W. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings, on "Building in the Borough of Queens."

John L. Parrish on "How Business Centres Change."

E. H. Putnam of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company on "The Increasing Use of Artistic Terra Cotta."

President Miller of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway on "New Territories Opened by Railroad Lines."

J. A. Henderson, Superintendent of Buildings, on "Three Months' Building Record in the Bronx."

Horace Anderson, Assistant Secretary Title Guarantee & Trust Company, on "Signing a Contract for the Purchase of Real Estate."

Douglas Elliman on "The Business Development of Upper Madison Avenue."

Robert E. Simon of the Henry Morgenthau Company on "The Industrial Possibilities of the Bronx."

Bryan L. Kennelly on "The Outlook for 1912 in the Auction Market."

Joseph P. Day on "Realty Values in New York City."

W. J. Baldwin on "Heating and Ventilating Big Structures."

President Miller of the Borough of the Bronx on "How the Borough of the Bronx Has Grown."

George P. Mortimer of the Fuller Construction Company on "Renting Conditions on Lower Broadway."

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—MARY E. MONAGHAN, Plaintiff, against REGINA MOSKIEVITZ, individually and as administratrix, etc., of the estate of Max Moskievitz, deceased, SIGMUND MOSKIEVITZ and SARAH MOSKIEVITZ, his wife, ADAM A. MOSKIEVITZ (or Moskiewitz) REBECCA MOSKIEVITZ (the said name Rebecca Moskievitz being fictitious and being intended to represent the wife, if any, of the defendant ADAM A. MOSKIEVITZ, or Moskiewitz, and whose real name is unknown to the plaintiff), REGINA BAUM, STEPHANIE BINKOWSKY, JADWIGA WEYLAND, GUSTAVA MOSKIEVITZ, ELSA MOSKIEVITZ, WALTER COOK, Jr., as Trustee in Bankruptcy of ADAM A. MOSKIEWITZ, and THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summed to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, April 19th, 1912.

ROBERT B. ALLING, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Sigmund Moskievitz and Sarah Moskievitz, his wife, Adam A. Moskievitz (or Moskiewitz), Rebecca Moskievitz (the said name Rebecca Moskievitz being fictitious and being intended to represent the wife, if any, of the defendant, Adam A. Moskievitz, or Moskiewitz, and whose real name is unknown to the plaintiff), Stephanie Binkowsky, Jadwiga Weyland, Gustava Moskievitz and Elsa Moskievitz:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of April, 1912, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1912, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original amended summons and complaint having been filed in said office on the 23rd day of April, 1912.

Dated, New York, April 24th, 1912.

ROBERT B. ALLING, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN DESIGNING AND REPRODUCING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,453.

Pursuant to an order of this court, the undersigned, temporary receiver of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of said estate, subject to the following conditions:

The property to be sold consists of all the property, assets, and effects of the American Designing & Reproducing Company, including furniture, fixtures, machinery, and stock in trade, now located in the company's offices at Number 4 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, where it may be inspected on the 24th and 25th days of April, 1912, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and the said property will be sold with the good-will of the business of said company.

The said property will be sold to the highest bidder. Bids to be submitted to Francis Gilbert, temporary receiver, at his office, Number 49 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in writing and sealed, and accompanied by twenty-five (25%) per cent. thereof in cash or certified check, on or before the 27th day of April, 1912, on which day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon said receiver will open all bids at that time to him submitted, at his said office, in the presence of creditors of the said bankrupt who attend, and he will then and there accept the highest bid subject, however, to the right to him granted by the order of sale herein, to reserv the right to reject any or all bids submitted to him, if in his opinion none of said bids represents the highest value that can be obtained for the property.

Notice is hereby given that in case of the rejection of all bids by the said receiver, as hereinabove outlined, the said property will be sold at public auction according to the rules of this court, at a time and place to be fixed by the receiver, of which notice of sale shall be published in The New York Times five days before the sale, and on the morning of the sale, and in such other paper or papers as to the receiver may seem desirable and proper.

Dated New York, April 22, 1912.

FRANCIS GILBERT, Temporary Receiver.

SHAFFER, HOWELL & HINDS, Attorneys for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GIUSEPPE DI PALMA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 2, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 211 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's, boys', and children's hats and caps, showcases, shelving, fixtures, &c.

ELY NEUMANN, Receiver.

SOL. DE YOUNG, Attorney for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptc

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The centre of the Western disturbance is now over Lake Superior, and moving northeastward. During the last twenty-four hours this storm caused high winds over the Great Lakes, the Ohio, and upper Mississippi Valleys, and thunderstorms in the great central valleys.

In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

The temperature has not changed considerably in any section except the upper Mississippi Valley, where it is lower. Readings are now above normal in the East and South, and below in the Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest.

Indications are that the lake storm will advance northeastward and be attended by scattered rains Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and followed by fair weather in these districts Sunday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country within the next thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk and probably high south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk south, except east on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing for European ports Saturday will have brisk and probably high south and southwest winds and overcast showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers Saturday. Sunday probably fair and cooler; brisk and probably south and southwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers, followed by clearing Saturday. Sunday probably fair; brisk south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	48	53	4 P. M.	61	56
9 A. M.	46	50	6 P. M.	56	52
10 A. M.	53	58	8 P. M.	52	50
12 M.	62	59	12 P. M.	52	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 10 A. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 5:10 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:00—120 E. 109th St.; L. Halik	$200
3:05—454 W. 14th St.; Cudahy & Co.	$500
6:10—1,811 Lexington Av.; Freda Fedder	Slight
9:15—105 1st Av.; M. Junk	$1,500
9:35—499 3d Av.; Schubath Bros.	Slight
10:10—241 E. 113th St.; C. Talba	Slight
10:25—81 Allen St.; S. Lewis	$15
10:34—1,448 and 1,450 Broadway; Albany Hotel	Trifling
10:45—320 E. 121st St.; M. Schookler	Trifling
P. M.	
1:00—520 and 522 E. 120th St.; not given	None
1:40—232 W. 74th; Ansonia Hotel	Trifling
1:45—309 3d Av.; Harry Cevese	Trifling
2:00—833 Columbus Av.; Shart & Kentel	Trifling
2:00—622 W. 148th St.; not given	Trifling
2:30—588 Water St.; John Lloyd & Co.	Trifling
2:50—115 Christopher St.; Albert Archie	$50
3:35—741 E. 11th St.; Louis Silvermen	$5
4:25—306 Delancey St.; Isaac Berman	$100
4:50—86 Montgomery St.; Jennie Thomas	Trifling
4:50—227 Bowery; Bowery Mission	Trifling
5:10—1,078 2d Av.; Patrick McCue	Trifling
5:40—247 Cherry St.; Eva Siegel	Trifling
6:15—335 E. 122d St.; Max Stern	Trifling
6:40—794 10th Av.; not given	NTrifling
6:40—336 E. 102d St.; Seldin-Herring Co.	Trifling
6:20—19 W. Houston St.; I. Peckinger	$2,500
6:47—6-8-10 Great Jones St.; S. Imiansky & Co.	unknown
8:00—279-281 Broome St.; S. Cohen	$100
8:15—53 W. 117th St.; Wm. Cooper	Trifling
9:00—47 E. 20th St.; Sol Presser	$1,500
9:05—121 E. 109th St.; Max Reis	$100
9:25—338 E. 65th St.; Margaret Nichols	$5

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of EMMA A. KISSAM, (died Aug. 7, 1911;) realty, 1-5 interest 820 Greenwich Street, $5,000; 1-5 interest in 192 Duane Street, $3,000; 1-5 interest in 226 Fulton Street, $10,000; net realty and personalty, $20,604.37.

Estate of DANFORD N. B. STURGIS, (died Aug. 19, 1911;) realty, 453 West Twenty-fourth Street, $18,000, less mortgage of $12,689; net personalty, $9,214.

Estate of CHARLES P. ARMSTRONG, (died June 27, 1910;) net personalty, $297,501.01, including 1,500 shares Fajardo Sugar Company, $172,500; 225 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $29,925; 98 shares Kings County Refrigerating Company, $4,800; 100 shares New Amsterdam Casualty Company, $10,500; 102 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $6,426; 35 shares Mercantile National Bank, $5,425, and investments with L. W. & P. Armstrong, $52,041.66.

Estate of CHARLES McCALL, (died May 1, 1911;) net personalty, $245,513.66, including 100 shares New York Central, $10,650; 100 shares Baltimore & Ohio, $10,500; 50 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford, $7,293.75; 250 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, $21,843.75; 735 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $106,207.50; 11 shares Hudson County Gas Company, $1,498.75; Toledo, Peoria & Western bonds, $4,506.25; Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry bonds, $5,000; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company bonds, $4,718.75; Norfolk & Western Railway Company bonds, $4,625; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company bonds, $4,931.25; Acker, Merrall & Condit Company bonds, $4,100.

Estate of FLORINE WIMBISH, (died Sept. 19, 1911;) net personalty, $717.50.

Estate of GROVER LUFBURROW, (died Feb. 12, 1911;) net personalty, $55,119.61, including 15 New York City bonds, $15,350.

Estate of JAMES W. McBARRON, (died Sept. 6, 1907;) realty, 200 Second Street, $20,000; 18 Avenue B, $30,000; 20 Avenue B, $16,000; 22 Avenue B, $18,000; 872 West End Avenue, $25,000; net realty and personalty, $128,155.89.

Estate of ANNA KING GRANNISS, (died Aug. 21, 1911;) net personalty, $5,089.18.

Estate of LAURA A. GOODWIN, (died Jan. 29, 1905;) net personalty, $2,619.

Estate of CHRISTIANE RUPPMAN, (died Nov. 20, 1895;) net personalty, $1,581.29.

Estate of CHAUNCEY H. FITCH, (died Sept. 10, 1898;) no estate.

Estate of EDWARD KEYS, (died May 2, 1910;) realty, 238 West Fifty-first Street, $24,000, less mortgage of $10,110; net realty and personalty, $12,627.48.

CHANGES OF NAME.

FRANK GARTLAND, a watchman in the Custom House, living at 174 West Ninety-seventh Street, to FRANK TAYLOR; desires to assume the name of his foster-father, Harry T. Taylor, since he has been known by the name of Taylor and resides at his foster-father's home. City Court, Judge Smith.

ROBERT M. DAVIDOV, a stage director and actor, living at 518 West Seventy-ninth Street, to ROBERT DAVIDOV MILTON; took the name of Milton because his own was difficult to pronounce, and he is known by that name to his acquaintances. City Court, Judge Smith.

GEORGE OLESNOWETCH, a metal worker, living at 412 East Seventieth Street, to GEORGE OLSEY; believed that the length of his name would be a hindrance in his business and twelve years ago took the name of Olsey and has always been known by that name, but desires to have it legalized. Supreme Court Justice Bischoff.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MAGDALENA BANK, (died April 4;) left $5,000 personalty; to Elsie M. Bank, granddaughter, $4,000; William J. Kneffner, $800; Annie Bruner, $200.

EVANDER CHILDS, (died April 11;) left $2,000 realty and $10,000 personalty; to Ella B. Childs, wife, $11,000; Frederick A. Childs, son, $400; Ella V. and Ada Bacon, daughters, $300 each.

PAUL GRAFE, (died Dec. 7, 1911;) left more than $3,000 personalty to Branche Grafe, wife.

FREDERIC CHRISTIAN ZEREGA, (died Oct. 27, 1911;) left $40,000 realty and more than $50,000 personalty to Mary Jane Zerega, wife.

MARY G. BARRYMORE VALENTIN, (died March 12;) left $60,000 realty and $1,000 personalty; to Joseph Clement Valentin, husband, $1,000 yearly; Jessie Gasherie, $600 yearly; Ella Baker, $500 yearly; Marguerite B. Wilcox, niece, remainder of income; Maria C. Tedeschi, $2,000; Edith Maud Johnson, $100; Maria Ambrosini, $100.

ZERLINA HELD, (died Dec. 11, 1911;) left $150 personalty to R. Johnson Held, son.

MARGARET CAHILL, (died Nov. 15, 1911;) left $2,000 realty and $3,500 personalty to Charles F. Cahill, husband.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The sub-committee of the Committee on High Schools has recommended important changes in the method of preparing and conducting examinations and in the work of the training schools for teachers. The matter will come before the Board of Education at its next meeting.

The Board of Education has authorized the issue of $10,000 in special revenue bonds for an investigation of the conditions of population in the city so as to select proper sites for the location of new school buildings.

The Brooklyn Principals' Association will hold a meeting at the Hotel Clarendon, Washington Street, this evening. Henry Gaines Hawn will speak on "Oral English in Education."

A memorial meeting, in honor of the late Evander Childs, Principal of Public School 10, Eagle Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, will be held at the Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, on the evening of May 10. There is talk of having the new Bronx High School, East 184th Street and Morris Avenue, named for him.

The Alumni Association of Public School 32, Manhattan, will hold a meeting at the school in West Thirty-fifth Street on the evening of May 3.

The Association of Men Teachers on Eligible Lists Prior to Jan. 1, 1912, will hold a meeting this morning at the clubrooms, 603 East Ninth Street, to discuss plans for obtaining the former salary of $900 instead of the present salary of $720.

The evening high schools will close on May 14. Junior teachers in high schools are to be paid arrears of salary under two schedules, viz., from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, inclusive, under Schedule D4, as adopted by the Board of Education on Dec. 27, 1911, and from and after Feb. 28, 1912, under Schedule D4, as amended Feb. 28, 1912.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointment as Sergeant revoked—Michael Healy, 26th Precinct, transferred and assigned as patrolman to Traffic B.

Probationaries qualified as patrolmen appointed and assigned as indicated—L. Hoffman, 1; J. F. Riley, D. D.

Appointments as probationary patrolmen—William I. Jackson, George S. Schreiber, Otto Rausch.

Transfers—Lieut. Edward F. McNally, 68th Precinct, to Detective Bureau; M. J. Murphy, 6th to 2d Inspection District and clerical duty; E. F. Kelly, 146th to C. O. Squad; W. F. Dougherty, C. O. Squad to 146th Precinct; W. F. Kuntz, Jr., 22d to 61st Precinct.

Assignments—Patrolman James J. O'Neill, 63d Precinct, to driver of patrol wagon; Probationary Patrolman G. O. Burpeau, to 22d Precinct for duty in uniform.

Assignment Discontinued—Patrolman H. D. Smith, Traffic C, to C. O. Squad and Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

Resignation—Probationary Patrolman Salvatore John Polidore, 21st Precinct.

Fines Imposed—Acting Sergt. Thomas J. Lynch, 285th Precinct, March 5, made false statement, five days; Patrolman John J. Mahoney, 27th Precinct, hitched horse to door of police telephone booth and allowed horse to run away, two days.

Suspended—Patrolman Harry McQuade, 40th Precinct.

Fire Department.

Special order: Pending erection of new quarters, Engine 164 will be located at 184 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Funeral honors ordered for Battalion Chief John Rush: Escort of battalion of six companies of ten men each, under command of Deputy Chief Thomas R. Langford, and companies, respectively, under Foremen G. F. Harrigan, Engine 102; F. P. Moran, Engine 117; A. B. Sweet, Hook and Ladder 10; L. McGuire, Hook and Ladder 12; B. F. Carlock, Hook and Ladder 28; W. Jones, No. 2, Hook and Ladder 38. In charge of draped American flag: Firemen J. L. C. Murdock, Hook and Ladder 9, and A. ——, Hook and Ladder 20.

Pallbearers—Battalion Chiefs William Clark, George J. Kuss, Samuel E. Poling, John Davin, No. 2, Patrick T. Lenihan, James F. Geatons.

Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M., at late home, 281 West Eleventh Street.

All members off duty requested to attend. Pallbearers will accompany hearse, New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the position of librarian, City Court, Grade 4, was closed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday. The examination will be held on May 21. The subjects and their values in marking are as follows: Duties, 60; experience, 40. Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of law sufficient to be able to give reliable assistance in finding and examination of authorities for the use of the Judges upon decisions of motions and other special proceedings, as well as memoranda for their use at trials. They should be familiar with digests, reports, citation, and reference books sufficient to give facility in the search for legal precedents. They should know how to keep up the physical condition of a law library as to annotation, renovation, additions, &c., and be familiar with standard legal works, authors, new publications, and revisions, also classification, cataloguing, and indexing. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy in the City Court. The salary is $1,000 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on May 22 to fill vacancies in the position of analyst in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $800 to $1,020 a year. The duties of this office will consist in making routine analyses of coal, colorimetric experiments, and analyses of ores. Men only will be admitted to this examination. The subjects will be as follows, weighted as indicated: general chemistry, 30; analytical chemistry, (inorganic,) 30; physics, 15; training, experience, and fitness, 25. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance, will make during May and June not to exceed eight visits per month to the works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, Harrison, N. J.; not to exceed four visits per month to the Spalding-Jennings Works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, at West Side Avenue, Jersey City, West Bergen, N. J., and not to exceed four visits per month to works of Heller Brothers Company, Forest Hill, N. J., to inspect material.

Capt. F. E. Phelps, U. S. A., retired, recruiting officer, assume duties of Capt. J. E. Shelley, Quartermaster, during the latter's absence.

Capt. E. J. Wallace, Signal Corps, report May 1 to commanding General Eastern Division, for duty as assistant to Chief Signal Officer of that division, with station at Fort Wood, N. Y.

First Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe, cavalry, unassigned, to Lincolnton, N. C., to instruct organized militia.

Capt. H. O. Williams, Commissary, to New York City for duty in the office of Purchasing Commissary.

Col. J. S. Rogers, infantry, detailed member Army Retiring Board to meet at Honolulu, vice Col. D. J. Runbough, First Field Artillery, relieved.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. J. Locket, cavalry, President Examining Board, Fort Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. H. R. Smalley, L. Felker, M. B. Rush, Fourteenth Cavalry; J. C. King, Tenth Cavalry; G. L. Converse, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry; D. A. Robinson, Eleventh Cavalry; B. La Burch, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed to Adjutant General's department, vice Lieut. Col. G. F. Landers, Adjutant General, relieved.

First Lieut. E. K. Johnston, Medical Reserves, relieved from active duty Aug. 12.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. J. Hepburn, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. T. Bowers, to the Kentucky.

Lieut. C. A. Gardiner, to Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn, to the Illinois.

Lieut. A. A. Garcelon, Jr., home and wait orders.

Ensign L. Hancock, Jr., to submarine instruction.

Ensign G. Joerns, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., treatment.

Ensign A. H. Gray, to submarine instruction.

Ensign H. W. Hosford, to the McCall.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Choctaw and Talbot, at Washington.

Sailed—Vesuvius, from Boston for Newport; Arethusa, from Key West for Port Arthur; Vixen, from Philadelphia for Camden; Fortune, A-3, and A-5, from San Pedro for San Diego.

The Atlanta was stricken from the navy register April 24.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Sacrifice if taken at once, showcases, wardrobes, one counter, cabinet, shelving, and one electrotype cabinet. Call Smith & Hemenway Co., 150 Chambers St., Manhattan. Barclay 5457.

For Sale, to Close Estate—Pew 76, middle aisle, 5th Av. Presbyterian Church; submit offers (subject to annual assessment) to H. W. Jessup, 55 Liberty St.

Beautiful furnishings, furniture sufficient to furnish large apartment; can be rented. P 80 Times.

Office furniture, consisting of 8 tables and one flat desk. Apply Room 49, 116 Broad St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—On Tuesday morning, bulldog answering to the name of Sport; license on collar No. 551, 1912; marked brindle bull, one side of face white, one side brindle, saddle back; liberal reward. Apply Silverman, 69 East 90th St.

LOST—Tuesday, April 23, 1912, one red cocker spaniel dog, without a collar; answers the name "Reddy." Liberal reward offered if returned to 105 East 37th St., city.

LOST—Dog. Sunday morning; young Scotch collie; finder suitably rewarded. 32 St. Mark's Place, East 8th St.

STRAYED—Deaf white female Maltese terrier pup. Return office, 256 West 57th; liberal reward.

LOST.—Collie dog, brown, white neck and feet; reward. 35 West 92d St.

Lost

LOST—April 16, at Louis Martin's, thin gold watch, white enameled monogram "W. F. B." with gold chain and knife attached. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to W. F. Blake, 101 Front St., New York.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, three rows of small pearls in front, one row in back, central diamonds; lost between 37th and 49th Sts., on 5th or Madison Av., or 49th St. $50 reward. Return to Mrs. Yulea, 31 East 49th St.

LOST.—April 25, at 125th St. and station New York Central, New York, or on way, crystal scarfpin, jockey on horse design. Reward. H., 85 East 125th St.

LOST.—Flat Hudson seal muff, on Broadway, between 84th and 34th Sts., probably on car. Liberal reward. Return Ferpig, 120 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Platinum and diamond ear-ring, 3 pearls, between Hammerstein's Victoria and Subway entrance opposite; reward. Finder notify B. Kalker, 115 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond ring on ferryboat leaving Staten Island 5:30 P. M., Friday. Liberal reward for return to W. B. Taylor, 108 West 81st St. Tel. 2673 River.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire barpin, Wednesday, in Stern's or on 5th Av., between 21st and 69th, or on 5th Av. bus; $15 reward. 135 East 69th.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between 145th and 111th St. and Broadway, lady's gold openface Waltham watch and fob; reward. T 72 Times.

LOST—Lady's Tiffany gold watch and chatelaine pin, "C. G. B.," early Friday, probably at 137th St. Subway; reward. Y 69 Times.

LOST—Gold umbrella, handle marked "C. E. Hartley, Duluth, Minn." Return to Holland House; reward.

LOST—Small gold Waltham watch, monogram E. J. O., pin; reward. Return 747 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold matchbox marked D. P. D., Friday night; reward. Phone 3880 Worth.

LOST—Chain bracelet, with a baroque pearl; reward. Room 308, 49 Wall St.

Found

FOUND—Gold brooch, diamond centre. Owner can get same by applying at 195 Claremont Av. Apt. 59.

FOUND—Friday afternon, on 59th St, a small collie dog. Owner can secure same by applying at 150 West 59th St.

FOUND, April 27—POLICE DEPARTMENT, 240 Centre St.: 5 keys and buttonhook, 1 bracelet, 1 carriage robe.

FOUND, April 25.—INTERBORUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, meshbag, gloves, stockings, fixtures. 3D AV ELEVATED: Umbrellas, leather bag, eyeglasses, candy, music, baseball gloves, odd glove, pattern, underwear, trousers, shoelaces, brass fixtures, suitcase, meshbag, purse, cuff buttons, eyeglasses, cigars, check, pin, earring, roll of papers, music, books, gloves, odd glove, muslin, satin, advertisements, coat, shovel, wire frames. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Photo supplies, sweater, collars. SUBWAY: Papers, pictures, suitcase, meshbag, purse, cuff buttons, muff, eyeglasses, pin, contract, books, 8 pairs gloves, odd glove, card, plan, shoes, cloth, jar, T square.

FOUND, April 25.—N. Y. CENTRAL and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Overcoat, billfold, dress suit case, keys, 2 umbrellas, package, blue print, gloves, pair glasses, purse, overgarters.

FOUND, April 25.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Two packages, umbrella, pipe, shaving brush, drinking cup, kimono, suit of pajamas, slippers, package.

FOUND, April 25.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, 6 packages, gloves, set of teeth.

FOUND, April 25.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella, pair gloves, book, foot rule, eyeglasses.

FOUND, April 25.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Dress suit case, bag, 2 packages.

FOUND, April 25.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Two umbrellas.

Business Opportunities

A well-established firm manufacturing very saleable useful article sold all over U. S. desires active partner with capital from $8,000 to $10,000; beautiful plant, located in heart of city. Address Box 50, 263 West 125th St.

A fortune in amusement devices; managing partners wanted immediately; experience unnecessary; $2,500 required; strictest investigation. Call Room 1,311, Secretary, 74 Broadway.

For Sale.—Quick, an old-established hair dressing parlor; best location in city of 80,000; no reasonable offer refused; retiring. Address T. M. Day, 452 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Partner wanted with $3,000 to $5,000 for the paint and varnish business; highest reference; splendid oportunity. Y 67 Times.

Banker advances money on outstanding accounts; customers not notified. Confidential, G 218 Times Downtown.

50% Proposition—Wanted, party with money who would be interested. Apply H. O. Conway, Hotel Hermitage.

Braid plant for sale; big bargain. G. 203 Times Downtown.

Country Board

ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE. Two gentlemen or couple; no other boarders; excellent for convalescent. Particulars address Jackson, R. D. 3, Box 21 B.

Westchester County.

Newly furnished rooms, with board; every modern convenience; fine location; reasonable. The Maples, 14 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.

WILL board and take good care of two motherless children in refined country home; price reasonable; references. Telephone 380 Portchester. Y 60 Times.

Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 999 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas; trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

New Jersey.

Pompton Plains, N. J.—Ideal Summer location; attractive rooms; homelike board; conveniently located. Mrs. Dorne.

Country Board Wanted

Children cared for; healthful, safe location; convenient public school; rates moderate; city references. Mrs. Corbett, 84 Johnson Av., Kingston, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

7TH AV, 2,047, (123d St.)—Airy rooms; well kept; substantial board; hot water supply; references.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Two double rooms, nicely furnished; one flight up; all conveniences; board optional.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Single room; running water; telephone; good table.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table; house strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths; telephones; superior table; moderate.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table board. Telephone, also physician's office.

58TH ST., 87 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

120 WEST 71ST ST.

Attractive rooms; suite suitable doctor; baths, electricity.

130 WEST 71ST ST.

Desirable rooms; excellent home table; Sub., L.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Double and single nicely furnished rooms, with bath near both; one block Subway, surface; near Riverside; every modern improvement; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive, 1, 2 rooms, suites; unexpectedly vacated; high-class accommodations.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Telephone 1336 Columbus; small, large rooms; central; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single room; gentleman; good, wholesome cooking; homelike surroundings; telephone; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single room; gentleman; good, wholesome cooking; homelike surroundings; telephone; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; excellent table; bath; telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; gentlemen.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms, en suite and single; table board; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.

Delightful sunny rooms; Summer rates; excellent table and service; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private surroundings; exceptionally good table; very reasonable.

80TH ST., 105 WEST.—Cosey rooms for gentlemen; board optional; private family; references exchanged; telephone. Mrs. Brooks.

80TH, 143 WEST.—2d floor; sunny, front room; bay window, with Park view; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house; table guests; reasonable.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.

Rooms; singly, suites; baths, electricity. Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates; best references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, bath adjoining; private family; $7.

82D ST., 66 WEST.—In refined Jewish home; large front room; references.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; second floor rear; also small room; excellent board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Second floor suite, together or separately; other rooms; references; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway and surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable, airy rooms; baths; excellent table; Summer rates. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Convenient to Subway and elevated; desirable room; every convenience; good board; references.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high class boarding house; reasonable; table guests; telephone.

93D ST., 184 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 184 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; moderate; table guests.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable; telephone.

100TH ST., 828 WEST END AV.—Rooms with, without bath; telephone; superior board; table guests.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Large room; running water; elevator apartment; private family; business man, woman.

113TH ST., 625 West, adjoining Riverside Drive.—Large room, private bath; also room with lavatory; excellent table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two small, connecting, outside rooms; overlooking park; running water; exceptional table; every convenience; rooms with board, $12.50; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—High-class accommodations; rooms; running water; refined, private family; excellent German home cooking; elevator. Apartment 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Comfortable, refined home; private house; satisfactory table; couple, $18; references; table boarders.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room overlooking Hudson; running water; closets; good board; telephone; references.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful, healthiest section, Audubon; small but A1 modern hotel accommodations, boarding house prices. Telephone 2767—Audubon.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (The Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; single rooms; excellent table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

17TH ST., 220 EAST.—Home boarding house; accommodations for desirable persons; clean, wholesome surroundings; good board. L. Tullar.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—second-floor suite; elevator; other single rooms; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments and service; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; attractive rates.

MADISON AV., 348, (near 44th St.)—New tea room; excellent meals, daintily served; open Sundays; weekly rates.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th St.)—Refined surroundings; nice small front rooms; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; suites for bachelors; suitable two, three; electricity; telephone; transient facilities; unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large pleasant room near bath; hot, cold water; telephone; single, $3.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Ring Gosford's bell.

30TH ST., 39 EAST.—Ten newly furnished; porcelain bath; hot water; phone.

34TH ST., 150 WEST, (near Broadway).—Newly furnished rooms. Transient and permanent couples; $4, $5, $6 a week; all conveniences.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, front room, bath; other rooms; gentlemen; reference; high class house.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—Small furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—A large, well-furnished room, with bath; private house; gentleman; reference.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; select location. Telephone 381 Columbus.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Facing Central Park; furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; suitable for studio.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; one $30; another $50; elegantly kept; gentlemen; breakfast.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; another $4; quiet house; one flight. Conlon.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Suite; private bath; small room; every convenience.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Fourth floor front, single room; hot water supply; references; bath adjoining.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, $4 up; suites; private bath; gentlemen, 2317 Columbus.

71ST., 118 WEST.—Large and well-furnished room; all conveniences; references.

71ST ST., 141 WEST.—Large room; men only; in private house; reasonable; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, nicely furnished, large front room; smaller room; 'phone; gentlemen.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also single; homelike surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; suitable two; small room; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room, new private bath; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Attractive, newly furnished single and double rooms. Dutton.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; first-class house; accessible; telephone; reasonable.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; also parlor floor; Summer rates; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large front room; $5; smaller, $4; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For bachelors, medium and small rooms, adjoining bath; moderate; private family.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large sunny room, suitable gentleman.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; also hall room; telephone; references; gentlemen only.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; private house; moderate rates; telephone.

81ST ST., 106 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor; private house; 'phone; all conveniences.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.

Desirable front suite; telephone; Summer rates. Sharples.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large rooms, single, or en suite; well-kept house; convenience.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Convenient Subway, "L," Central Park; desirable room; gentleman or man and wife; absolutely private; telephone.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant parlor in select, modern apartment; also single room; running water; large closets; private family. Schuyler —8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Select; gentleman or man and wife; large front or floor; cool Summer location; near Central Park; home comforts.

82D ST., 107 WEST.—Single, outside room; nicely furnished; cool; large closets; reference. Rollen.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Overlooking Drive; private house; running hot, cold water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

83D, 121 West.—Nice room in small private house; electric light, all conveniences; reasonable.

84TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful Summer rooms; all conveniences; attractive, private house; transient Summer; reasonable.

84TH ST., 64 WEST.—Nice room; running water; suitable one or two; moderate.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms with private family; gentlemen only; references required; board optional; conveniences; telephone.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room, bath; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; private house; telephone; convenient Subway, "L."

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Refined home; two large connecting rooms; running water; small room. Bruns.

88TH ST., 285 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; refined surroundings; private d

AIR FLEET FOR ARMY URGED BY STIMSON

Sends Plans to Congress for Creating 15 Squadrons, Totaling 120 Aeroplanes.

WILL NEED 1,000 AVIATORS

Proposes Training Schools on Three Coasts, Great Lakes, and in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary of War Stimson made his response to-day to the demands of the House for information concerning the plans of the army for the development of military aeronautics in this country, and the status of aviation in the great armies of the world. The report discloses in detail the plans of the War Department for increasing its military establishment, and shows that it is the plan and ambition of the army to create fifteen flying squadrons with a total of 120 military aeroplanes, in charge of two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, eleven majors, 270 captains or lieutenants, and 720 enlisted men. According to these plans there will be three squadrons of aeroplanes for the field army, operating twenty-four aeroplanes; two squadrons for the Philippines, with sixteen aeroplanes; one squadron for Hawaii, with eight aeroplanes; another squadron of eight aeroplanes for use in Panama, and eight squadrons, with sixty-four aeroplanes, for coast defense. Should these plans materialize there would be for the three squadrons with the field army a total of three majors, one in command of each "flying squadron," fifty-four captains or lieutenants serving as aviators, and 144 enlisted men.

The report shows in strong contrast what the principal foreign nations are doing. France leads, with a well-organized aero corps, and this year, according to the report, is spending $600,000 on military aviation, while the American Army appropriation is $125,000. Secretary Stimson transmitted a series of reports from American Military Attachés at foreign capitals on the progress of military aviation abroad.

That portion of the report which deals with the plans of the War Department for increasing the present equipment of aeroplanes, hydroplanes, and other air craft for war purposes and for National defense and for the organization of the proposed flying squadrons, reads:

"First, five conveniently located training schools, known as 'centres of aviation,' to be located, one on the Atlantic Coast, one on the Pacific Coast, one on the Great Lakes, one on the Gulf Coast, and one at some central interior point; and as many auxiliary centres as it may be possible to organize with a view to having a school of instruction in each State. Each centre will comprise sheds, workshop, and barracks, and will be both a place of instruction and a place of concentration for the squadrons. These 'centres of aviation' are designated to train officers of the regular army and organized militia as aviators, to train enlisted men as aeroplane mechanics, to investigate and test aviation devices, to study meteorology as applied to aviation, wireless telegraphy as applied to aviation, military topography, sketching and reconnaissances from air craft, the dropping of projectiles from air craft, the use of small arms and machine guns from aircraft, the design of military air craft, and all other matters tending to improve the military aviation service. While the scheme outlined is that toward which the War Department desires to work it is not intended to establish new posts or aviation fields for this purpose. The field at College Park, Md., now in use, and such existing posts and buildings as are available and suitably located, will be utilized, and the scheme developed as personnel and material become available.

"Second, the organization of three aviation squadrons as the complement for one field army of regular troops, this being an allowance of one squadron for each division and one for the headquarters of the field army. It is expected to specialize for each field army a company or squadron of extra powerful machines for long distance reconnaissance, and to also specialize a number of machines for use in connection with the field artillery.

"Third, the organization of two squadrons for use in the Philippine Islands.

"Fourth, the organization of one squadron for use in Hawaii.

"Fifth, the organization of one squadron for use in Panama.

"Sixth, the organization of aero units for use at fourteen groups of coast defense stations in the United States; the equipment for these fourteen stations not to be less than the equivalent of eight squadrons.

"Seventh, organized militia. All mobile troops, in addition to one field army, to be provided with aviation services from the organized militia with assistance of the staff of the five training schools, the allowance of aeroplanes to be in the same proportion as for the regular establishment. This is one squadron for each division of troops."

Tables are submitted, showing the personnel and material for the regular establishment, organization, and the composition of aerial units.

Each "section" will be composed of two aviators, who are commissioned officers, an enlisted mechanic, and four enlisted assistants and one aeroplane.

Each "platoon" will consist of "two sections." The personnel and material of the "platoons" will be four commissioned officers, ten enlisted men, and two aeroplanes. Each "company" will consist of two platoons. The company will consist of nine commissioned officers and twenty enlisted men, besides one enlisted Property Sergeant, one enlisted cook, one enlisted clerk, and one enlisted assistant cook. There would be four aeroplanes to each company.

The "squadron" would consist of two companies. The personnel of the squadron would be one Major, eighteen Captains or Lieutenants, and forty-eight enlisted men. Each squadron would have eight aeroplanes.

The squadron would be the aviation unit, and to each squadron would be furnished trucks for the transportation of machines, tractor automobiles for hauling trucks and transporting crews, aero tents, and additional supplies of gasoline.

The report says there are now allowed by the War Department for aviation duty ten officers, and that this number cannot be materially increased without further legislation authorizing more officers for the Signal Corps. The cost of the original Wright aeroplane, now on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution, was $30,000. Besides this the army has spent to date $94,614 on its war balloon equipment and $92,208.06 on its aeroplane equipment. There are now six aeroplanes owned and in the service of the army, six more are being built under orders, and four additional ones are to be bought, so that by July 1 the army expects to have a total of sixteen aeroplanes, enough to make two "flying squadrons."

Secretary Stimson also transmitted to the House a bill authorizing military aviators for the army. The bill provides for the addition to the army signal corps of one colonel, twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, thirty second lieutenants. It provides also for twenty per cent. increase in pay for officers and men designated for aviation duty.

WOMAN LAWYER A VICTOR.

Jury in Murder Case She Tried Disagrees and Is Dismissed.

The jury in the case of Le Roy Poindexter, a negro, who is charged with murder in the first degree and was defended by Miss Lucille Pugh of 78 William Street, reported to Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at 10:35 last night that it could not agree and was discharged.

Poindexter was charged with the murder of Thomas Brown, another negro, living at 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was shot and killed on March 7. Poindexter admitted that he had shot Brown, but said that Brown had attacked him with a razor when he demanded $36 which he had won from Brown in a crap game the night before and which Brown had stolen from him.

Miss Pugh, who is a graduate from the New York University Law School, was appointed to defend Poindexter by Judge Iwann in General Sessions. She was assisted by ex-State Senator J. D. McClelland. Miss Pugh took complete charge of the defense, but let her associate counsel sum up the case.

ENGINEERS ARE QUIET.

Brotherhood Chief Stone and His Chairmen Tell Their Side.

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Martin A. Knapp, presiding Judge of the Court of Commerce, who came here from Washington to bring together the Eastern railroads and their dissatisfied engineers, who have threatened to tie up all traffic between here and Chicago if they do not get an 18 per cent. increase in wages, held two conferences with each of the contending factions at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. Railroad managers and railroad engineers met in the corrider of the hotel and exchanged glances, but at the close of the day it was admitted that negotiations would have to be continued to-day.

The engineers had their first hearing by the mediators, and Warren S. Stone, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with his committee of fifty-two engineers, was closeted with the Federal mediators for several hours. Then, apparently, there came a clash, and Chief Stone found it necessary to withdraw his forces to his headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel, where the committee had a serious conference of its own for several additional hours. A sub-committee of six, headed by Mr. Stone, then went back to the Manhattan to give answers to the five or six propositions which, it is believed, were left with the engineers for consideration.

When the engineers reached the hotel, however, they found that the mediators had called in the railroad managers. The engineers were told to wait, and soon after the railroad men, avoiding the front stairs and the front elevators, left the building. They were recalled at 5 o'clock, and the mediators held them for another hour or more, the exit being again quite upobserved.

The inference to be drawn from this series of hurried meetings, it was pointed out by one in a position to know, is that the mediators are trying their hardest to get both sides to agree to an arbitration of their difficulties. The engineers, it is said, will listen to arbitration by a board of three under the Erdman act, even though agreement by this kind of arbitration, under the provisions of the act, would bind the engineers not to strike for a period of three months. The railroad men, it is said, will listen only to arbitration by a large board, the members of which shall be selected by President Taft or by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

As the contest now stands either side can recede from the negotiations at will. About the Broadway Central, however, there is not the least indication that the engineers are packing their suitcases. Chief Stone is more reticent than formerly, but still insists that the engineers are holding out purely for 18 per cent. When asked how a delay can be beneficial in the face of the statement of J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Managers, that the railroads can not bulge an inch on the question of higher pay, Mr. Stone simply shrugged his shoulders. It was said that the mediators had made a special request that both sides cease talking about the negotiations.

THAW IN COURT TO-DAY.

He Will Be Taken to Westchester for Habeas Corpus Hearing.

First Deputy Attorney General Kellogg, who is to appear against Harry K. Thaw before Justice Keogh in New Rochelle to-day, when Thaw appears on his writ of habeas corpus, held a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Nott yesterday, and went over the testimony given at the other hearings relating to Thaw's sanity and also made a complete list of all the exhibits in the case.

Thaw will leave Matteawan this morning at 7:17 o'clock, and will come to this city and then take a train for New Rochelle, where he will appear before Justice Keogh in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of Westchester, which will be held in Justice Keogh's home. The hearing will take place at 12 o'clock, when the writ will be returned.

It is very doubtful if any witness will be called to-day, and it is expected that the hearing of the writ will be adjourned for several weeks, while Thaw will be remanded to Matteawan. Attorney General Carmody will not be present, and is not certain as to what steps he will take. At first it was announced that a commission of three doctors would be appointed to look into Thaw's sanity, but yesterday it was learned that this might be dropped, as the findings of such a commission would not be binding, and the matter would then have to be gone all over again before a jury whose findings are also not binding in a case of this kind. The Judge has the final disposition of the matter.

It is said, however, that if the findings of such a commission should be unfavorable to Thaw, Attorney General Carmody would move for a dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Justice Keogh had no jurisdiction, as another Judge of equal rank had sent Thaw to Matteawan.

WORKED MINER SWINDLE.

Post, Who Defrauded Many, Pleads Guilty After Jumping $23,000 Bail.

George W. Post, alias William A. Carter, who successfully worked the "dead miner" swindle, pleaded guilty yesterday in the District Court to four indictments for having used the mails to defraud. In consequence of his plea indictments standing against him in Chicago and Philadelphia will be quashed and a State indictment in Boston will be also dropped.

Post, who is a distinguished looking man of 65, used to work with E. A. Starkloff, alias Seaver or Sheldon. Their favorite plan, according to the Federal authorities, was to write to the heirs of some person who had recently died in England, Germany or France, stating that a poor miner, who had been assisted by the deceased, had at last found a valuable mine and wished to reward his benefactor. Many who received these letters answered them, and were then informed that by putting up a sum of money valuable mining rights could be obtained in Cripple Creek. Some of them fell victims to this representation and sent money, and the Federal authorities declare that if they were cautious enough to come to this country, Post and Starkloff would send them home carefully guarding a trunk full of brass filings on the belief that it was virgin gold.

Judge Holt was asked to sentence Post to two years and four months imprisonment and fine him $5,000. He remanded the prisoner to the Tombs till Tuesday.

MRS. BURNHAM BANKRUPT.

Woman Suing Son of Late Insurance Head for Divorce Owes $5,414.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal courts by Mrs. Lillian B. Burnham of 3 West Eighth Street, Mrs. Burnham, who is suing her husband, Frederick K. Burnham, son of the late Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, for a divorce, says that she has no assets to counterbalance $5,414 liabilities.

The largest claim against her is one for legal services held by the estate of James Russell Soley, who was one of her attorneys in the divorce case. The Soley claim is for $4,796. Robert W. Light, another lawyer, has a claim against her for $500 and a milliner holds a claim for $18. Mrs. Burnham said she paid Soley $750 on account of his fees and $1,844 for his disbursements. Justice Page ordered her husband, who is well known in motor boat circles as the owner of the Dixie IV., to pay $1,500 counsel fee and $250 a month alimony pending the trial of her suit. What became of the $1,500 counsel fee, or on what the larger charge was based, does not appear in the bankruptcy petition.

Pay a Tribute to Guggenheim.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Steam Pump Company, of which Benjamin Guggenheim, who lost his life on the Titanic, was President, resolutions were adopted declaring "that in the death of President Benjamin Guggenheim a heavy loss has befallen this company, the members of this board, and all the company's officers and employes," and "that with deep appreciation of their bereavement we extend to the members of his family our sincere and heartfelt commiseration."

TAFT DRIVES HOME ROOSEVELT ATTACK

7,000 Persons Applaud in Newark When President Calls for "a Square Deal."

TOOK COLONEL'S ADVICE

In Consulting Aldrich and Cannon—Charge That He's an Oligarch One That Hurts the Most.

President Taft talked to more than 7,000 persons in the big armory in Newark last night. He was warmly welcomed and only once was there anything to indicate that he would not carry New Jersey in the primaries on May 28. This was when one of the introductory speakers referred to Theodore Roosevelt. Then a ripple of applause ran over the big crowd, but it suddenly died away.

Many of the things the President said in his speech last night he had said in his address in Massachusetts, but he gave a new twist to them and whenever he made a point against the ex-President he would ask:

"Is that giving me a square deal?" and the audience would shout, "No."

The meeting was under the auspices of the Business Men's League and the question of business was injected into the speeches that preceded that of the President, and every reference to commercial matters was warmly received.

Arthur B. Leach, Permanent Chairman of the meeting, said that the league had adopted a creed, and when he read it the audience loudly testified its approval. It declared a belief in friendship, and said that no man was fit to go before the country and ask for the votes of the citizens who would villify and misrepresent a friend. It declared in favor of the tradition that no President should have a third term, and said that a promise given to the American people should not be evaded.

A reminder of the Titanic disaster came when Major Thomas L. Rhodes marched upon the platform in the President's company. Many recalled that Major Butt would have been there had he not lost his life in the great disaster.

The President's Address.

"If I consulted my own wish," said the President, "I would be silent under Mr. Roosevelt's attack, and trust to the future to vindicate me.

"But I represent a cause. I represent the Republican Party that stands for wise progress under the Constitution, and stands for liberty regulated by law. I must do my duty, and answer the charges of Col. Roosevelt. It is not a pleasant thing to do. In ordinary circumstances it is not dignified for the President of the United States to enter into a personal controversy. But I am forced against the wall with my back to it, and I'm bound, if I have any manhood, to fight."

The President spoke with evident emotion. He walked the platform, pounded the rail in front of him, and as he warmed up to his subject grew red in the face with anger. He referred briefly to many of Mr. Roosevelt's charges, which he answered in Boston last night; his alleged friendship for Senator Lorimer of Illinois, and for the "bosses" in various States; to the declaration that he was in favor of an oligarchy and against government by the people.

"The thing that sinks deepest in my heart," the President continued, "is the charge that I am an oligarch, and don't believe in the ability of the people of the United States to govern themselves. If there is anything I have a pride in, it is that I am an American citizen, and a part of the American Government that has shown itself the finest and best and most beneficial in the world."

Taking up the charge that he was not progressive, Mr. Taft said he did not think a progressive could be judged by his looks or by his appreciation of poetry.

"I think progressiveness is determined by what is done and not what is said," the President declared.

Followed Roosevelt's Suggestion.

In reply to Mr. Roosevelt's accusation that the President had gone into the White House a "Progressive" but became a reactionary by association with ex-Speaker Cannon, ex-Senator Aldrich, and others, Mr. Taft explained that it was at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that he consulted these men.

"Of all men in the world who advocate practical work in politics Theodore Roosevelt is a notable example," the President said. "Read his works and see how he defends himself for his association with 'bosses,' because he said that they were the men who do things."

In closing the President called attention to what he called "the danger" of a third term. "Are the conditions so peculiar," asked the President, "that he is needed to do the job, as he calls it? Then why not a fourth term and a fifth?"

All through his speech the President voiced his belief that Mr. Roosevelt had not given him a square deal.

Job Hedges of New York spoke before the President. His speech was full of epigrams that caught the crowd and filled the hall with laughter. He said there were only three or four thousand reasons why he was opposed to Col. Roosevelt. When he mentioned the Colonel by name the applause in the rear of the hall was long and loud. References to Mr. Taft by name brought forth about the same amount of handclapping from the front rows.

The President went from New York by automobile. His trip across the New Jersey meadows was uneventful and he was recognized by only a few of the thousands of persons who saw him pass by. The party passed through Newark without a stop, and went to South Orange, where the President was the guest at dinner at the home of Arthur B. Leach.

Among the guests at the dinner were U. B. Brewster, H. B. Fowler, W. Campbell Clark, William T. Hunt, Forrest F. Dryden, J. M. Riker, A. S. Ward, former Gov. Franklin Murphy, Peter Campbell, E. W. Gray, former Assistant Attorney General; Edward D. Duffield, Alfred N. Dalrymple, E. N. Loomis, L. E. B. Craig, Andrew Marsh, J. G. Campbell, Uzal H. McCarter, C. Bruce Campbell, and Spencer Miller of South Orange; Wilbur S. Johnson, William Scheerer, C. H. Kelsey, Howard Marshall, Col. George P. Olcott, Thomas R. Creede of East Orange; Senator Austin Colgate, John D. Everitt, Henry L. Holmes, William Riker, Jr., Edward S. Perry, and Thomas D. Webb of Orange; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic; Clarence D. Turney, Maywood; J. W. Hardenburgh and Gilbert Collins, Jersey City; Theodore N. Woodland of West Orange; Ruford Franklin of Summit, Edward T. Mitchell, Glen Ridge; Daniel S. Voorhees, Morristown; John H. McGraw, Madison; A. C. Studern and James N. Jarvie of Montclair, Robert F. Whitmer, Philadelphia; Senator F. O. Briggs and Gen. C. Edward Murray of Trenton, and David Baird of Camden.

Mr. Taft left the armory for the home of a Yale classmate, Clarence H. Kelsey of East Orange, where he spent the night. To-morrow he will play golf at Baltusrol and after lunch leave for Trenton and Philadelphia.

$2,000,000 FOR HOE BOOKS.

Three Parts Bring $1,669,135.75 and Two More Are to be Sold.

The sale of Part III. of the Robert Hoe Library came to an end last evening at Anderson's, with a total for the day's two sessions of $11,196.50. The total of the twenty sessions, comprising Part III. amounts to $200,150, as compared with $471,619.25 for the twenty sessions of Part II., and with $997,366 for the nineteen sessions of Part I. The grand total for the three parts is $1,669,135.75. Two more parts remain to be sold, and the expectation is that the total for the entire library will reach $2,000,000.

George D. Smith, for himself and for his customers, is by long odds the heaviest buyer in Part III., as he was in Parts I. and II. His Part III. purchases amount to about $115,000, as compared with $130,000 in Part II. and $523,000 in Part I. This makes his total purchases for the three parts $768,000. Miss Belle da Costa Greene, librarian for J. Pierpont Morgan, and Bernard Quaritch of London were conspicuously absent from the sessions of Part III., and it is said that not a single item was bought by either. James F. Drake of New York and Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia were, next to Mr. Smith, the largest buyers in Part III., their purchases aggregating from $10,000 to $12,000 each.

An interesting incident last evening was the announcement of the dissolution of the partnership between Mr. Smith and Robert Lee Rose. It was entered into about a year ago, just before the beginning of the sale of Part I of the Hoe Library, and practically every day of the library sales since they have sat side by side in the front row of the Anderson Auction Company's hall. At the Part I sales, Henry E. Huntington sat beside them. He has been absent from the sessions of Part II and III, but Messrs. Smith and Rose have been buying extensively for him. Mr. Smith said last night that Mr. Huntington's purchases in Part III. amount to about $35,000. The dissolution of partnership is amicable, Mr. Smith buying out Mr. Rose's interest.

Daniel R. Kennedy, the auctioneer, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday morning. He was on an open Amsterdam Avenue trolley car. The car slowed up as he stood on the running board about to alight at Fifty-sixth Street, but suddenly went ahead, it is said, at great speed. He was thrown violently to the street, striking the pavement on the right side of his head. He believes that the stiff-rimmed derby that he wore saved him from a fractured skull. As it was a swelling as large as a goose egg was raised just above his left eye, his left leg was badly bruised, and two fingers of his right hand were injured. He was patched up at Roosevelt Hospital, thence returned home, and, coming to Anderson's in a taxi, pluckily conducted both the afternoon and evening sessions of the sale. A large roll of bank bills he carried in his trousers' pocket was untouched, and a rare French book he dropped when he fell, was returned to him by a passerby.

CUTS OFF FORMER HUSBAND.

Margaret Potter Black's Will Leaves Him Old Letters Only.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Three wills left by Mrs. Margaret Potter Black, the author, were filed to-day in the Probate Court.

In the last will, which was signed in February, 1910, Mrs. Black bequeathed to her former husband, John D. Black, "his letters written to me during past years, and nothing more." A nephew, Orrin W. Potter, 2d, receives the bulk of the estate under this will.

The earlier testaments give a large share of the estate to the husband and one of them names him sole executor. The estate is estimated to be worth $130,000. John D. Black obtained a divorce more than a year ago. Mrs. Black at one time was committed to a sanitarium.

RIVAL DELEGATIONS CHOSEN IN MISSOURI

Taft Faction, Charging Roosevelt Men with Bad Faith, Name Their Own.

CONVENTION LASTS ALL NIGHT

Two Taft Followers Resign Rather Than Go with Regular Delegation Instructed for Roosevelt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—Twelve Missouri delegates at large will present credentials to the National Republican Committee when that body meets in Chicago for the examination of credentials.

Eight of them with half a vote each will present credentials of the Republican State Convention, which early to-day instructed them for Theodore Roosevelt. The other four who are of the Taft faction will protest against seating the eight Roosevelt delegates, charging that they were elected through the breaking of a "gentleman's agreemeent."

The four Taft delegates were appointed by Taft leaders this morning after the adjournment of the State Convention and will be accompanied to Chicago by attorneys who will argue their case before the National Committee.

Eight delegates at large were chosen after an all-night session, that number being agreed upon instead of the customary four, in an effort to obtain harmony in the convention. The effort was successful so far as it resulted in the Taft followers voting for six Roosevelt delegates and two Taft delegates, but the Taft delegates resigned when they were instructed later to vote for Roosevelt. Two Roosevelt delegates were chosen in their places.

The eight delegates at large, each with a one-half vote, are Gov. Hadley, Jesse Tolerton of Bronson, Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, Fred Essen of Clayton, John D. McNeeley of St. Joseph, Hugh McIndoe of Joplin, John W. Tippin of Springfield, and Alfred H. Spear of Chamois.

As National Committeeman from Missouri to succeed Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the convention elected Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis.

The Roosevelt forces achieved final sweeping success only after four distinct fights with the Taft leaders, who resisted each step stubbornly.

The first fight came on the question of seating contested delegations from Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other important points. This fight occupied all of Wednesday night, and late Thursday resulted in the seating of nearly all the Roosevelt delegates.

The second contested point was that regarding the Chairmanship of the convention. Gov. Hadley was placed in the position after his followers had demonstrated that they held the balance of votes on the convention floor.

The third struggle came in the Resolutions Committee, where Taft men refused to indorse Roosevelt. After the committee had submitted one report to the convention it was withdrawn and an amplified report containing a straight indorsement of Col. Roosevelt was presented and adopted by acclamation. A minority report was promptly voted down on a roll call.

The final battle after daylight had flooded the big armory and the delegates were almost worn out by their all-day and all-night struggle was on the question of instructing the eight delegates at large to the National Convention. The Taft forces, led by members of the St. Louis delegation, made a last rally in efforts to prevent flat instructions for Roosevelt.

But they were swept away by the now dominant Roosevelt tide, and by a vote of more than two to one the Roosevelt forces carried their point, which resulted in the withdrawal of Mayor Kreismann and Chairman Morris as delegates to the Chicago Convention and the election of Roosevelt men in their places.

KICKED HIS AGED MOTHER.

Magistrate Tells Colburn He's a Brute and Gives Him Six Months.

Denouncing him as the meanest and most cowardly man that ever was brought before him, Magistrate O'Connor in the Men's Night Court last night in the presence of Judge James T. Malone of the Court of General Sessions, who sat beside him, sent to the workhouse for six months Richard Colburn, 44 years old, of 1,142 Second Avenue, who was charged by his aged mother, Mrs. James Colburn, 83 years old, with kicking her.

Mrs. Colburn was assisted to the rail in front of the Magistrate's desk by her niece, Miss Evelyn Mathews, of 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, who witnessed the attack, and by two court attendants. The mother was in such agony that she was unable to stand.

In a weak voice, choking with emotion, she told her story to Magistrate O'Connor, while Judge Malone indignantly eyed the prisoner, a big, broad-shouldered man, and when she had finished leaned over and whispered to the Magistrate.

SILK stockings, once the badge of the aristocrat, have been brought to the point of common necessity by the makers of "Onyx" hosiery. They brought the price down and the wearing quality up, to where the two ends meet.

We daily introduce more men to "Onyx" silk hosiery than any other shop in New York. 50 cents and up.

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2

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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS in New Musical Play, "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. MATINEES: To-day, Wed. & Thurs. 2:10. Bought and Paid For

Broadway Thes., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Last 3 Weeks WEBER & FIELDS' JUBILEE CO. OF 100 in "Hokey Pokey" and "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

MANHATTAN O. H., 34th & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. Last 2 Times. Pop. Prices. FORBES-ROBERTSON in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Next Week—LET GEORGE DO IT.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. LEWIS WALLER in MONS. BEAUCAIRE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Tel. 411 Col. MAT. TO-DAY 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1.00. New Spring Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY TO-MORROW NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thes., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. Last 4 Weeks Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY in DEAR OLD CHARLIE.

39TH ST. Thes., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

LYRIC, 42d, W. of By. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO. "CARMEN." To-night, "Lucia."

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. LET GEORGE DO IT. Next Week—LITTLE BOY BLUE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2 sharp. LAST 10 TIMES. Liebler Co. Big Cast Revival. Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding and Nat C. Goodwin. * * * Last Night Saturday May 4th * * * OLIVER TWIST

Lyceum 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. 25c. to $1.00. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Thur. 2:30. MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HUDSON 44th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20. WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:30. THE TALKER

PARK 59th St., B'way, Col. Cir. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD

Criterion B'way & 44th St., B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. OTIS SKINNER in an Arabian Night KISMET

New Amsterdam THEATRE, West 42d Street. TO-DAY 2:15 & TO-NIGHT 8:15. THE MASK and WIG CLUB (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA) in the musical comedy, Miss Helen of Troy. BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 6TH. Seats Now on Sale. Biggest Advance Sale in History of This Theatre. The de Koven Opera Co. in ROBIN HOOD. With Its Great Cast of Grand Opera Stars. Regular Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50 & $2.

Ziegfeld Moulin Rouge Formerly N. Y. Theatre. Smoking Permitted. MAT. TO-DAY 400 SEATS, $1.00. "A WINSOME WIDOW" SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT Special: BERT WILLIAMS, BLOSSOM SEELEY, 23 others.

LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.

GAIETY B'way at 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris success. "Keeps the box office busy." OFFICER 666 With George Nash and Wallace Eddinger.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE ROSE MAID with A ROSEBUD GARDEN OF GIRLS. "Prettier than 'The Spring Maid.'"—Alan Dale.

THE FATHER—A HIT Mat To-day & Thurs. Ev. 2:30. BERKELEY Theatre, 44th, near 5th Av. An entertainment of Indian legends, dances, and Indian music on the harp, by Pe-Ahm-E-Squeet, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday, April 27, at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, at Tyson's, the Waldorf-Astoria.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque. THE TAXI GIRLS. Smoking. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. 25c. to $1.

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The Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 3840. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS GALSWORTHY'S "THE PIGEON"

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50 THIRD BIG MONTH THE GREYHOUND

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. "Gets under the wire of success a winner." Blanche Ring in THE WALL STREET GIRL A New Musical Comedy, with HARRY GILFOIL.

GRAND 23d St., 8th Av. GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD Mat. To-day. Next Mon., Christie Macdonald, "The Spring Maid."

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. To-night, 8 o'clock—DEBATE between SAMUEL UNTERMYER and MORRIS HILLQUIT: Resolved, That Government ownership and operation is the only solution of the trust problem. Tickets, Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 105 W. 40th St. (Telephone, Bryant 4696.) Box Office after 7 P.M.

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COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Olga Petrova, Sam Mann & Co., The Rolfonians, Jack Wilson & Co., others.

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